

HISTORY OF
ORANGE COUNTY

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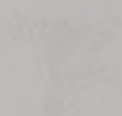


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HISTORY OF
ORANGE
COUNTY
INDIANA

Volume 4



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HISTORY OF ORANGE COUNTY INDIANA

Volume I



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THE ORANGE COUNTY COURTHOUSE

PART III.

HISTORY OF ORANGE COUNTY

CHAPTER I *

GEOLOGY — NATIVE WOODS — THE PERPENDICULAR SECTION — ST. LOUIS
CHERTS AND LIMESTONES — BITUMINOUS STONE — THE CONCRETIONARY
DEPOSITS — THE FIRESTONES — CHERTY CHARACTERISTICS — THE CHES-
TER FORMATION — FOSSILS — GEOLOGICAL SECTIONS — THE SANDSTONES
— THE FAMOUS GRITS — ALLUVIAL DEPOSITS — LOST STREAMS — CAVES —
FRENCH LICK AND BADEN SPRINGS — COAL — IRON — WHETSTONES, ETC.
— LIME, CLAY, BUILDING STONE, ETC. — TABLES.

THE county of Orange is bounded north by Lawrence, east by Crawford and Washington, south by Crawford and west by Martin and Dubois. It is twenty miles east and west and twenty north and south, and contains 400 square miles. The northeast portion is comparatively devoid of hills and the southern, western and central parts are hilly and broken. Patoka and Lost Rivers and their numerous branches are the streams. Among the branches are Lick, Carter's, French Lick, Stamper's, Cane, Young's, Golden's, Grimes' and Tucker's Creeks. The timber is of the following varieties: Yellow poplar (*Liriodendron tulipifera*), black walnut (*Jugans nigra*), white walnut (*Jugans cinera*), sugar maple (*Acer saccharinum*), red maple (*A. rubrum*), buckeye (*Æsculus glabra*), hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*), red elm (*Ulenus fulva*), white elm (*U. Americana*), shell-bark hickory (*Carya alba*), mockernut (*C. tomentosa*), thick shell-bark hickory (*C. sulcata*), pig-nut (*C. glabra*), white oak (*Quercus alba*), red oak (*Q. rubra*), jack oak (*Q. imbricaria*), burroak (*Q. macrocarpa*), black oak (*Q. nigra*), chinquapin oak (*Q. obtusaloba*), white ash (*Fraxinus Americana*), wild cherry (*Pruns serotina*), sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*), water beech (*Carpinus Americana*), beech (*Fagus ferruginea*), American aspen (*Populus tremuloides*), chestnut (*Castanea vesca*), persimmon (*Diospyros Virginiana*), sweet gum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*), cucumber (*Magnolia acuminata*), winged elms (*Ulenus alata*). The undergrowth is of the following varieties: Dog-wood (*Cornus Florida*), red bud (*Cersis Canadensis*), crab apple (*Pyrus coronaria*), sassafras

*Adapted to this volume from the report made to the State Geologist, E. T. Cox, in 1875, by M. N. Elrod, M. D., and E. S. McIntire, M. D., special geologists selected to make the official examination of this county.

(*Sassafras officinale*), and the shrubs: Spice bush (*Lindera benzoin*), wahoo (*Euonymus atropurpureus*), paw-paw (*Asimina triloba*), hawthorns (*Crataegus coccinea* and *C. tomentosa*), black haw (*Viburnum prunifolium*), hazel (*Corylus Americana*).

THE ROCKS OF THE COUNTY.

The rocks of the county belong to the carboniferous and subcarboniferous periods. The strata all dip toward the west, slightly bearing toward the south. The oldest rocks, therefore, are in the northeast part of the county, and the more recent on the west or southwest. The following is the perpendicular section of the county:

QUATERNARY AGE.

	Feet.
1—Alluvium and soils.....	10
2—Lacustral and drift.....	25

CARBONIFEROUS PERIOD.

3—Conglomerate, or millstone epoch—Coarse sandstone locally filled with pebbles, heavy-bedded or friable.....	40
Coal, probably Coal A.....	1
Sandstone or shale.....	60
Siliceous iron ore.....	5
Massive sandstone irregularly bedded and at the base filled with leaves and stems of <i>Stigmaria</i>	20
Whetstone grit, fine grained, even bedded, with shaly partings, the lower member highly fossiliferous: <i>Paoli retusta</i> , <i>Lepidodendron obovatum</i> , <i>L. Valtheimianum</i> , <i>L. dichotomum</i> , <i>Sphenopteris latifolia</i> , <i>S. tridactylis</i> , <i>Neuropteris Smithii</i> , <i>N. Elrodi</i> , <i>Stigmaria</i> , <i>Cordaitea</i> , etc.....	24
Shale, with fossils.....	2
Coal with underlaying fire-clay.....	1
Shaly sandstone.....	3
Massive sandstone, locally glass-sand; where sufficiently firm, grindstone grit.....	35

SUBCARBONIFEROUS PERIOD—CHESTER GROUP.

4—Chester limestone, No. 3, upper—limestone, cherty at the top: fossils— <i>Athyris subtilita</i> , <i>A. Royissii</i> , <i>Pentremis pyriiformis</i> , <i>Archimedes Wortheni</i> , <i>Zaphrentis spinulosa</i> , <i>Spirifer lineatus</i> and <i>Producta</i>	17
5—Chester sandstone, No. 3, upper—heavy-bedded and massive, locally the true grindstone grit, in some places red and blue shales near the base.....	105
6—Chester limestone No. 2, middle—massive and heavy-bedded, fossils same as above.....	25
7—Chester sandstone No. 1, lower—heavy-bedded or shaly, red or blue.....	5
Coal, generally persistent.....	a trace
Sandstone or shale, locally quarry stone and flagging. Fossils— <i>Stigmaria</i> leaves and stems.....	30

8—Chester limestone, No. 1, lower—limestone, massive and heavy-bedded, locally quarry stone. Fossils— <i>Pentremitis pyri-formis</i> , <i>Terebratula bovidens</i> , <i>Bellerophon carbonarius</i> , <i>Rhynchonella subcuneata</i> , <i>R. mutata</i> , <i>Trilobites</i>	50
Chester chert, non-fossiliferous.....	1
Limestone, locally lithographic. Fossils— <i>Spirifer striatus</i> , <i>Terebratula bovidens</i> , <i>Rhynchonella subcuneata</i> , <i>Syringopora multi-attenuata</i> , <i>Producti</i> , etc.....	40
ST. LOUIS GROUP.	
9—Chert highly bryozoic. Fossils— <i>Productus cora</i> , <i>P. semi-reticulatus</i> , <i>Bellerophon levis</i> , <i>Dentalium primarium</i> , <i>Athyris ambigua</i> , <i>Platyceras</i> (sp.?), <i>Zaphrentis Spinulosa</i> , <i>Hemipronitis crenistria</i> , <i>Spirifer striatus</i> , <i>Allorisma</i> , <i>Pinna</i> , <i>Lithostrotion Canadense</i> , <i>L. proliferum</i> , and <i>Chanomya rhomboidea</i> ?.....	3
10—Concretionary limestone.—Locally an even bedded and magnesian fire-stone, or a massive, concretionary stone. Fossils about the same as 9 above.....	50
11—Limestone, locally cement.....	3
12—Porous limestone.....	4
13—Argillaceous limestone, hydraulic.....	15
14—Cannel coal.....	a trace
15—Bituminous limestone.....	10
Total.....	584

THE ST. LOUIS CHERTS AND LIMESTONES.

The St. Louis limestones and cherts are the surface rocks in the northeastern part of the county, and cover an irregular tract of about seventy-four square miles, being all of Northeast, nearly all of Orleans, the northeast corner of Paoli, and the northern part of Stampers Creek Townships. This region of country is broken by a range of bluffs, which sets in at the sink of Lost River, thence extends to Carter's Creek Church, thence south to Lost River. The bluffs are forty or fifty feet high, and appear to be a continuation of the lower Chester limestone hills. They are, doubtless, the results of a general system of erosion to which the whole country has been subjected, and, if so, had their existence prior to the drift period. Scattered over this tract of country are, also, basin-shaped cavities known as sink-holes, which are from a few inches to forty or fifty feet in depth, and from a few yards to five or six acres in area. The larger ones have fragments of chert on the sides, more especially on the northern and eastern parts, the other sides having the greatest depth of clay and soil. A noticeable feature of this tract of country is the absence of springs, brooks, or any continuous and unbroken system of drainage. The excess of rain collects in the sink-holes, but soon escapes into subterranean channels, though in some places, where the channels have become closed, lasting ponds are found. This is the case generally where red clay is washed in, and made the bottom of the ponds.

THE BITUMINOUS LIMESTONE.

The upper members only of the St. Louis group are seen in Orange County, and these are so obscured by coverings of clay and sand. The vermicular limestone of Prof. Collett seems to be the most northeasterly of those rocks. The bituminous limestone (No. 15 above) may be seen on the west bank of Carter's Creek, on the farm of C. Wires, Section 32, Township 3 north, Range 1 east, the section there being as follows:

	Feet.
Surface soil.....	10
Argillaceous limestone, hydraulic.....	12
Cannel coal seam.....	trace
Bituminous limestone.....	10
Total.....	32

At this place and near the county line on Lost River the bituminous limestone is even, heavy-bedded, dark-bluish or black, and emits a fetid odor when struck with a hammer. On exposure to the weather it exfoliates and splits into thin laminæ. It outcrops in the deep holes along the bottom of Carter's Creek to Island Church, and down Lost River to Trimble's Graveyard. Above the bituminous limestone is a thin seam of impure cannel coal, rarely as thick as four inches. It may be seen in many places along Carter's Creek. It burns quite readily, but will not be found in quantities worth working.

THE ARGILLACEOUS LIMESTONE.

Above the coal trace is argillaceous limestone (No. 13 above). It is compact, thin-bedded, grayish, with a subconchoidal fracture, and possesses hydraulic properties. On the Trimble farm it is thirty feet thick, and on Section 6, Township 2 north, Range 1 east, is fifteen feet thick. In places it is earthy or rotten. Its section at the last place is as follows:

	Feet.
Slope with fragments of chert, thin-bedded stone and fossils- valves of <i>Spirifer</i> and <i>Retzia</i> (No. 11 above).....	3
Porous limestone (No. 12 above)	4
Argillaceous limestone (No. 13 above).....	15
Total.....	22

Fossils are well preserved only in the chert. In the argillaceous strata was found a large cast of *Bellerophon*. The porous limestone (No. 12) is soft and earthy, will not make good lime, but is better as cement rock. The lithological characters of the strata change as Lost River and Carter's Creek are descended, as most of the members become more compact, and the argillaceous is used for the foundations of houses. On Lost River, at the crossing of the Orleans and Livonia Road, the following is the section:

	Feet.
Shale with cherty fragments and fossils of <i>Producti</i> , <i>Lithostro-</i> <i>tion Bellerophon</i> , <i>Dentalium</i> , etc.....	16
Concretionary limestone, with fossils of <i>Productus cora</i> , <i>Spirifer</i> , and plates of <i>Archæocidaris Worthni</i> and <i>Crinoidal</i> stems... ..	24
Porous limestone (No. 12).....	6
Compact limestone (No. 13).....	10
Total.....	56

THE CONCRETIONARY LIMESTONE.

The concretionary limestone is a massive stone of grayish color, usually breaking with conchoidal fracture and possesses many of the properties of a lithographic stone. The concretions are thin flat plates or nodules, the rounded forms being amorphous geodes without fossils. They are of all shapes, often bearing striking resemblance to some fruit or the head of some animal, and under a good glass are very beautiful. The laminated form occurs in irregular masses, ranging from a few lines to two or more inches in thickness, and from one to three feet in diameter. They are darker and more flinty than chert, and are nearly always fossiliferous. This strata is found in great abundance in Orleans, Paoli and Stampers Creek Townships beneath the soil and chert. It is exposed in a tract of country about five miles wide, extending from Orleans toward Livonia. It may be seen on Section 2, Township 2 north, Range 1 west, at the railroad cut east of Orleans; below the sink of Lost River, where it becomes more magnesian, is almost destitute of bryozoans and is rarely lithographic. On the farm of Mr. Hicks, Orangeville Township, the concretionary limestone has been quarried in three strata with shaly partings. The three differ in shade and fineness, but all are very beautiful and valuable. They are susceptible of the highest polish, are locally used for tombstones, and slabs; when struck with a hammer, ring like a bar of steel. His quarry is very valuable. At the fourth sink of Lost River the section is as follows:*

	Feet.
General level of surrounding farms.....	25 to 30
High water mark.....	6
Chert in loose masses on river bank.....	2 to 4
Crystalline limestone.....	8 to 10
Thin shales and <i>Strophomena</i>	10
Soft magnesian limestone.....	46
Lithostroton limestone.....	8 to 18
Disappearance of the river.....	8 to 10
Subterranean level near gulf above the sea.....	480

The court house at Paoli is 169 feet above the sink of Lost River, and hence is 599 feet above the level of the sea.

THE FIRESTONES.

All the strata of this concretionary stone contain *Producti*, *Spirifer*

*From the report of Prof. Richard Owen in 1859-60.

striatus, and fragments of *Archæocidaris Wortheni* in the upper crystalline member and *Lithostrotion Canadense* in the chert. Farther west the stone becomes darker and less fossiliferous. The top member is often evenly bedded, the laminæ ranging in thickness from one inch to two feet. This stone is locally known as "firestone" and is used for hearths, jambs, etc. It can be split into almost any shape with the hammer, and resists heat well. On B. P. Chatham's farm south of Orleans the following is the section:

	Feet.
Slope covered.....	16
Building stone white and fine grained (No. 8).....	6
Lithographic limestone (No. 8 above).....	18
Chert, fossiliferous (No. 9 above).....	2
Firestone, thin bedded (No. 10).....	10
Massive limestone (No. 10).....	12
Total.....	64

The firestones also outcrop on the Orleans and Orangeville road just west of the Lost River crossing below the Bruner farm, also on that farm, also near Orangeville and north of the sand hill near Orleans.

THE ST. LOUIS CHERTS.

These rocks, by reason of greater hardness, have resisted the eroding effects of time and the action of water, ice, etc., during the drift period, better than the strata surrounding them, and are, hence, found strewn over the surface of the ground and buried in the red clays. Besides the regular beds there are large quantities of smaller specimens from the concretionary limestone. Lithologically the varieties differ very much. Those on the western and southern borders of the St. Louis limestones are red from infiltration of hydrous peroxide of iron, while those in the northeast part and along Stampers Creek are made brown by the brown oxide of iron. Those that are highly bryozoic are soft, easily broken or split, breaking into irregular fragments, while the very hard varieties break into square or wedge-shaped pieces. The latter may be seen on the Paoli and Orleans road. They contain valves of *Spirifer*. Where the stone has been protected it is usually very hard and siliceous, is gray in color and has many fossils. Here it is a true "buhrstone" and was used as such in the old Orangeville mill. The bryozoans are very perfect and beautiful, and are usually *Polypora*, though *Pinna* are found over five inches long. Crinoids are missing, though a small star-fish was found near Orleans. The cherts when decomposed by the admixture of iron form the red clays (paint). The clays are numerous. At Wesley Chapel Gulf the section is as follows:

	Feet.
Slope, with sandstone capping the hill, massive limestone, with shaly partings and thin beds of argillaceous stone... 60	60
Chert, fossiliferous (No. 9).....	3
Concretionary limestone (No. 10).....	30
Total.....	93

THE CHESTER GROUP.

This group embraces the remaining stones of the county, except those capping the hills on the west and south parts of the county, and belonging to the conglomerate or millstone grit epoch. The western and southern boundary of these formations is about as follows: From about five miles of the northwestern corner of the county, thence south to French Lick Springs, thence in a curvilinear course to the south part of the county west of Valeene. At the base of these formations is Chester limestone (No. 8 above).

CHESTER LIMESTONE, LOWEST MEMBER.

This is remarkable for its thickness and its great uniformity of lithological characters and structure. A single specimen will represent the entire county. The rock is massive, crystalline, frequently lithographic, and very evenly stratified. The fossils are given above in No. 8. The following is the section of this member at sand hill near Orleans:

	Feet.
Sandstone, base glass sand (No. 7).....	22
Heavy bedded limestone, lithographic and crystalline quarry stone. Fossils— <i>Phillipsia</i> , <i>Euomphalus</i> , <i>Bellerophon</i> , <i>Reizia</i> , <i>Pleurotomaria</i> , <i>Terebratula</i> , <i>Rhynchonella</i> <i>Athyris</i> (No. 8).....	35
Chester chert (No. 8).....	1
Limestone in thin strata. Fossils— <i>Athyris</i> and <i>Syringopora</i> (No. 8).....	54
St. Louis chert (No. 9).....	2
Total.....	92

This quarry has been quite extensively worked for its limestone, the foundation of the depot at Orleans coming therefrom. Lime is burned successfully from the lower member. The following is the section of this member at "Acre Sinkhole," Stampers Creek:

	Feet.
Heavy bedded quarry sandstone (No. 5).....	10
Compact massive limestone. Fossils— <i>Productus</i> , <i>Spirifer</i> , <i>Archimedes</i> and <i>Pentremites</i> (No. 6).....	25
Coarse sandstone, partly covered (No. 7).....	70
Limestone with nodules of flint. Fossils— <i>Euomphalus</i> and <i>Terebratula</i> (No. 8).....	40
Chester chert.....	1
Heavy bedded limestone (No. 8).....	45
Total.....	191

The lower Chester limestone is here filled with black flint nodules, and the chert has much the appearance of, and many of the properties of, true flint or hornstone, and might properly be called flint. On the top of the hill where the above section was taken is "Acre Sinkhole," a cavity almost perfectly round, and about sixty feet deep, with very abrupt sides. No chert is found on its sides, and it has no subterranean outlet.

THE CHESTER SANDSTONES.

The upper sandstone (No. 5) is very evenly stratified, buff-colored, and is easily quarried by a little stripping in good blocks from one to three feet thick. It makes excellent foundations for barns and residences, where great weight is absent. It weathers well. There are quarries on Locust Hill, and on the lands of Mrs. Clements and Henry Polson. The following is the section at Albert's Hill, Paoli:

	Feet.
Massive Sandstone. Fossils—leaves and stems of <i>Stigmara</i> (No. 5).....	30
Blue Shales (No. 5).....	6
Crystalline limestone with <i>Producti</i> , <i>Pentremites</i> , <i>Archimedes</i> , <i>Spirifer</i> , <i>Athyris</i> and stems of <i>Crinoides</i> (No. 6.).....	16
Encrinital limestone (No. 6).....	14
Sandstone (No. 7).....	8
Decomposed Limestone, local.....	12
Sandstone, massive (No. 7).....	22
Crystalline massive limestone (No. 8).....	18
Lithographic limestone (No. 8).....	70
Total.....	196

Chester sandstone (No. 7), in many places a shale of no value, is in the vicinity of Paoli an even bedded rock, sometimes thick enough to make good quarry stone. East of town, on the Kibler farm, are quarries of the stone. On J. C. Albert's land, Section 25, Township 2 north, Range 1 west, is a quarry of tea-green stone, from which blocks of almost any size may be taken. These stones are excellent for flagging. On Lick Creek the lower Chester limestone has been found good for building purposes. It is comparatively soft and friable when taken out, but becomes hard and extremely durable upon long exposure. It was used in the foundation of the court house. It contains inconvenient glass seams. The following is the section at Orangeville:

	Feet.
Massive sandstone stained with iron.....	45
Middle Chester limestone (No. 6).....	19
Shaly sandstone (No. 7).....	18
Ocher, with traces of coal and iron.....	1
Lower Chester limestone, with <i>Terebratula</i> and <i>Rhynchonella</i> ..	95
St. Louis limestone to low water.....	30
Total.....	208

The lower Chester is the prevailing limestone at Chambersburg, Valeene and the southeastern parts of the county. It is exposed on the hillsides and in the valleys of Greenfield, Jackson, French Lick, Orangeville and Northwest Townships, and is the only limestone of any economic value in these regions. The following is the section on the road south of French Lick:

	Feet.
Conglomerate sandstone (No. 3).....	45
Upper Chester limestone, with band of chert at top and with <i>Archimedes</i> , <i>Athyris</i> , <i>Pentremites</i> , <i>Spirifer</i> and <i>Producti</i>	15

Coarse sandstone (No. 5).....	35
Coarse grit (No. 5).....	20
Massive sandstone (No. 5).....	40
Blue Shale (No. 5).....	12
Middle Chester limestone (No. 6).....	18
Sandstones and blue shales.....	31
Total.....	216

THE CHESTER GRIT.

Here is shown the Chester sandstone (upper) of good depth and development. In it is found the true grindstone grits and valuable building stone. Commercially, next to the whetstone grit, it is the most valuable stratum of stone in the county. Locally it is of sufficient firmness and fineness to be manufactured. Quarries have been opened by T. N. Braxtan, J. Lane, H. Lashbrook, W. Lashbrook and J. Bledsoe, all in Township 1 north, Range 2 west. The stone is quarried in large blocks, and cut with a saw into slabs of the required thickness. These are then cut into smaller pieces and polished. Owing to the coarseness of the stone it is manufactured into scythe-stones, etc.

THE CONGLOMERATE OR MILLSTONE GRIT.

This stone is found in the north and west parts of the county. In the north it is well developed and is thus a mass of weather-worn rock, composed of quartz-ore pebbles, cemented together with coarse sand. In the central and southern part it loses its pudding-stone appearance, and can only be distinguished from the other sandstones by its position above the upper Chester limestone. Locally it becomes a fine-grained, compact grit stone. The following is the section at Braxtan's quarry, taken from the east side of the hill:

	Feet.
Friable sandstone (No. 3).....	30
Coal, probably coal A.....	1
Coarse sandstone, with <i>Stigmara</i> leaves and iron ore near the base.....	50
Whetstone grit with <i>Lepidodendra</i> , <i>Culamites</i> , <i>Stigmara</i> , <i>Sphenopteris</i> , <i>Neuropteris</i> and near the base <i>Paoli Vetusta</i> (No. 3)...	21
Coal.....	a trace
Coarse sandstone, locally glass sand (No. 3).....	40
Upper Chester limestone with chert partly covered.....	15
Sandstone and shale (No. 5).....	90
Middle Chester limestone (No. 6).....	20
Shales and sandstones.....	40
Lower Chester limestone, with a shaly parting near the top to the level of French Lick Spring.....	20
Total.....	327

Quarries have been opened by T. N. Braxtan, William Able, George Reily, Lynch & Wolfington, E. Pinnick, J. A. Moore, S. Wolfington and others. Specimens of ferns and other plants are taken out of the lower

member of the grit, and are often very fine and of uncommon size. Excellent specimens have been sent to various geological collections. Dishman and Lewis have quarries on Section 23, Township 3 north, Range 2 west. At the latter's quarry the coal seam is said to be two feet thick. The fine grits are evenly stratified and may be split with great ease. Two colored stones are quarried, white and buff. The first is called "Hindostan" and the second "Orange" stone. The *Hepidodendra* of these beds are remarkable for size. A tree uncovered for twelve feet was four feet eleven inches in diameter. The fossiliferous beds are not worked as the stone will not split. The thin shaly partings that come out in large plates are ripple-marked and covered with tracks of crustaceans or other animals. *Dendrites* are found of remarkable size and beauty, and run through the substance of the solid stone.

LACUSTRAL OR ALLUVIUM.

The fine impalpable lacustral sands and clays are found in Northeast and Stampers Creek Townships in the "flat woods." Their thickness is from five to twenty-five feet, and they cover an area of about twenty square miles. Wherever gum and persimmon trees are indigenous to the soil, the fine sands of this epoch may be found. The damp, impervious soils of Patoka River and near French Lick are lacustral. Along the creeks and rivers of the northern and central parts of the county the alluvium is found well developed. Beds of gravel of unusual size are found in the valley of Lost River and are traceable to the lacustral epoch.

LOST RIVER, STAMPERS CREEK, CAVES, ETC.

Lost River makes its first sink on Section 4, Township 3 north, Range 1 east, upon reaching the eastern exposure of the concretionary limestone. It makes its second on Section 8, its third on Section 13, Township 3 north, Range 1 west, and its fourth on Section 11. In dry weather the first sink takes all the water, which is not seen again until it reaches Orangeville. Light rains will overflow the first sink and the surplus enters the second sink. Heavy and continuous rains will fill the dry bed from the second sink to Orangeville, as the subterranean passages are not of sufficient size. These passages are a complex system of mains and leads, and not a single channel through which the water rushes. They do not follow the course of the surface bed. On Sections 33 and 34, whenever the water is of sufficient quantity to enter the fourth sink, it rises through three openings and flows on through the dry bed. This dry bed is not an open channel and is unlike the valley of the usual streams. Large upland forest trees grow along the bank showing that for a long time the river has been lost in the concretionary limestone. The underground stream may be reached at the fourth sink, where the cavernous opening is about eight feet wide and four feet high, the descent being gradual and 590 feet. The river comes to the surface on Section 9, Township 3 north, Range 1

west. Here the subterranean stream may also be reached through a cave. At Orangeville is said to be the rise of Lost River, though it is probable that the true rise is on the Higgins farm, about a mile further down the stream. Stampers Creek, in a small way, is a counterpart of Lost River, lacking the dry bed. It sinks and is thought to rise again at Spring Mills, and forms the source of Lick Creek. It is said that sawdust and other fine material has been passed through, thus proving the theory. There are in the county ten or twelve caves, several of which are deep and beautiful. New ones are being discovered yearly, and doubtless many others will come to light in the future. In several are *stalactites* and *stalagmites* of great purity and beauty. Doubtless the foundation of Orange County is honey-combed, and future generations will make surprising discoveries. It is said that a cave a quarter of a mile deep underlies Paoli. In the caves and subterranean streams are found several varieties of blind fish, blind crawfishes, etc.

FRENCH LICK AND WEST BADEN SPRINGS.

These springs in the valley of French Lick Creek break out through the fissures of the Lower Chester limestone, and doubtless get their mineral constituents and gases from the shales, clays and stones through which they originate and flow. Many break out, but in only two places are they fully utilized—French Lick and West Baden. These places have become popular resorts for recreation and for invalids, and accommodations are furnished pleasure and health-seekers. In the hands of persons of greater public enterprise and less parsimony the springs could be made of much greater benefit to the public. The analysis of "Pluto Well," by Prof. E. T. Cox, State Geologist in 1869-70, gave the following results: The gaseous contents of one imperial gallon were, in cubic inches, carbonic acid, 7,337; sulphydric acid, 6,717; oxygen, 5,407; nitrogen, 18,504; total, 38,045. Total solid matter in one gallon, 381.85 grains:

	Parts in 1,000,- 000 or pounds in 100,000 gal- lons.	Grains in one gallon.
Silicic acid.....	9.42	.6594
Oxide of iron.....	1.90	.1330
Lime.....	675.92	47.3144
Soda.....	1140.20	79.8140
Potash.....	41.72	2.9204
Magnesia.....	723.26	50.6282
Alumina.....	48.10	3.3670
Chlorine.....	1185.96	83.0172
Carbonic acid.....	690.55	48.3385
Sulphuric acid.....	845.55	59.1885
Iodides and bromides.....	trace.	trace.
Totals.....	5362.58	375.3806

The analysis of the principal spring at West Baden by Prof. Cox gave the following result: The gaseous contents of one imperial gallon in cubic inches—carbonic acid, 6,198; sulphydric acid, 5,931; oxygen, 2,093; nitrogen, 6,572; total, 20,794. Total solid matter in one gallon, 381.85 grains:

	Parts in 1,000,- 000, or pounds in 100,000 gal- lons.	Grains in one gallon.
Silicic acid.....	7.50	.5250
Oxide of iron.....	1.50	.1050
Lime.....	539.11	37.7377
Soda.....	765.26	53.5682
Potash.....	19.37	1.3559
Magnesia.....	610.76	42.7532
Alumina.....	43.50	3.0450
Chlorine.....	779.26	54.5482
Carbonic acid.....	675.21	47.2647
Sulphydric acid.....	601.80	42.0910
Iodides and bromides....	trace.	trace.
Totals.....	4042.77	282.9939

A few springs of more or less value are found in other parts of the county. One on the farm of Hon. D. S. Huffstutter, near Orleans, is chalybeate in character, and has quite a local reputation. Another is on the Higgins farm, near Orangeville.

THE COAL OF THE COUNTY.

As but little has been done to expose the seams of coal, such as there are, their full nature, extent and value cannot be set out in these pages. Two seams are known to exist, of which the upper, Coal A, possesses some economic value. This coal is found in all the higher hills in the western part of the county overlying, the heavy conglomerate sandstone which is above the whetstone grit. The outcrop of this coal may be seen on Section 32, Township 2 north, Range 2 west. It is a dry, semi-block coal, and burns too loosely for good smithing purposes. It would be well to work this coal for local use. A true block, sub-conglomerate coal thirty inches thick has been found and mined on Section 8, Township 1 north, Range 2 west. This coal is found a few feet below the whetstone grit. Farther north it thins out and becomes worthless. Just above the Lower Chester limestone is another coal from one to four inches thick. It will not pay to work this seam, though some money has thus been spent. One mile north of Paoli, on the farm of Mr. Gassaway, this coal outcrops. In the central and eastern parts of the county, in the St. Louis limestone, is found a thin seam of cannel coal, which will not pay to work. The two seams first mentioned above will pay to work in localities.

IRON ORES.

In all the hills in the western part of the county, in the conglomerate

above the whetstone grit, is found a considerable quantity of the hydrated brown oxide of iron. An analysis made by Prof. Cox, developed the important fact that the ore contained over fifty per cent of metallic iron. The ore is from three to ten feet thick, and will justify the erection of blast furnaces at many places in the western part of the county when proper railroad facilities are secured. The same ore is smelted at the blast furnace in Shoals, and when combined with Missouri ores furnishes an excellent neutral iron.

WHETSTONES AND GRINDSTONES.

The excellence of the grit of Orange County is well known, and is not surpassed by any other in existence. Ax stones, carpenter stones, "slips," etc., of the best quality are readily manufactured. The past has been more fruitful in the number and extent of manufacturing establishments of this character than the present. Steam was employed as well as horses, and many stones were sent to England and elsewhere. The Hindostan grit is celebrated for its uniform texture and keen bite, and its solidity under high revolving speed. Many grindstones have been manufactured from the grindstone grit of the Chester group. Beds of whetstone and grindstone grit are inexhaustable, and will eventually be a source of great revenue to the county when shipping facilities are quicker and better.

LIME, CLAY, BUILDING STONE, ETC.

Several members of the St. Louis limestone in the eastern and central portions of the county furnish good lime, though the best comes from the Lower Chester. In early years this stone was thus burned in Lost River, near West Baden, and the lime shipped on flat-boats to Southern markets. It has been burned for local use in the county ever since. The fine lacustral clay in the northeast part of the county is excellent for stone ware, and was thus used at Lancaster for a time. Kaolin is found in the county. Specimens of Indianite have been found on Section 20, Township 3 north, Range 1 west. A three-foot stratum of fine yellow ocher is exposed on Section 7, Township 1 north, Range 2 west. Limestone and sandstone suitable for building are found in great abundance. One member of the Lower Chester limestone furnishes, in many parts of the county, a good, fine-grained and easily worked stone, which is white as alabaster. It is quarried at the sand hill, near Orleans, is exposed on the Orleans and Paoli road, two miles from Orleans, and found on Section 5 Township 2 north, Range 1 east. The Lower Chester sandstone is often good for building purposes. It is obtained thus on Section 25, Township 2 north, Range 1 west. It is light tea-colored, and the upper members make good flagging stone and the lower good building stone.

CHAPTER II.

BY SELWYN A. BRANT.

INDIANS AND MOUND BUILDERS—THE FIRST AND SUBSEQUENT TREATIES—THE INDIANS WHO OCCUPIED THE COUNTY—THE PLANKESHAW—BLOCK HOUSES—INDIAN MASSACRES—THE DEATH OF CHARLES—TRAILS AND VILLAGES—ORIGIN OF THE MOUND BUILDERS—THE PAOLI FORTIFICATION—THE EARTHWORKS AT VALEENE—REFLECTIONS.

IN the early struggles for supremacy on the Western Continent between the nations of the Old World, nearly all of the Mississippi Valley gradually came under the dominion of France. This was acquired through the influence of the large number of ardent and zealous missionaries whom that country sent out in the latter part of the seventeenth and fore part of the eighteenth centuries. A number of trading posts were established throughout the whole of this vast tract of country from along the shores of the lakes and banks of important streams to the mouth of the Mississippi River, and from these places the peltry of the Indians was received in exchange for whatever gaudy and trifling ornaments would most attract the savages' fancy. This, in connection with the religious influence of devout Catholics, won the heart and confidence of the red man toward the French. Almost without opposition France had thus secured control of all the land from the Alleghany Mountains to the Mississippi River. Near the middle of the eighteenth century England began to arouse herself to the situation. Her supremacy along the Atlantic was not questioned, and she had rested in contentment, satisfied with claiming the Pacific Ocean as the western boundary of her colonies. When her traders began to push beyond the mountains, they found themselves forestalled by the French, and thus the conflict began, which only ended with the French and Indian war in 1763, and with which the student of American history is familiar. In February of that year a treaty of Peace was signed at Paris in which France gave up all claims to any territory lying east of the Mississippi River, excepting the town of New Orleans and the island on which it is situated. Thus matters remained until the Revolution necessitated a new map of the American Continent.

The policy of the British Government seems to have retarded commerce with the Indians, who in turn despised the haughty and domineering spirit of the English. No doubt the foundation of Indian hostility to later pioneers of the West was laid in this early antipathy for the

English, and which when once conceived was craftily nourished by the proud and unrelenting natives. Immediately prior to the war for Independence several large tracts of land were purchased, by companies organized for that purpose, in the territory northwest of the Ohio River.

ABORIGINAL INHABITANTS OF INDIANA.

The most reliable information that can be obtained seems to establish the fact that nearly the whole of Indiana was originally inhabited by three different tribes of Indians, called the Twightwees or Miamis, the Weas and the Piankeshaws. The last of these occupied nearly all of the Wabash Valley, and was a powerful factor in the celebrated Miami Confederacy. As the tide of immigration poured its throng of Europeans upon the Atlantic shore, and civilization began its westward march across the New World, the sullen savage disdaining the enlightenment of white men, retired constantly to the gloom and solitude of his native forests. Thus, in time, different tribes of Indians came to occupy the same territory. These later tribes were called "Permitted," and throughout the whole of Indiana these stranger Indians were early found. Some of them were the Delawares, Pottawattomies, Shawnees, Kickapoos, Wyandots and Senecas.

THE PIANKESHAWS.

The Piankeshaws were one of the Algonquin tribes, and it was people of this nation that occupied the present county of Orange, although at a later date a few Wyandottes and Shawnees were settled here, and the Delawares had strong claim to the land through a treaty with the Piankeshaws in 1767. The boundary lines, as described in several Indian treaties, center in and cross Orange County. One of these is a line running from the mouth of Turtle Creek, on the Wabash River, in what is now Sullivan County, to a point about one mile north of the town of Orleans, and thence in a southwesterly course to a place near the present site of the village of Branchville, Perry County, and thence in a straight line to the mouth of White River. North of this line, it is said, the Piankeshaw Indians never ceded any land to the United States, although their allies, the Delawares, Twightwees and Weas did.

THE INDIAN CESSION TREATIES.

At Vincennes, in August, 1804, the Delawares and Piankeshaws relinquished their claims to all land lying south of this tract, and south of a line beginning about four miles southwest from Paoli, on Section 21, running from that place to the Ohio Falls, at Jeffersonville. Beginning at a point fifty-seven miles east from Vincennes, a line was run to the old Indian boundary line, running from the Ohio River, at the mouth of the Kentucky River, to Fort Recovery. This starting point was about one mile north of the town of Orleans and the line connected with the other

boundary at that place just mentioned, and intersected the old boundary where it crosses White Water River, in the extreme eastern part of the State, fifty miles north of the Ohio. South of this to the Ohio River all the land was ceded to the United States by certain chiefs and warriors of the Pottawattomie, Miami, Eel River, Delaware and Wea tribes. This treaty was made at Grouceland, near Vincennes, in August, 1805. Thus there is found to be no less than four separate treaties or deeds from the Indians to the United States, conveying in different tracts the land now embraced in Orange County. These were made as follows: At Fort Wayne, June 7, 1803; at Vincennes, August 18 and 27, 1804; at Grouceland, August 21, 1805; at Fort Wayne, September 30, 1809. In nearly all of these Gen. William H. Harrison was Commissioner, acting on the part of the Government.

LOCAL INDIAN VILLAGES.

Concerning the more direct Indian occupants of this county, there is but little of reliable information to be found. It seems that the red men in the earliest times did not occupy much of the county as a permanent habitation, but lived at a distance along the larger streams and resorted hither in quest of game. A few small villages were established at random, one of which was Shawnee, and stood on the banks of Lost River, not far from where that stream sinks in the northeastern part of the county. The chief of this village was known as "King Billy," and is said to have had a red-headed white woman for a wife. After white men began to arrive there were but few Indians in the county, and these only in straggling and roving bands, sometimes for hunting, sometimes for pillage and plunder, and occasionally for bloodshed. Throughout the whole of the Wabash Valley great discontent and hatred was instilled into the Indians against the white settlers who were rapidly destroying their forest hunting grounds. Foremost among those who entertained this bitter hatred for the whites were the renowned Shawnee warrior, Tecumseh, and his brother, called the Prophet. Under their lead an Indian war was begun and only ended with the battle of Tippecanoe, in November 1811. Frequently during these years of terror and strife were the few inhabitants of Orange County compelled to fly to one of the early forts or block-houses that were then built for protection of the pioneers.

THE LOG HOUSES.

Probably the first house of this kind in the county was built on the farm now owned by Mr. Samuel Mahan, in the northwestern part of Stampers Creek Township. This was known as the Moore Fort, and in his youth Mr. Edward Moore, now living at Orleans, lived there with his parents. The house was of the regular block style, and a few yards away a trench or deep ditch was dug entirely around it just inside of which was a row

of split posts set into the ground slanting out over the ditch. This effectually prevented an approach from the outside to the house where the settlers were congregated. Farther north in the county was another on Lost River, in Orleans Township, on the farm now owned by George Wolfe. This was near the site of the old Shawnee village before spoken of. In Northeast Township, on the farm of Preston Tegarden, stood what was known in early times as the Maxwell Fort, and in its day was the one more frequently resorted to than any other in this part of the county. In the western part a fort was established at French Lick, and during the years when Tecumseh had stirred the Indians into frequent acts of hostility, a company of rangers was stationed at this place for the purpose of protecting the whites in this section. As a Government station this was maintained until about the year 1815.

MURDERS COMMITTED BY INDIANS.

Orange County has been fortunate in the scarcity of its Indian murders. After the coming of white men the red natives were seldom seen except in small roving bands. Before this time nearly all of them had moved from this territory in accordance with the various treaties, and only returned at intervals, usually, perhaps in the ardor of the chase, sometimes with the object of wreaking a deep and merciless revenge upon the innocent frontier settlers. There is said to have been three white men killed in the county by the Indians. Concerning one of these there is much doubt and but little reliability. However, on the authority of Uncle Thomas Bedster, of Northwest Township, who is one of the oldest men and earliest settlers now living in the county, it seems that a man named Samuel Wilson was killed in Orangeville Township on the farm now owned by William C. Shirley, at a very early time. Mr. Bedster affirms the truth of this in an emphatic way, and no one was found to dispute it, but several had heard of the matter, although it had nearly escaped their memory. Nothing of the particulars could be learned, and this statement is given for whatever value it may bear in itself. About the year 1814 a man named Vest was shot and killed near where the present town of Orleans is situated. The particulars seem to be about as follows: Some horses were missing in the neighborhood of the Lost River settlement, and a party of men were out searching for them. It was supposed that they had been stolen by a band of Indians that was at the time hovering in that part of the county, although this supposition proved to be erroneous. When at a place one-half mile northeast of the present town limits, the men were fired upon by Indians in ambush and Vest was instantly killed. The savages made good their escape, and the victim was buried upon the spot where he fell, and his grave is still pointed out by the citizens of Orleans as a monument of the only savage treachery that ever occurred to stain with blood the settlement of their prosperous community.

THE KILLING OF CHARLES.

The murder of William Charles at or near the French Lick Fort, in the spring of 1813, is perhaps the best known of any deed ever committed in the county by the Indians, although many conflicting accounts are told of it. The one most reliable and trustworthy seems to be about as follows, given by Mr. Edward Moore, of Orleans, who, although not present at the time, was often with several members of the Charles family after its occurrence: The victim was a married man and father of one child at the time of the killing, and lived in the fort with his father, Joel Charles and the company of rangers. Charles was plowing in a field near the fort and the Indians crept close to him from the adjoining woods and shot him from their ambush behind a stump. They at once ran to him for the purpose of tomahawking and scalping him. When the killing was done the rangers were some distance away from the fort shooting at a mark, and were unable to reach Charles in time to render him any assistance. He was found with an arrow through one arm, and there were three tomahawk holes in his hat, probably made in their first hasty attempts to obtain the scalp. It is said that his wife was at the time on guard, or rather watching for Indians. This would indicate some apprehension of danger from that source, and if reports be true this was most likely the case. The cause was somewhat of a personal nature between the Indians and the occupants of the fort, and a narration of them would be both tedious and useless. The wife of Charles died in a few months after this of a broken heart and was always lamenting in maniacal tones the loss of her husband, and wore the hat which he had on at the time of his death.

INDIAN TRAILS.

There seem to have been two important trails or forest roads that were traversed by the red man across Orange County. One of these was a route from Vincennes to the Ohio Falls and passed near what is now New Prospect in French Lick Township, through the town of Paoli and nearly over Albert's Hill and thence took a southeasterly course, in nearly the same line as the turnpike, to the Ohio River. The other trail ran east and west across the northern part of the county passing near the town of Orleans. This was a road from Vincennes to Cincinnati and was called the Cincinnati Trace.

INDIAN CAMPING GROUNDS.

Throughout the county there are several places peculiarly adapted for camping places and these were often utilized by parties of Indians while on hunting excursions or other temporary journeys to this region. Among the more important of these may be mentioned Valeene, the springs at the source of Stampers Creek, the rise of Lost River at the site of Orangeville, and on Patoka Creek near the town of Newton Stewart, and

two miles south of Valeene. During the winter season the Indians were rarely troublesome to the whites, and their acts of hostility usually began in the spring when the "leaves were the size of squirrel ears." From that time until fall the early settlers would go in bands and attend to one another's crops in order to present a more formidable opposition should there be any attempt at violence on the part of the natives. These, however, were few in Orange County and the people enjoyed much tranquility and freedom from Indian depredations. In the conspiracy of Tecumseh and his prophet brother, the Delawares, who then inhabited much of the White River country, refused to join and the same is probably true of both the Piankeshaws and Shawnees. As these Indians occupied the territory of Orange County it accounts for the comparatively peaceful times immediately prior to the battle of Tippecanoe. Soon after that event the Piankeshaws were sent to Missouri and Kansas and afterward all to Kansas. They have constantly grown less in number, much through the influence of whisky and disease. In 1854 they were united with the Weas, Peorias and Kaskasias, all numbering 259. In 1868 they numbered 179, and since then the Miamis have been annexed to them and are all in the Indian Territory at the present time. A brighter era seems to be upon them as they now own 52,000 acres of land, 3,000 of which are in cultivation and they live in good homes, dress like civilized people and their children attend schools of their own. Eight of their boys have come back to the land of their ancestors, and in 1883 were attending colleges in Indiana. The Delawares and Shawnees to the number of 1,000, were, in 1866, united to the Cherokees in the Indian Territory and are now the most advanced of any tribe of Indians in civilization and are said to be worth more *per capita* than any others.

THE MOUND BUILDERS.

Throughout the entire extent of the Mississippi Valley may be found abundant and convincing evidence of a pre-historic race of humanity. Beyond this fact of existence but little is known. The time, habits, customs and origin of this long perished people are so deeply and obscurely veiled in unknown and unrecorded centuries that the most diligent and active investigation has hitherto failed to throw upon them more than a single ray of light. It would be foreign and out of place in the present work to attempt an elaboration of the various theories that have from time to time been projected by the different investigators concerning this extinct race. They are at best only theories, and their conclusions conjectures. Suffice it to say that this people have received their name, Mound Builders, from the numerous mounds and earthworks that are scattered more or less over most of the American Continent and are their works. Their civilization was considerable in advance of the Indians and they are supposed to have been an agricultural people, as indicated

by the implements of various kinds found, and which they undoubtedly need for that purpose. By some archaeologists the Mound Builders are thought to be have been contemporaneous with the ancient Assyrians and Babylonians, while others rank them with Aztecs and Peruvians who peopled the torrid climes of the Western World. Some advance the idea that the Indians are descendants of this ancient race while others emphatically deny it and claim a separate origin for the Indians. In this it is undoubtedly true that the supposition of a distinct origin of these two races has the preponderance of evidence on its side.

THE PAOLI FORTIFICATION.

There are in Orange County several traces of these Mound Builders, some of which are quite important and interesting to the archaeologist, and demonstrate a large population of this people. In many parts of the county arrow and spear heads are found in large quantities, especially around the larger springs and along the banks of streams. Besides these, are found in considerable numbers fleshing implements, stone axes and ornaments of curious fashion. About one mile east of Paoli, on the south bank of Lick Creek, is an important earthwork made by this primitive people in untold centuries of the past. It consists of two embankments, now about three feet high, at a distance ranging from about twelve to thirty feet apart, and nearly thirteen hundred feet in length. These begin upon the bank of the creek, and extend their full length in the form of the large end of an oval, returning again to the stream some distance further down. The ground around this embankment is of smooth and even surface, and many arrow-heads have been found. Growing upon these earthen walls are a large number of forest trees, some as much as three feet or more in diameter, and have of course grown since the building of the walls. Some of these trees undoubtedly represent no less than three hundred years. The height of the walls is said, and with no doubt of the truth, to be constantly decreasing. Excavations in several parts were made, although but little was found to indicate the purpose for which they were constructed. If there is any difference the outer wall is the higher one, and a cross section shows it to be made of fine dry dirt of the surrounding fields, while here and there scattered through it are slight traces of ashes and charcoal, and an occasional animal bone. This bank was probably built after the time of the inner one, and into it were thrown the refuse of the camp, which consisted largely of the camp-fire ashes and bones of such animals as they were accustomed to eat, and broken pottery. The other wall is made of the same kind of soil, but about half way down from the top is a layer of large flat stones contiguously arranged. These have been brought from the creek bottom, and vary considerably in size. Close to the surface on the inside of this wall a considerable number of broken pieces of pottery

are found, mingled with more of ash and charcoal than appears in any other part of the entire embankment. These pieces of pottery are all blackened with fire, and being found with the ashes would lead to the conclusion that the cooking for the inhabitants was nearly all done close to this bank, or the ashes and pottery broken by accident were cast against the bank to be out of the way. This is farther confirmed by the shallow earth that covers them, for they were most likely left as they had been used, and all that now covers them has been washed down from the bank or has been deposited from the overflowing waters of the creek. A few ornaments have also been found, but so far as can be learned nothing of any particular consequence has ever been unearthed here.

To state the object and purpose of this large double embankment to its builders is only to conjecture. Some have thought it for sacrificial use, where the people met to perform their religious rites, whatever they may have been. Others have thought it to be sepulchral in nature, but of this there is scarcely any evidence in accordance with the general records of discovery, or opinions of archaeologists in matters of that kind. The best conclusion, and one that seems most plausible, is that these embankments were made and used entirely as a fortification in times of battle, and to ward off the encroachments of wild animals in times of peace and repose. There is little doubt that it was constantly inhabited as a village, although its confines may have been too limited to afford room for all, and the surplus population may have dwelt on the adjacent fields, resorting to the walls or fortification in times of danger. Being built upon the banks of the creek, and near a neighboring spring, the inhabitants were enabled to withstand a long siege without a failure in the water supply. Neither within nor without the walls were seen any mounds, although writers in the State Geological Report for 1875 claim to have observed twelve small ones within the enclosure "from one to two and a half feet high, eight feet in length by about four in width, the longest diameter being from northeast to southwest." Mounds of the same kind were seen outside along the banks of the stream, and were concluded to be "kitchen mounds," or places for the building of wigwams.

THE VALEENE FORTIFICATION.

Another embankment similar to this Lick Creek fortification is said to have been upon the banks of Patoka Creek, on the farm of Samuel Harned, about one-half mile east of Valeene. It had but one wall, in much the same shape as the other one, and situated on a level piece of ground. This has been entirely destroyed by the plow, and it is said that many ornaments were found there. In the western part of the county, about six miles from Paoli, there is a burial mound that was opened a few years ago and a number of human skeletons exhumed, and the usual small ornaments and implements of various kinds were found. The

mystery that enshrouds this ancient and long-buried people is one of the most puzzling that confronts the modern scientists. These monuments lie promiscuously in the midst of our boasted and advanced civilization, reminding us of distant ages and races. From their tombs the bones of distinguished individuals of unknown nations come forth to stand ghastly in the recent halls of science. But all alike stand mute when questioned of the times and circumstances that brought them forth.

CHAPTER III.

WHITE SETTLEMENT OF ORANGE COUNTY—THE COMING OF THE PIONEERS—LISTS OF EARLY LAND ENTRIES—STORIES OF HARDSHIP AND ADVENTURE—THE EARLY AND SUBSEQUENT SAW-MILLS, GRIST-MILLS, FACTORIES, ASHERIES, DISTILLERIES, ETC.—TOWNSHIP OFFICERS AND STATISTICS—CATALOGUES OF OLD SETTLERS—HUNTING STORIES AND OTHER INCIDENTS—COMPARISON OF OLD AND MODERN CUSTOMS, ETC.—ANECDOTES OF THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD—SKETCHES OF THE TOWNSHIPS.

BEFORE the creation of Orange County, while it was yet a part of Washington County, and for a short time after its creation and organization, Paoli Township was known as Orange Township, and was of greater extent than at present. On the 10th of February, 1817, the County Board reorganized the townships of the county, and gave Paoli name and bounded it as follows: Beginning where the base line crosses the meridian line; thence west four miles; thence north ten miles; thence east eight miles; thence south eight miles; thence west four miles; thence south two miles to the place of beginning. Soon after this the boundary was changed to what it is at present.

EARLY LAND ENTRIES.

Paoli Township—Township 1 north, Range 1 east, Section 5, Theodore Braxtan, October 29, 1812; Section 8, Jonathan Lindley, March 18, 1811, William Lindley, July 3, 1812; Section 9, William Holaday, December 24, 1812, John Dougherty, December 25, 1812; Section 17, Owen Lindley, November 12, 1811; Section 18, Solomon Cox, May 25, 1811, William Cox, May 26, 1811; Sections 20 and 21, Owen Lindley, November 12, 1811. Township 2 north, Range 1 east—Section 29, Jonathan Lindley, October 29, 1812; Section 31, William Lindley, November 2, 1812; Section 34, Charles Bailey, December 28, 1812. Township 1 north, Range 1 west—Section 1, Thomas Hopper, September 12, 1811; Section 3, Jonathan Lindley, January 29, 1812; Section 11, Jesse Hollowell, September 26, 1810, Joseph Farlow, January 24, 1812;

Section 13, Thomas Atkisson, February 13, 1811; Section 14, Thomas Farlow, September 12, 1811. Township 2 north, Range 1 west—Section 13, Thomas Lindley, March 27, 1812, David Darroch, June 27, 1812, Jonathan Lindley, March 27, 1812; Section 24, Thomas Braxtan, March 27, 1812, Samuel Lindley, March 27, 1812; Section 35, Robert Holaday, March 17, 1812; Section 36, Adam Davis, October 19, 1812. The above were the only entries in the present Paoli Township, prior to January 1, 1813. The following men entered land in this township from January 1, 1813, to January 1, 1820: Alexander Kearby 1819, Robert Vest 1819, Aaron Maris 1816, John Maris 1815, Simon Reubottom 1818, Jesse Hollowell 1813, Adam Davis 1814, Jesse Cox 1818, James DePauw 1817, Jonathan Lindley 1814, Wyatt Hanks 1816, Clement Horsey 1817, James McVey 1815, Samuel Chambers 1815, John Lynch 1818, R. Crow 1815, J. Newlin 1819, Lewis Thomas 1819, John Stout 1819, Thomas Lindley 1815, William Lindley 1813, Ephraim Bentley 1819, J. M. Lewis 1818, William Carmichael 1819, G. Sutherlin 1819, Samuel Johns 1818, Levi Gifford 1818, Thomas Vandever 1817, Robert Field 1814, Edward Millis 1813, William McMahon 1818, John Thompson 1818, William Milligan 1816, Ephraim Owen 1815, Jonathan Lindley 1813, John Snyder 1819, Joseph White 1819, Dennis Hungate 1817, John Henry 1818, John Johnson 1815, David Johnson 1818, Jonathan Stout 1818, William Constant and John Gain (colored) 1817, Larkin Davis 1819, John Jones 1819, Alexander Clark 1819, Daniel Darroch 1819, Thomas Maris 1815, Thomas Braxtan 1817, Jacob Moulder 1819, Reuben Stout 1818, George Duncan 1819, Thomas Lindley 1815, William Boles 1814, John Watson 1813, Daniel Austin 1817, Esau Spirey 1819, James Pearson 1817, Charles Taylor 1817, William Trueblood 1815, George Farlow 1815, Zachariah Lindley 1816, David Doan 1815, Thomas Hopper 1816, Esau Jones 1815, Jonathan Doan 1815, John Williams 1816, John Wolfington 1816, John Pinnick 1815, Hugh Meady 1816, Benjamin Morris 1815, Solomon Stout 1815, Owen Lindley, Sr. 1815, James Henderson 1815, Isaac Scott 1817, James McVey 1815, Ransom Davis 1814, Simon Dixon 1816, Josiah Trueblood 1816, John Campbell 1819, Henry Richard 1817, Elizabeth Shirley 1815, Adlai Campbell 1813, William Trueblood 1814, John Bigelow 1816, Paton Wilson 1815, Ezer Cleveland 1816, William Handy 1813, James Crow 1815, John Hill 1815, Ebenezer Doan 1813, Adam Davis 1815, Samuel Chambers 1816, Zachariah Lindley 1816. The above was all the land bought of the Government in the present Paoli Township prior to January 1, 1820.

EARLY TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

Thomas Lynch and Stephen McFerran were the first Clerks of old Orange Township and Abraham Elliott and John Lynch the first Judges of Elections. Ebenezer Doan was also an early Judge. Samuel Cobb was

an early Clerk. Elections were held at Paoli, but before the organization of the county were held at William Lindley's. In 1817 William Lindley and Thomas Atkisson were Overseers of the Poor. Ebenezer Doan was Trustee of Section 16, Township 1 north, Range 1 west; Joseph Maxwell of Section 16, Township 2 north, Range 1 east; Thomas Lindley of Section 16, Township 1 north, Range 1 east. John Brown was Constable in 1817. William Lindley was Treasurer of the township in 1816. The following list of voters at Paoli at an election held for Representative on the 18th of November, 1816, is given here for reference and to preserve as many as possible of the names of the early residents. At that time men from remote parts of the county voted at this election.

VOTERS IN NOVEMBER, 1816.

Jonathan Doan, Thomas Braxtan, George Wolfington, Ephraim Doan, Martin Willard, Jamas Sutton, John Brown, William Dicks, Paton Wilson, Jesse Martin, William Killams, John Maris, Thomas Atkinson, Aaron Maris, Daniel Dawson, James Atkinson, Absalom Davis, Thomas Maris, William Lindley, Sr., James McVey, James O'Cannon, Jonathan Jones, Gilbert Kilams, Simon Reubottom, Isaac Wells, Owen Lindley, Sr., Owen Lindley, Jr., Thomas Lindley, Sr., Barnabas McFall, Willoughby Blake, Joseph Wells, David Henderson, Benjamin Freeman, Robert Holaday, Levi Johnson, Thomas Maxedon, Thomas Reubottom, George Sutherland, Abraham Holaday, Thomas Inman, Henry Sanders, Robert Atkinson, Ezekiel Henderson, Moses Speer, Edward Bryant, John Owen, Joseph Pearson, Abner Lamb, Peter Quackenbush, Levi Gifford, Jesse Dobbs, John Dougherty, James Lindley, Jr., Jesse Fulton, Alexander Clark, Samuel Lindley, Jesse Gifford, Henry Holaday, William McVey, William Crow, Abraham Bosley, Jonathan Lindley, Jr., Clayton Lynch, Thomas Lindley, Jr., Jesse Fulton, Jr., John Dunbar, John Dougherty, Jr., Evan Jones, William Trueblood, Jonathan Newland, William Crawford, Daniel Willard, James Crow, Thomas Lindley, Evan Hyatt, Jacob Holaday, William Lindley, Jr., Samuel Holaday, Joseph McGrue, Gabriel Freeman, Benjamin Turley, Zachariah Lindley, Daniel Freeman, Sr., William Freeman, Eli Newland, Thomas Lindley, Joseph Reubottom, William Lindley, Stephen Thomas, John Pike, James Pearson, Jacob Lane, Robert Vest, John Campbell, Joshua Freeman, William Woodrum, William Milliken, John Pickard, Ephraim Owen, George Duncan, Joseph Willard, John Doan, Jesse Wells, John Hill, James Lindley, James Henderson, Nathan Wells, Warner Davis, William Matthews, James Jones, John Crow, Simon Dixon, Abraham Borland, Hugh Holmes, John Scott, Alexander Kearby, Joseph Scott, Silas Dixon, George Monarch, Henry Pickard, David Doan, Joshua Burnham, Jesse Holowell, Robert McCracken, William Bales, Joseph Farlow, Nathaniel Newland, Stephen Stations, George

McCoy, John Moon, William Holaday, Henry Wolf, Evan Owen, Nathaniel Vest, Jonathan Lindley, Sr., Thomas Clark, Thomas Starks, John Faris, Richard Wall, Henry Dougherty, James Wolfington, Joel Charles, Thomas Wood, Joshua Hadley, Benjamin Leach, John Hadley, Joseph Cox, Edward Kearby, Duncan Darrock, Zacharias Wells, Abraham Elliott, Ebenezer Doan, Jacob Moulder, Samuel Chambers, John McCracken, Edward Moore, Nicholson Millis, Ransom Davis, Daniel Robins, John McVey, John G. Clendenin, William Wells, Robert Holaday, James Wilson, John Williams, Joseph Wicks, James Eastridge, Michael Hepron, John Hunter, Jonathan Lomax, John Lynch, Zacharias Dix, Thomas Lynch, Stephen McPherson, Jacob Condrey, Joseph Channings, Daniel Darrock, Henry Towel, Jesse Davis, John Fulton, Moses Alderson and John Pinnick; total, 182. Abraham Elliott, Inspector; Ebenezer Doan, Jacob Moulder and John Lynch, Judges; Thomas Lynch and S. McPherson, Clerks. One hundred and twenty-eight votes were polled for Jonathan Lindley for Representative, and fifty-three for John Pinnick and one for Benjamin Blackwell. Neither of these candidates was elected.

THE SETTLEMENT OF PAOLI TOWNSHIP.

It is not definitely known who was the first permanent settler in the present township of Paoli. The earliest residents are gone, leaving no record of their settlement, not even tradition, touching this question, the only light on the subject being the information furnished by the entries of land, as shown by the "Tract Book." Jesse Hollowell made the first entry on Section 11, Township 1 north, Range 1 west, on the 26th of September, 1810, but, so far as can be learned, he did not reside there. The second entry was by Thomas Atkisson, on Section 13, same township and range, February 13, 1811. This man moved upon this land, built a log cabin, and, so far as known, was one of the first, if not the first, settlers of Paoli Township. These entries were two or three miles east, southwest of Paoli. Jonathan Lindley bought on Section 8, Township 1 north, Range 1 east, in March 1811, and settled there the same year, likely in the fall, and he thus became one of the very first settlers of the township. Solomon and William Cox both bought land on Section 18, Township 1 north, Range 1 east, in May, 1811, and both settled there soon afterward with their families. This was about two and a half miles west of southeast of Paoli. Thomas Hopper and Thomas Farlow, both located in the township in 1811, the former on Section 1, just south of Paoli, and the latter on Section 14, two miles and a half southwest of Paoli. Owen Lindley, later in the year, located on Section 17, about a mile east of the Coxes. It is quite likely that several other families squatted in the township during the year 1811, and the following year bought their lands. The families settling in the township in 1812, were those of Theodore Braxtan, William Lindley, William

Holaday, John Dougherty, Charles Bailey, Joseph Farlow, Thomas Lindley, David Darrock, Thomas Braxtan, Samuel Lindley, Robert Holaday and Adam Davis. After 1812 the settlement, for a time, was quite rapid, the families being mainly of the Quaker sect, good, sober, industrious Christians, who come almost wholly from North Carolina, and from Orange County, of that State.

INDUSTRIES, INCIDENTS, ETC.

The country was, of course, very wild when the first families arrived, and they were obliged to cut roads to their lands, before their household goods could be hauled there. For a short time they were compelled to go to Harrison County for their flour, but in 1814 Jonathan Lindley built a small water-mill on Lick Creek, his buhrs coming, it is said, from the hills near the mill and being dressed and put in shape by one of the Hollowells, who was a blacksmith, probably the first in Orange County. This mill served the early families and was afterward improved, so that harassing trips to the older mills in Harrison and Washington Counties for larger grists were avoided, as the flour furnished was good for that day. This mill seems to have been succeeded by one owned and operated on Lick Creek by Ephraim Doan. It ran for many years. Several horse-mills were established quite early in different parts of the township. Several of the early families, coming as they did from the distant South, could not relinquish their old customs so readily, and accordingly raised small fields of cotton from seed which they had brought with them. This cotton was then taken in hand by the women, and put through all the various and tedious processes until a rude cloth was the result. All the early families raised flax, from the fiber of which they manufactured the greater portion of their garments. Wild animals were thick in the woods at the date of first settlement, and for several years later. Deer were comparatively numerous twenty years later, and were bought quite extensively by the merchants at Paoli, and the hams and hides shipped to Louisville by wagon, and to Southern markets by flat-boats. At an early day, (1826) the State Legislature passed an act declaring Lost River, as far up as Shirley's Mill, and Lick Creek as far up as its rise, to be navigable streams. By another act passed January 18, 1830, \$300 of the Three per-cent Fund was appropriated and ordered applied on the improvement of Lost River, as far up as Shirley's Mill, and Lick Creek as far up as Dougherty's Mill, and Samuel Cobb was appointed special Commissioner, to expend this appropriation as stated, which he accordingly did. Under his direction, trees were taken from the bed of Lick Creek, so that flat-boats could go up and down to Dougherty's Mill, the head of navigation.

It is interesting to draw contrasts between the old time and the present. The farmer was not as well equipped with agricultural implements as.

now. Corn was planted and almost wholly cultivated with the hoe. A man who could raise eight or ten acres of corn had a large field. If he had three or four boys and as many women he could manage to cultivate successfully about that number of acres. Even the hoes were not as they are now. They were of wood or of heavy iron without polish. The birds and squirrels were so numerous and voracious that the farmer had to guard his corn crop constantly. Wheat was sown broadcast, and very often burrowed in by hand or by bushes pulled around by horses or oxen. All reaping was done with the historic old sickle. Think of it! Less than fifty years ago the old sickle that had been in use from time immemorial, had been in use in Egypt before the pyramids were built, had been in use in the fields of Boaz long before the Christian era, in fact, had been in use at such a remote period in the history of the world, long before authentic history began, that the myths and fables of barbarous man reveal its existence. For thousands of years it had been the only reaper. Labor had lost dignity in the mind of primitive man, if at that remote period it possessed any; and invention was not permitted to interfere with implements whose use was sanctioned by the Diety. Personal liberty, with wealth and independence in view, was limited to the domain of a serfdom constantly guarded by the blind and unscrupulous opulent. None but serfs were farmers. Children were compelled to conform to caste and follow the occupation of their fathers.

“Follow your father, my son,
And do as your father has done,”

was the Oriental proverb which dwarfed the intellect and blighted ambition. Personal fitness was undreamed of. For the poor to be ambitious, aspiring and intelligent was a disobedience of the organic law and a sacrilege beyond the reach of repentance. No wonder that agriculture made no advance, and that the sickle of barbarous man remained unimproved by intelligent invention. It is less than fifty years ago that the old cradle came into general use. (Reference is made to the cradle used in reaping grain, and not to that other kind with which we are all very familiar.) Farmers considered it a model of usefulness and a Godsend. It is a remarkable fact that as soon as the nobility of labor was generally conceded—only fifty or sixty years ago in the United States—the direction of invention was changed to that channel, and the stimulation to rapid and extensive agriculture revived every other pursuit, and led to thousands of contrivances to quicken the safety of the crop and transport it to the consumer. The application of steam to a moveable engine was due to the demand for quick transportation of farm products. Hence came that wonder, the railroad. As soon as labor became no longer ignoble, the rapidity of the invention of farm machinery became marvelous. Now the farmer can sit as independent as a king, and almost see his crops sown and harvested by machinery before his eyes. The farmer boy

who has a good farm is foolish to leave it and rush off to the city to contract vices that will kill him and probably damn him. "Stick to the farm and it will stick to you."

ANECDOTES OF THE CHASE.

Tradition furnishes an account of several interesting hunting incidents in the township in early years. The Farlows killed many deer and several bears. It was no trouble to kill deer prior to 1820. A settler on almost any early morning in summer just at daybreak could shoot one from his door or window. On one occasion, Mr. Farlow killed six of these animals in one day. He was one day in the woods in pursuit of a deer, when he suddenly came quite close to a bear in a large tree. He shot the animal, which fell to the ground dead. It is said that Zachariah Lindley, in doing his duty one day as Sheriff, was belated north of Paoli and caught out in a severe snow storm just as darkness set in, and while hurrying on toward town and home, was pursued for some distance by a panther which kept moving around him to get his scent, uttering the most alarming cries, half human, half animal, and putting him in considerable fear for his safety. The animal did not offer to attack him, but when it had obtained his scent, went bounding off through the forest uttering its doleful cries. It is stated that Thomas Hopper about the year 1815 killed two bears on the town site of Paoli. They were mother and cub, and were in the boughs of a big tree. He first shot the old one while in the act of descending, and then the cub. In 1819, David Hudelson, father of William H. Hudelson, went out one evening with his little dog to kill a wild turkey. The dog left his side and was soon heard barking violently off some distance in the woods. Mr. Hudelson hurried on to see what was the matter, and found that the dog had treed a large bear. He approached near enough, took careful aim, and brought bruin to the ground dead at one shot. The animal, which weighed about 400 pounds, was hauled to the settler's cabin on a "Yankee sled." It was dressed that evening, and the next morning William H. then a small lad, was put on the old horse and sent to many of the neighbors with a piece of the bear steak. Mr. Hudelson killed many deer. He killed as high as four in one day in northwestern Paoli Township, and hauled them to his cabin on his "Yankee sled." Many others enjoyed the sport of hunting and trapping the large animals of that early day.

SETTLEMENT OF ORLEANS TOWNSHIP.

The present township of Orleans was organized with the county, and a large part of it was formerly embraced in what was then known as Lost River Township. It is situated in the best part of Orange County for agricultural pursuits, and the land was early and eagerly taken up by the first settlers. Lost River sinks in the southeastern part, and the

dry bed or channel extends on across a considerable of the southern part of the township. Up to and including the year 1812, there were nearly 1,300 acres of land entered in this township, and all of it within six sections immediately along the Lost River channel. The following is a list of the entries that comprise that amount of land, and they are the only ones made in this township up to that time. In Township 2 north, and Range 1 east—William Brooks, April 13, 1812, 158.40 acres in Section 3; Daniel Findley, May 16, 1812, 153.20 acres in Section 3; Benjamin Freeman, April 11, 1812, 160 acres in Section 4, James Maxwell, October 19, 1809, 160 acres in Section 5; Benjamin Freeman, April 19, 1812, 160 acres in Section 7; Robert Field, April 21, 1812, 176 acres in Section 7; Benjamin Freeman, April 18, 1812, 160 acres in Section 8. In Township 3 north, and Range 1 east—David Findley, November 14, 1811, 160 acres in Section 34. Other entries of land in this township before the year 1820 were as follows: In 1813, Simon Denny, Joseph Maxwell Jr., Roger McKnight, John Boggs and Samuel Gunthoy. In 1814, Peter Mahan, David Findley, Elizabeth Lee and Samuel Lewis. In 1815, Isaac Kimbly, Lindsley Ware, James Lewis, John and Jacob Elrod, Roger McKnight, Joseph Maxwell, Jr., William Lindley, Sr., James Sprow, John Besey and George Blair. In 1816, John Crow, Benjamin Freeman, Christian Hostetler, William Kerr, John Sears, William Holman, Henry Sanders, John McVey, William Kirtman, Thomas Tate, Samuel Wood, Henry Speed and John Maxwell. In 1817, Henry McGee, John Mayall, Elisha Walling, Joseph Sullivan, Thomas Edwards, Garret Voris and Samuel Lewis. In 1818, William Salee, Fendes Sutherland, Thaddeus Fisher, Abraham Hentman, Hiram and Absalom Gross, James Roberts and Francis Bland. In 1819, R. McLean, Jonathan Wright, J. G. Carr, William G. Berry and Phillip Sutherland.

From a list of the votes in August, 1819, the following names in addition to those just given, will be found: Joseph Wilson, Samuel Scarlett, Jonathan Osborn, Benjamin Blackwell, James Shields, Joseph Hall, Stephen Glover, Richard Blackwell, Robert McLail, James Clayton, Burton Sutherland, Harvy Finley, John McKinney, John Lewis, Sr., Joseph Pound, Ezekiel S. Riley, Joseph Gulper, John Gray, Christopher McKnight, Stephen Elrod, Jabez Evans, William Reed, Jesse Finley, Jacob Coquenard, Robert McKinney, William Dalton, Jacob Conder, John Mayer, Sr., James Pacer, John Mullens, Willoughby Blake, Tyn-dall Sutherland, John B. Mayer, Jeremiah Wilson, John and Frederick Baker, Thomas G. Carr, Wesley Skoggs, Moses Mayer, Thomas Tate, Thomas Alexander, William Sutherland, Gabriel Busick, Joshua Carter, James Horsey, Thomas Wood, William Irwin, Uriah Glover, Basil Tegarden, Clement Horsey, Benjamin Field, Moses Riggs, Spencer Lee, Jacob Voris, Benjamin Pinkley, George Schoolcraft, William Lee,

Daniel Hardman, John Gross, Isaac Voris, Samuel Lock, Meredith Edwards, James Monroe, Robert Skoggs, Isaac Sexton, John Bryant, John Chatton, Israel Frost, Shadrack Roberts, Alexander McKinney, Levi Johnson, John Gray, Robert Lewis, Robert L. Black, Zachariah Sparlin, Arthur Neal, Daniel Oaks, Isaac Martin, Jacob Kreutsinger, Clement Lee, Moses Fell, Asbury Vandever, Joseph Hostetler, Thomas Wadsworth, Samuel Finley, Bradley Dalton, Cornelius Roberts, Benjamin Elrod, William Case, Moses Mathers, Jacob Shields, John Neal, Jacob Pifer, Edward Nugent, Edward Millis, John Smith, Nathan Bond, Jacob Osborn, Joseph Crawford, Cornelius Rayburn, William Freeman, Arthur Neal, Jr., Joseph Albin, Peter Piles, John Lewis, Anthony Miller, Christian and Jacob Leatherman, John Bond and Frederick Mayer. The total number of votes cast at this election was 134; Jonathan Jennings receiving 31 for Governor and Christopher Harrison, 101. John B. Mayer was Inspector; Uriah Glover and William Irwin were Judges. This would show a total of about 170 votes, which, on the usual basis of calculation would represent nearly 900 inhabitants at that time. But it must be remembered, that at the date of this election Lost River Township did not exactly coincide with the present bounds of Orleans Township, although perhaps near enough not to destroy the value of these calculations. Here follows the return of an election in this township, held August 5, 1816.

We, the Judges of the election, do hereby make a true statement of the votes that each candidate got in their respective offices that they offered for, as witness our hands and seals: Thomas Posey, Governor, 91 votes; Jonathan Jennings, Governor, 41 votes; Christopher Harrison, Lieutenant-Governor, 60 votes; Davis Floyd, Lieutenant-Governor, 13 votes; John Vawter, Lieutenant-Governor, 46 votes; William Hendricks, Congress, 110 votes; Allen D. Thom, Congress, 19 votes; George R. C. Sullivan, Congress, 1 vote; Roderick Rawlins, Senate, 86 votes; Marston G. Clark, Senate, 17 votes; John Depauw, Senate, 27 votes; Jonathan Lindley, Representative, 28 votes; Samuel Lewis, Representative, 60 votes; John Pinnick, Representative, 44 votes; Zachariah Lindley, Sheriff, 34 votes; Jesse Roberts, Sheriff, 94 votes; John G. Clendennin, Coroner, 11 votes; Joseph Crawford, Coroner, 102 votes.

ROBERT FIELD.
EDWARD MILLIS.
ROGER MCKNIGHT.
ROBERT ELROD.
JOHN ELROD.
W. G. BERRY.

EARLY MILLS.

In the very first settlement, bread was made from grated corn. This grating process was usually conducted at night, when enough would be prepared for the following day. Sometimes the corn would have to be soaked in order to "grit" it well, else it would shell off the cobb and could then not be grated. The first mill to which the people were permitted access was Hamer's, now in Lawrence County, and here they resorted in large numbers for the luxury of ground corn. Phillip Suth-

erland built the first mill of any kind now in Orleans Township. It was what is known as a "tramp" mill, where the horses or oxen were put on to grind out one's own grist. This had a big run for some time, and was going both day and night. John Denny built a water-mill about 1825, and Samuel Lynd another horse-mill in 1830.

Like the most of Orange County it was originally very heavily grown with the finest of Indiana lumbering timber, but much of it has been cut down and shipped to other markets. Through these primeval forests the wild deer browsed in native tranquility, disturbed only by the twanging bow of the stealthy red man, or perhaps startled by the sharp, shrill cry of the panther starting on its nightly errand of prey. Here buffaloes roved in careless herds, and here the untamed bear, monarch of his native glen, shamled his undisputed way. Nearly all the game incident to the forest wilds of America were here in abundance, when the advanced guard of civilization came upon the scene. But at the approach of the irresistible white man, the astonished deer, gazing for a moment at the intruder, threw his proud antlers back and hastened away through the woody thickets, and the panther prowled in silence to its lair. The buffaloes scattered wide in alarm, to herd again in other and distant glades, while the bear, reluctant to leave his empire, retired with an angry growl to his home amid the rugged rocks.

UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.

1320419

A majority of the early settlers here were from the Southern States, having left that section of the country while slavery was flourishing in all its glory. They were as a class bitterly opposed to that institution, and when they had settled in their new land where mankind was not a chattle subject to disposal on an auction block, no deed or act that they could do to thwart it was left undone. Fugitive slaves were given aid and comfort, and assisted on their flight toward freedom. In almost every community there were men who thought it almost a religious duty to do these acts even though in direct and open violation of law. They soon came to know one another, and a systematic method of spiriting away slaves was established. This was called the underground railroad, and many amusing as well as exciting things occurred along the route.

One station of this "underground" system was at Chambersburg, and one at or near Orleans. The former was usually the first place for stopping after leaving the Ohio River, and they were there taken in charge of by some of the many Quakers in that neighborhood, among whom Mr. Thompson was one of the leaders. Upon arriving at Orleans, such men as J. H. Steers, Abner Freeman, Dr. Prosser and a few others were the foremost in the cause. From here the absconding slaves were sometimes shipped by railroad, but more often continuing their flight on foot, the next night bringing them to the town of Bedford, in Lawrence County.

SETTLEMENT OF ORANGEVILLE TOWNSHIP.

In the year 1817 nearly all the territory now embraced in Orangeville Township was a part of Northwest Township, which then extended to White River in Lawrence County. The boundary of Orangeville Township was fixed as it now exists by the County Commissioners. It contains twenty-eight sections of land, being four miles east and west, and seven north and south, lying between Orleans and Northwest Townships, and bounded on the north by Lawrence County.

Tradition gives John Pruett the honor of being the first white settler in this part of the county, but if so, he was only a squatter, as he never bought any land of the Government here. If the stories that are told of him be true, he was indeed an eccentric character. Those pioneer days were just suited to his taste when hunting was the chief occupation. He is said to have often boasted that when he first came to the county he did not need to work more than two days in a week, and that was to raise a little corn for their bread. The balance of the time was spent in roaming through the woods in quest of game. Powder and lead were the standards of value then, and the first white man that ever came to Pruett's cabin had lost his way, and he offered a "load of powder" if Pruett would show him the way to his home two or three miles away. This was readily accepted and the powder delivered. John Pruett was not long permitted to enjoy in solitude his wilderness home. Several others with equal fortitude were crowding to the frontier.

In this township the first entry of land was made by Henry Shirley April 3, 1811. This was 160 acres in Section 6, at the present site of the town of Orangeville. The next was made by Valentine Shirley, south of this in Section 7, 480 acres, July 8, in the same year. No other entries were made until 1813, when John Dougherty came, and in 1814 James Wilson. Prior to the year 1820, the following entries were made: In 1815, Andrew Wilson, Charles Shirley, Jacob Shirley, Joel Halbert, Adam Miller, Henry Shirley, Nicholas Blair, James Shields, George H. French, Samuel Blair and Stephen Jessup; in 1816, Thomas Inman, Isaac Scott, Charles Downs, John Marpin, Josseph Nichols, Moses Mathers, Jacob Shirley, John Blair and William Redmon; in 1817, Thomas Evans, Robert McCracken, Edward Bryant, Samuel Wilson and Michael Pipher; in 1818, John Field, Abraham Osborn and Neely Rayborn.

WILD HOGS.

In this section of the county "wild" hogs were plenty in early days and furnished the earlier settlers with all the pork they wanted. These hogs, were of course, the domestic breed but some escaping from their owners roamed wild in the woods, where they fattened on the abundant fruits of the forest. It is said that a great many were here, but why they should be more numerous than in other parts of the county is a mat-

ter of some curiosity. They may have wandered to this section from the White River Bottoms, as they are known to have been in large numbers along that stream, and fed upon the copious drifts of mast which the overflowing waters deposited upon the banks. Again the over-abundance of these swine may be a fiction that has grown with the lapse of time and repetition. Seth Halbert, the first visitor to John Pruett, and who paid the powder to find his home, was another of the hunters of this community, and some of the tales of his adventures are interesting and amusing. William Abel was a man who devoted much time to hunting, and was always accompanied by two large dogs. On one occasion he had wounded a large bear, but it was making its escape when the two dogs seized it, one at each side in the fleshy part of the ham or thigh. Just at that time the bear attempted to pass between two small trees not apart enough to allow both dogs to go through together. Maintaining their hold, the bear was held fast and he commenced his attack upon the dogs with great ferocity. While this was going on, Mr. Abel joined in the encounter, and with his small ax or tomahawk, succeeded in dispatching to his death this king of the American forests.

MILLS, TANYARDS, ETC.

In the north part of this township, Daniel Brooks had a horse-mill in very early times, that was frequently resorted to for grinding. He also had a "still-house," at the same place, and some years later a store was established there that continued to do a very creditable country retail trade for several years, but when Orangeville began to flourish this went down, never to revive. About 1845, Michael Ham began keeping a tanyard near Orangeville, which was continued by his sons after his death. The old bark-mill is yet standing as a relic of this pioneer industry.

SETTLEMENT OF NORTHWEST TOWNSHIP.

At the re-organization of Orange County in the year 1817 Northwest Township was made to include all of the present township of Orangeville and that part of Orleans lying west of the meridian line, while its northern boundary was the East Fork of White River. After several reductions in size it was fixed as it yet remains. Its area is thirty square miles, and, as its name implies, is situated in the northwest corner of the county. The five sections on the south boundary were originally reserved as saline land, excepting Section 16, which was reserved for school purposes. In the other ten sections of Township 2 north and Range 2 west that are situated in Northwest Township, there were but three entries of land prior to 1820. These were Adam Shirley in 1813, James Wilson, 1818, and William Batman, 1819. The other entries in this township prior to that year were Samuel Blair, 1816; William M. Blair, 1816; George H. French, 1817; George Held, 1817; Burton Southern, 1818; Thomas Brackenridge, 1819, and Thomas Reynolds, 1820. At an elec-

tion held in Northwest Township, February 20, 1819, at the house of Samuel Glenn, the following persons voted: Robert Elrod, John Maxwell, Thomas Inman, John Jarvis, John Sanders, Benjamin Pinkley, George Head, George Pinkley, Zelek Fisher, Wright Sanders, Charles Shirley, James Donnell, Thomas Jervis, Joseph Pearson, Henry Shirley, Stephen Elrod, William Hoard, James Blair, William Kirkman, William Blair, John Cook, Samuel French, Burton Southern, David Hudson, Joseph Sanders, John Been, Adam Shirley, Simon Snyder, Charles Downs, Jacob A. Shotts, Lewis Byram, Henry McGee, Abel Robbins, William Bland, John Byram, James Wilson, William Batman and Joseph Wilson. Total number voting thirty-eight, Burton Southern receiving twenty votes for Justice of the Peace and John Cook eighteen. John Blair was Inspector, Henry McGee and Lewis Byram were Judges, and Charles Downs and Jacob A. Shotts were Clerks. At this date, however, Northwest included Orangeville Township, where a large number of these voters then resided. In March of the following year there was another election, and the list of voters shows the following names in addition to those just given: John Bryant, John Hinson, Jonathan Lindley, David Hudland, George Hinson, Levi S. Stewart, Jacob Shields, Thomas Wadsworth, Richard James, Michael Pipher, John Stewart, Samuel Scarlett, James Shields, Jr., Nathan Bond, Thomas Lindley, Pedigo Watson, Thompson Freeman and George Hoggs. Up to this date there had been land entered by only about forty-four persons, and these two returns show a vote of fifty-six, and many more than twelve of these were then strangers to the land entry record. This would pretty clearly indicate the presence of a considerable number of squatters at that date.

WILSON THE BEAR HUNTER.

One of the historical characters of this part of the county, in its early settlement, was Capt. James Wilson, familiarly known as "Bear Jim." He was one of the most famous hunters of the county, and to narrate one-half of the tales that are still told concerning his fearless and eccentric daring, would fill a large volume in itself. He was especially fortunate in hunting the bear, and from this he derived his curious cognomen. One of the most thrilling episodes, in which he was the hero, and one familiar to everybody yet living in the neighborhood, was this: His favorite mode of capturing the bear was by going into the small caves, in which southern Indiana abounds, and where he knew a bruin to have its den. In these subterranean exploits he always carried a torch light and his rifle, besides his dirk that nearly always accompanied him. On this occasion he went into the cave, equipped as usual, and left a man who was with him, at the entrance. When he had proceeded into the cave but a short distance, he saw the bear, which, in its turn, also saw him, and being no doubt partially blinded, and considerably scared by

the light, it started for daylight in which to wage its conflict. But, in order to get that, it was necessary to pass the doughty hunter in the narrow passage-way, and at once began that business. "Bear Jim" at once saw the danger of his position and commenced a retreat, but the bear advanced faster than he retired, and a fearful contest began for the right of way. He had no opportunity to use his almost unerring rifle, and in the struggle the light was put out. Instead of coming to his rescue, the man outside ran away through fear, and left Wilson to fight out his own battle. This proved to be a bloody one, for, when he finally managed to effect an escape from both the cave and the brute, the renowned hunter was much the worse for wear, having several severe bites about the shoulders, and being badly scratched on the head and face, with clothes torn in shreds. He recovered from these, however, and lived to prowl in many a cave in search for other bears, having profited but little by his former perilous experience. Probably the last bear killed in the county, was in this township about the year 1825, and Alfred Bruner tells of the excitement it created in the neighborhood, and that the meat was divided among the persons who helped kill it.

MILLS, POSTOFFICES, STORES, ETC.

Uncle John Bedster who is now over eighty years of age, was one of the early settlers, and tells of the hardships the pioneers endured; how they used to grind their corn in an old hand-mill or grate it on a tin grater made by punching nail holes in the bottom of an old tin pan. That was pioneer life sure, and Mr. Noblitt thinks he can yet feel the wounds inflicted by these old-time "gritters" on his fingers.

In the early part of the twenties James Wilson had a small mill on Sulphur Creek in this Township, but it only ran part of the year when there was sufficient water to turn the undershot wheel. Adam Bruner had one in the north part near the Lawrence County line, and there have been a few circular saw-mills in this township. It is here that some of the famous whetstone is found for which Orange County is so well known. There are several places where it is quarried, the principal being along the Lost River. The Excelsior Mill here is owned by Dr. John A. Ritter, and is run by water power. Including the quarry men there is employed about a dozen hands in all. Lewis Chaillaux has a steam whetstone mill in this township, and is said to be doing a very prosperous business. Near the northwest part of this township there was a post-office called Campbell, established sometime in the twenties, which was continued until about 1858. This was on the farm now owned by Alexander Keith, and was on the old stage route from Louisville to Vincennes. James Southern kept a store there in early times, and was Postmaster for awhile. This was one of the old-fashioned "grocery" stores, where "cap, lead, calico and whisky" were always called for. There

was formerly considerable cotton raised in this part of the county and Mr. Bruner remembers some of the joyous times at cotton pickings. The women then would card and spin it for their own use, while the boys would wear buckskin trousers. Many times they would go barefoot in the snow.

In Northwest Township the people have usually been more than ordinarily civil, and but one crime of any magnitude has been committed there. This one, however, was the most atrocious and bloody that has yet been perpetrated in the county and it is doubtful if a worse one has ever been recorded in the criminal annals of the State. This was the murder of the Woodard family, an account of which will be found elsewhere in this volume. About the year 1858 a terrific cyclone passed over a portion of this township, and a young woman named Proctor was killed. The family was living in a log house which was utterly demolished, but the balance of the persons in it were almost miraculously preserved from injury. The storm did great damage along its entire path by destroying houses, fences and other property. There have been several temperance societies of various kinds in this township, but they have all gone down, and at present there is none in it of any consequence

SETTLEMENT OF FRENCH LICK TOWNSHIP.

One of the most important townships in Orange County is French Lick, so named from the famous springs in its bounds. In the early history of the county and until 1847, this was known as Southwest Township, but in June of that year by an act of the County Board it was changed to its present name. Its area is fifty-three square miles, being the largest but one in the county, and is situated in the middle of the three western townships. There is a tradition among the people in this part of the county that a settlement of French was made here in this township sometime late in the eighteenth century, but that it was finally broken up by the hostility of Indians. The cause of this early settlement is said to have been the salt found in this region. It is also said that the last of these people when driven away by the savages, threw a large number of kettles and other articles into the river, and that search was several times made for these by the first settlers of which there is no reliable account. Of course nothing of the kind was ever found, but the probability of there having been a class of these early French traders here is quite strong. Almost at the very outset of the eighteenth century, a post was established at Vincennes and at the time of the Revolution was a strong and well-settled community. As this part of Orange County is only about fifty miles directly east of Vincennes, there is no more reasonable supposition than that the people would, in the course of nearly a hundred years, push this far into the wilderness, and finding what was apparently a rich saline deposit, locate with the object of

manufacturing salt. It bears an evidence of this in the very name, for the oldest settlers now living will say that the name was derived from the fact of it having once been a French settlement, and that they came from around Vincennes. The water here being brackish it was of course a great resort for deer, buffalo and other animals of the forest, and was what is commonly known as a "lick," hence the French and the "lick" made it a French Lick. At the first surveying of land here the first twelve Sections of Township 1 north, and Sections 13 to 36 inclusive, except 16 of Township 2 north, all in Range 2 west, was reserved as saline land. After several unsuccessful attempts to make salt on this land it was finally disposed of as State property. The following act of the Legislature was approved January 20, 1826:

"Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, that Thomas F. Chapman, of Orange County, be and he is hereby authorized and empowered to employ and contract with a suitable person to bore for salt water at or near the salt spring called the French Lick, on the lands reserved for salt springs in Orange County, upon the condition and understanding that the person so employed shall bore a depth not exceeding 200 feet with a diameter of at least two and a half inches, and on the completion of the boring aforesaid, the said Thomas F. Chapman is hereby authorized to draw on the Treasurer of State in favor of the person so employed for the amount thereof which shall not exceed \$2.50 for each perpendicular foot so bored as a full compensation therefor; said draft of the said Thomas F. Chapman, the Auditor of the public accounts is hereby authorized to audit, and the Treasurer of State to pay out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated. This act to take effect from and after its passage."

In accordance with this act, William Craig was employed to bore the whole 200 feet, but it was of no avail. By this time every one had become thoroughly satisfied that salt was not present in sufficient quantities to pay for the expense of making it, and as a result the following memorial from the State Legislature to Congress was approved January 23, 1829:

To the Honorable, the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

Your memorialists, the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, respectfully represent: That the Sixth Section of an Act of Congress of the United States, to enable the people of Indiana Territory to form a Constitution and State Government, and for the admission of said State into the Union, on an equal footing with the original States, approved April 19, 1816, provides that all salt springs within the said Territory, and all land reserved for the use of the same, together with such other lands as may by the President of the United States be deemed necessary and proper for working said salt springs, shall be granted to the said State for the use of the people of said State. And, whereas, there has been reserved for the use of the State of Indiana one township of land, being Township 1 and 2 north, Range 2 west commonly called the French Lick Township, for the purpose of making salt

thereon; and, whereas, all attempts to make salt on said township have hitherto proved abortive, and in the above recited Act of Congress it is provided that the Legislature of Indiana shall never sell or lease the same for a longer period than ten years at any one time; therefore, your memorialists respectfully request your honorable body to pass an act authorizing the Legislature to sell said township in fee simple and to appropriate the proceeds of such sale to the use of township or primary schools under the direction of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana.

* * * * *

Approved January 23, 1829.

In consequence of this the land was sold sometime early in the thirties at public sale,

Other than the French before spoken of, Joel Charles is said to have been the first settler in this township and located near the present site of the Springs. He had a large family and for some time lived in the fort that was located there, and where a company of troops were for several years stationed. This was during and after the war of 1812, when the Indians were more than usually hostile, and the date of Mr. Charles' coming was probably as early as 1812. Samuel Cobb, who was familiarly known as Judge, was one of the pioneers in this neighborhood. William Pinnick was another that came with a large family of boys and helped to clear up and populate the western part of the county, where his descendants have ever since been among the best citizens. Edward Moore, Sr., was among the first and followed the gunsmith trade for some time. Two of his sons were John and Edward, who are yet living, the latter at Orleans. Other early settlers were John Lashbrook, Edley Campbell, Thomas Giles, Captain of the Militia, Mark Rutherford, Isaac and George Wolfington, Clayton Taylor, Basil Payne, Joshua Briner, Samuel Scarlett, Abraham Osborn and Samuel Morgan. The following return of an election will give some idea of whom the settlers were in this township in the year 1817.

At an electon held at the house of Joel Charles on the 8th day of March 1817, for the purpose of electing one Justice of the Peace for the Southwest Township in Orange County, Joshua Nicholas received 5 votes, Adlai Campbell 6, Joel Charles 13. "We hereby certify that an election has been held agreeable to law at the house of Joel Charles on the 8th of March, 1817, in the Southwest Township of Orange County, for the purpose of electing a Justice of the Peace, wherein Joel Charles was elected. Given under our hands and seals, John Dougherty and Cornelius Williamson, Judges; Samuel Cobb and Elijah Rush, Clerks. Voters, James Martin, William McDowell, Thomas Smith, John Orlan, Reuben Hazlewood, James Pinnick, Edward Bryant, Hiram Martin, Henry Dougherty, Meredith Hazlewood, James Porter, Samuel Dougherty, Michael Miller, Nathaniel Pinnick, Elijah Rush, Cornelius Williamson, Samuel Cobb, William Pinnick, Martin Nicholas, John Dougherty, Joseph Nicholas, Joel Charles, Adlai Campbell; total, twenty-four." On Novem-

thereon; and, whereas, all attempts to make salt on said township have hitherto proved abortive, and in the above recited Act of Congress it is provided that the Legislature of Indiana shall never sell or lease the same for a longer period than ten years at any one time; therefore, your memorialists respectfully request your honorable body to pass an act authorizing the Legislature to sell said township in fee simple and to appropriate the proceeds of such sale to the use of township or primary schools under the direction of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana.

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ber 11, 1811, Joel Charles entered 160 acres of land in Section 6, in Township 1 north, Range 1 west, and on March 24, 1812, Henry Dougherty entered 160 acres in Section 29, Township 2 north, Range 1 west. Other land entries in this township up to the year 1820 were as follows: James Pinnick, 1813; James Porter, 1814; Josephus Hazlewood, 1815; Reuben Hazelwood, William Wells, Edward Moore, Thomas Leonard, James Wolfington, Samuel Dougherty, 1816; William Charles, Joseph Con, 1817; George Wolfington, John Orton, 1818; Mark Rutherford, Lewis Coombs, 1819. This gives a total of sixteen entries of land on the twenty-four sections in this township that were not reserved for saline purposes, showing that immigration was slow in its movements to this part of the county during its first settlement.

THE SPRINGS.

As soon as the foregoing memorial from the General Assembly to Congress as the machinery of Government could be brought around to that point, these lands of the French Lick Reserve was disposed of at public sale. As before stated, this was sometime in the forepart of the thirties, probably about 1832. At this sale, Dr. William A. Bowles, a man of large notoriety ere his death, either by himself or agent, succeeded in obtaining a considerable tract of this land upon which were situated the principal of these mineral springs now so widely known as the French Lick Springs. Soon after this, in partnership with John Hungate, he began a mercantile trade there and sometime prior to 1840 he had erected at the springs a building for the accommodation of guests, for by this time people had already begun to resort hither for the recovery of their health. Probably the first mention by white man of this important place is that of Gen. George R. Clark, who in his memoirs of his famed expedition to Kaskaskia and Vincennes, speaks of it as a great resort for deer and buffaloes, and that their unusual tameness was strong indication that they had been but little hunted here. The intelligence and quick perception of Dr. Bowles at once marked this spot as a desirable one to possess.

Another man of equal foresight was Dr. John A. Lane, who in traveling through this country as an agent for the celebrated Brandreth patent medicines was attracted to this place. About the year 1846 he leased these springs of Dr. Bowles for a period of five years. During this time he is said to have made enough money to purchase 770 acres of land near there, and which embraced what was then known as Mile Lick, from the fact of it being one mile from French Lick. This he afterward named West Baden. During the term of this lease everything had not gone smoothly between the landlord and the tenant. Both men are said to have been aggressive, stubborn and unyielding, and Lane held possession of the premises as long as possible, counting even to the minutes when the

nick now lives. Nelson Spaulding and John Moore had horse-mills, and Abraham Osborn had a tread-mill about 1830, but he soon after moved it to Lost River, and operated it by water-power. His successors have been Gen. Clendenin, Rigney Brothers, Mr. Morgan, Mr. Dougherty and Thomas and Peter Grigsby who now own it. This is the best mill in the township, and has two sets of buhr-stones. J. T. Bundy has a No. 1 saw-mill at French Lick and is doing a good business.

THE MANUFACTURE OF WHETSTONES.

The whetstone business in French Lick Township is the largest in the county, and probably in the State. From Mr. T. N. Braxtan, who is extensively engaged in the business, most of the facts concerning this article of commerce was obtained. The quarries here were first worked about the year 1825, by some Eastern people named Prentiss, who had settled at a town in Martin County named Hindostan, at one time the county seat. They had learned of the quality of this stone from the Government Surveyor. The first stones were boated to New Orleans by Lost, White, Wabash, Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. From there it was shipped to New York and England. In the latter country it was condemned as a fraud, because it bore the name of Hindostan, supposing it to be represented as coming from the country of that name. This for a time nearly caused the abandonment of the quarries, although not entirely so. They were worked in a small way by persons at Hindostan, and by a few living near the quarries. The principal of this quality of stone is on what was formerly the French Lick Reserve, and when the State sold that land William Cathcart and Col. John Pinnick bought most of the best quarries. These men worked them for some time. The Charles family purchased from them and operated for some time. Mr. Braxtan bought in 1860 for \$6,000, and has been engaged in that business ever since. His mills are run by steam power, and he employs a large number of hands. The annual yield is about 4,000 cases, nearly one-half of which goes to Europe, and some to South America. The present value of these quarries is about \$10,000. Besides this there is a quality of shoe-knife sandstone in the northeast part of Jackson Township, said to be the finest in the United States. This is owned by Mr. Braxtan and L. A. Bledsoe. Mr. William F. Osborn is also engaged in this same business, his quarries being on Section 32, Township 2 north, Range 2 west, and on Section 24, Township 1 north, Range 2 west. In all he produces about 3,000 cases a year, employing a number of hands. This is the most profitable and largest commercial enterprise in the county, and one that is yet capable of large development, as the supply of this stone is nearly inexhaustable.

CRIMINAL ITEMS.

This township has had its due proportion of crime and tragedy. The

killing of William Charles by the Indians and the murder of Andrew Seybold are both elsewhere mentioned in this work. The suicide of Miss Malinda J. Parsons, by hanging herself to a rafter in the house where she lived with her parents, was in January, 1884. The freezing to death of a man named Elkins about twenty years ago, and the accidental death of Preston Charles some four or five years since help to make up the list of fatal accidents. In the early part of the sixties there was a considerable amount of robbing and petty thieving committed, and it was supposed to have been done by a band of men who lived in the neighborhood. One of the most important of these was the robbing of Nelson Spalding of \$400 in the spring of 1863. They went to the house of Mr. Spalding and demanded admittance, which being refused, they threatened to kill him and burn his buildings. Not being able to find any money, they hung Mr. Spalding twice to make him tell where his money was hid, and they finally forced him to tell where the \$400 were, but he had about \$2,000 besides this in another place which the robbers did not get. There were none of the perpetrators of this deed ever discovered, although suspicion pointed to some of its authors pretty clearly. The proof was wanting, however, to establish their guilt, and no legal steps were ever taken against them. There were some four or five in number, and were all masked and armed with muskets.

DEER HUNTING.

Here as elsewhere in the county hunting has been in its glory, and from Uncle "Neddy" Moore, who is now living at Orleans, in his eighty-second year, in unusual physical and mental vigor, many interesting episodes of the chase were learned. Since the year 1811, when nine years of age, he has been a constant resident of Orange County, settling in French Lick Township in 1816, where he remained until about 1870. He early learned to use the rifle, and when but sixteen years old succeeded in killing a bear, and in 1823, when he was married, he killed a large "five-point" buck deer which lay stretched before the fire-place in his humble cabin, on the first night of their house-keeping. In the fall of 1821, on a rainy afternoon, he was at his brother's house, a short distance from his father's, and they concluded to go deer hunting. He went home for his gun, and in his hurry forgot the shot pouch. When about a mile from home, and having separated from his brother, he saw three deer, a buck, a doe and a fawn. He took aim and shot the buck "a little high" of where he intended, the ball passing through near the spine. This paralyzed the deer and he fell, but soon after got up and made an effort to escape. It was at this point Mr. Moore discovered that he had forgotten his pouch. He at once started for the deer, intending to kill it with a club or anything that might be handy. The deer was dragging itself along, and Mr. Moore gathered up some rocks from the

dry bed of a creek that was near by, and after pelting it with several of these he succeeded in knocking it down. He then went to get another larger rock with which to break in its skull, but before he could return the deer again got up, and after several unsuccessful attempts to kill it he abandoned the efforts with much chagrin, greatly provoked at the animal's tenacity to life.

SETTLEMENT OF JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

The southwest corner township of Orange County is Jackson, created in September, 1831, out of the western end of Greenfield. It was named for Andrew Jackson, who at that time was the most prominent and honored citizen of America. This township embraces a territory of forty-two square miles, being seven miles north and south and six miles east and west, the exact size of Greenfield Township. Tradition has it that the first inhabitants of this part of the county, other than the Indians, were some negroes, who were supposed to have been fugitive slaves. At any rate there is little doubt that some of these people were among the earliest settlers in this locality, and by some it is said they had mixed with the Indians to a considerable extent and became a race half Indian half negro. This no doubt is partially true, for nothing would be more natural than for a people thus isolated and ostracized to seek the companionship of whatever class of humanity might present itself. The first white man to locate in this township was Lewis Allen who entered the northwest quarter of Section 27, Township 1 south, Range 2 west, on the 5th day of June, 1815. After him and prior to 1820 came the following: Daniel Allen 1816, James Rawlings 1816, Abraham Riley 1816, John Dixon 1817, Joseph Wells 1817, Cloud Bethel 1817, John Belcher 1817, John Broadwell 1818, Henry Broadwell 1818, Isaac Eastridge 1819, John Eastridge 1820. Lewis Putnam 1820, John McVey 1816, William B. Connell 1817, Christopher Flick 1817, William Miller 1816, Thomas Atkinson 1817, and Joseph Farlow 1816. Most of these men like the majority of the first settlers in the county were from Kentucky and the Carolinas.

EARLY MILLING ENTERPRISES.

The land where Lewis Allen located in 1815, is the same with that now occupied by the town of Newton Stewart, in the extreme south part of the township. He seems to have been an enterprising man for his time, as he built two mills on Patoka Creek, one at Williamsburg in 1818, and soon after this built one on his farm in Jackson Township. This was on the site of the present grist-mill at Newton Stewart. It was a rude log affair with one set of buhrs. He soon after replaced this with a better one made of hewed logs, a good one for the times, which remained in use until 1855. Allen sold to William and Henry Stewart, brothers, who

were prominent members in this community for several years. They in turn sold out to Stephen and John Foster in 1855, who rebuilt the mill as it now stands in the following year, at a probable cost of \$5,000. They also constructed at the same time a saw-mill upon the other bank of the creek. This said to be one of the best sites for a water-power in the county, the dam being about eight feet high. Among the early settlers not mentioned above were David Rice, Thomas Maxedon, John Glenn, David Brown, Neman Haskins, Isaac, John and James Kellams, William Walls, Andrew Mason, Elisha Haskins, John McWilliams, Joseph Kinkaid, Reuben Allen and Benjamin Carr. Later came John and David Stockinger, Dr. James Dillard, James Carr, Jabez Leonard, Fountain Tucker and J. W. Tucker. Many of the first white settlers here had to go to Kentucky for their milling before there were any mills in this section of the country. This did not long last, however, for such men as Lewis Allen took away all such inconvenience by push and enterprise in building mills, even though of an imperfect kind. Jacob Wise owned a horse-mill in the north part of the township about the year 1820, and it was the resort for grinding corn for several miles around. In the southeast part of the township were the Bledsoes, Pitmans, Walls and others, while further north along the eastern side were John Lashbrook, the Willises and Lutrell. In the northwest of the township such familiar names as Flick, Cox, Connell, Pinnick, Wise and Hubbs were among the first in this part of the county. In the northern part is Cane Creek, said to have been so named by James McMurry, an early settler here, on account of the abundance of cane he found growing on its banks.

CRIMINAL OCCURRENCES.

It has been the unlucky fortune of Jackson Township to be the scene of a number of tragic deeds. The first of these occurred about the year 1850, at the store of John A. Wininger, in the northwest part of the township. This was one of the old-fashioned "grocery" stores, where the custom was prevalent to keep plenty of whisky in the back room for accommodation of customers and others. The facts that brought about this affair seem to have been about as follows: Squire Kesterson, the victim, went to the Mexican war, and left his business affairs in the hands of Zachariah Nicholson, both of whom were residents of Dubois County. Soon after his return home, Kesterson became violently jealous of Nicholson, and accused him of being unduly intimate with his wife. It is said that Kesterson had several times threatend and attacked Nicholson, who had often avoided him, as Kesterson was a large and powerful man. On this occasion of their meeting at the store of Wininger, Kesterson had been drinking considerably, and when Nicholson came in, drew a knife on him. The latter immediately left the room, Kesterson following. When he had reached the farther end of a long porch in

front of the building, Nicholson stopped, and having his gun with him, said that he would shoot Kesterson through if he came out to him. Kesterson said he was not afraid and started for him, but before he came in reach, Nicholson took deliberate aim and shot him. Death occurred soon after, and Nicholson succeeded in escaping, and has never since been heard from. It is said that the woman whom Kesterson called his wife, was not such. Some effort was made, mostly by ex-soldiers of the Mexican war, to capture Nicholson; other than this, popular opinion seems to have been charitably inclined toward him.

Another circumstance, the more to be lamented, because of the respectability of the persons engaged, was the killing of Alfred Smith, at Newton Stewart, on the 26th of January, 1870. On that day Joseph Denbo and wife, who lived in Newton Stewart, and who had not found the marital relations congenial, were separating, and a dispute arose as to which should have their children. Denbo had succeeded in gaining the possession of them, when Alfred Smith, a brother of Mrs. Denbo, rode up on horseback. A number of persons, relatives of both husband and wife, were there taking sides in the matter; among them were Wesley Shoulder and Washington Atkins, on the side of Denbo, and George A. and Alfred Smith, father and brother of Mrs. Denbo, for her. In the excitement and quarrel, Alfred Smith is said to have fired three shots, one of which took effect in Denbo's hip. Several shots were fired on both sides. Alfred Smith was shot in the back, and from this wound death soon after followed. Both Shoulder and Atkins were tried for the murder of Smith, but were acquitted. George A. Smith was tried for assault upon Wesley Shoulder, with intent to kill, and was also acquitted. Mrs. Denbo was afterward granted a divorce with the custody of the children.

In February, 1882, the people of Newton Stewart were startled by the finding of a corpse of a woman in the waters of Patoka Creek, near the town. This proved to be the body of Abigail Knight, who was reported as having drowned herself about one month prior to this time, near Williamsburg, some five or six miles up the stream. A coroner's inquest was immediately held, in the course of which sufficient evidence was developed to warrant the verdict of "death by violence." Suspicion pointed to certain of her relatives as knowing more in reference to the matter than they were willing to tell. She was a maid and not over bright. When found her corpse gave signs of violence, and this with other circumstances that would be irrelevant here, made strong proof that she had been foully dealt with.

SETTLEMENT OF GREENFIELD TOWNSHIP.

Until September in the year 1831, Greenfield Township extended to the western boundary of the county, but in that year it was reduced to

its present limits by an act of the County Board. Within what is now Greenfield Township there was no entry of land prior to 1815, but in September of that year Micajah Brooks entered the southwest quarter of Section 10, making the first in the township. The following year there was but little settlement in this neighborhood, among the first to follow Mr. Brooks being William Young, John and Richard Cantrell, Lewis and Absalom Williams, Jonathan Lomax and a few others. The following is a full list of all the land entries made in Greenfield Township prior to the year 1820: Luke McKain, 1817; John Cantrell, 1816; David Williams, 1817; Absalom Williams, 1818; Micajah Brooks, 1815; William McDonald, 1816; John Davis, 1818; Isaac Pearson, 1818; John Breeze, 1818; Charles Toor, 1817; James Critchfield, 1818; Joseph Paddox, 1817; Joseph Bird, 1817; John Seybold, 1817; Nathan Pinnick, 1816; Phillip C. Pearce, 1816; Jonathan Lomax, 1817; James Dickerson, 1816; Richard Cantrell, 1816, and John Moore, 1818. The descendants of these are yet among the substantial citizens in the township. Along the south and west of the county immigration was tardy in its movements, and prior to the year 1830 there were comparatively few people in these parts of the county. About that year, however, settlers began to arrive in larger numbers, and in course of the next twelve or fifteen years a large part of the land was taken up. The following list of voters at an election held on the first Monday in August, 1817, will give a tolerably accurate idea of who the settlers were in Greenfield Township at that time. It must be remembered, however, that it then included the present township of Jackson. They were: Robert Ashbourn, James Glenn, Abraham Hobbs, James Routh, Thomas Maxedon, Jesse Fulton, James Lane, Solomon Osborn, Gilbert Kellams, Nathan Hobbs, David Brown, John Glenn, John Lee, Joseph Osborn, Samuel Glenn, Neman Haskins, John Kellams, Isaac Kellams, Aaron Osborn, William Holtsclaw, William Walls, John Scott, Samuel Morrow, Alexander King, Andrew Mason, James McKee, Archibald Constant, Abraham Casey, Elisha Haskins, John Eastridge, John McWilliams, Major Spencer, William Hall, Thomas Logston, William Stout, Edward Riley, Isaac Riley, Joseph Kinkaid, John Causby, James Belcher, James Rollins, Robert Sauer, William Rollins, James Kellams, John Belcher, Isaac Eastridge, Reuben Allen, Uriah Hamblen, Elisha Spencer, Daniel Weathers, William Stoot, Edmund Golden, William Ricketts, Phillip C. Pearce, Richard Black, Cloud Bethel, William Cornelius, Robert Scoot, William Scoot. At this election John Glenn was Inspector, David Brown and Joseph Kinkaid were Judges, James Celmer and Joseph Osborn Clerks, and the total number of votes cast was fifty-nine. Within the present township of Greenfield there may have been, and probably were, a number of squatters, but if so neither records nor recollection have brought any account of it to the present time, and so far as could be definitely

ascertained Micajah Brooks, at the date before stated, was the first one to locate in the township. William Young, who is said to have come in the year 1816, located on the little creek in the northern part of the township, and on his account it has ever since been called Young's Creek.

EARLY SAW AND GRIST-MILLS.

This township has had its full share of early mills. According to the best information the first mill was built about the year 1818, near the present site of what is known as Williamsburg, in the southern part of the township, by Lewis Allen. He owned this for some time and then sold to James Pitman, about the year 1827. Mr. Pitman repaired and operated this mill for several years. It was a log mill on the banks of Patoka Creek, whose waters furnished the necessary power for the grinding. When first built this mill was the principal one for several miles around and was consequently well patronized. Not many years passed, however, before several others were built. One was farther up this same stream by John Davis, near the "hogs defeat," but this is long since gone, and the former was abandoned about the year 1848, at that time owned by William McDonald. In the northwest part of the township Nelson Spalding had a mill run by an overshot water-wheel about the year 1834, although prior to this John Seybold owned a smaller one at the same place. Both of these were upon the present location of the Seybold Steam Grist-mill. This last was moved from Paoli some ten or twelve years ago and has been in operation ever since. About the year 1848 two brothers, Samuel and Thomas Parks, built what is known as the "Government" Mill in the western part of the township, and operated it for some time. It is yet doing a good business under the management of William McDonald. By far the best in this township is the large steam grist and saw-mill at Unionville built about 1855 by Jacob P. and H. H. Teaford and John H. Gilliatt. These men continued it until about the year 1868, when Gilliatt sold to the others. Since then Jacob P. has sold to J. W. Teaford, who with H. H. Teaford is now doing a large business in grinding both wheat and corn. They have two sets of buhrs, and do in connection with this quite an amount of sawing of all kinds done with a circular saw. In the early times there were several horse-mills, one of the most important of which was one owned by Jacob Cook about the year 1830, and did a large business in custom grinding. All of the earliest mills were built of logs and would appear oddly enough beside the immense modern steam mills that do the grinding of the present day. They were simple in the extreme, most of them having but a water-wheel and a set of buhrs suited only for corn grinding. Indeed, the people had but little else to grind in those days when corn "pone" and bacon made the bulk of their bill of fare.

In the spring of 1878 a large number of men in this section of the

county prepared for a grand circular fox-hunt. About three hundred persons are said to have engaged in this affair and formed a circle of over three miles. They gradually closed in toward the center with high hope of killing in cold blood an untold number of wily foxes. But alas, no foxes were there. This hunt was under the command of T. N. Robison, with Dr. Gilliatt, E. R. Wright, Ira Cook and J. W. Apple as Captains. The unsatisfactory result of this general hunt was undoubtedly the reason why more of these interesting pastimes have not been indulged.

SETTLEMENT OF SOUTHEAST TOWNSHIP.

Southeast Township, so named from its situation in the county, very justly claims the honor of being the scene of the first white settlement within the bounds of what now constitutes Orange County. This was made by John Hollowell, a native of North Carolina, who came from that State and located near the present site of Valeene, in the year 1807. The exact spot where he built his cabin is yet pointed out by the citizens of that place, and is a few rods west of the Christian Church, on what is commonly known as the "point." A cave in the rocks close by is said to have been his abode while the log dwelling was being shaped from the surrounding forests. Here upon the banks of Patoka Creek, seventy-seven years ago, stood the first home of white man in the county. John Hollowell was not long destined to be the lone inhabitant of his western wilderness. John Hobson and Robert Breeze soon bore him company, and but little later came Thomas Self, John Tarr, Thomas Ferguson, David Brown, Samuel Stalcup, George Moon, William Harned, Adam Beard, Abraham Cook, the families of Spalding, Pearson, Spivy, Crittendon and Saunders. Still later came William Holaday, Jesse Wells, William Wellman, Thomas Maxedon, Col. John Lyon, Jesse Pirtle, Drury White, Charles Manslip, Samuel McIntosh, James Agan, Isom Stroud and Peter Stalcup.

LAND ENTRIES.

Up to and including the year 1812 the following entries of land were made in Southeast Township: Township 1 south, Range 1 east—Robert Hollowell, November 30, 1809, 160 acres, Section 1; John Hollowell, November 30, 1809, 320 acres, Section 11; John Hollowell, June 30, 1807, 160 acres, Section 15. Township 1 south, Range 2 east—Henry H. Jones, March 20, 1812, 160 acres in Section 29. All other persons who entered land in this township prior to the year 1820, were: David Colclasure in 1814; Thomas Wilson and Thomas Hollowell in 1815; Jacob Smith and Richard Weathers in 1816; John and Henry Holland and Arthur Whitehead in 1817; John Dougherty, William Harned, William White, Daniel Hadley, James French and Abraham Colclasure in 1818; John Coffee, Thomas Maxedon, Thomas Sulling, Samuel Stalcup, Samuel McGee and Joseph Weathers in 1819.

INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISE.

It is difficult for the present generation, in the midst of modern advancement and with the rapid transportation of the day, to comprehend the situation of early settlers. Modern appliances lightened not their task nor shortened their toil. To clear away the giant trees as they were found in the undisturbed forests was the first hard labor that engaged the hands of the pioneer. Soon the echoing ax and smoking log-heaps told where the van of civilization was advancing. Corn was then the "staff of life" and was the first crop of the soil. The difficulties to be surmounted in getting corn ground were indeed great to the first settlers. They went for this purpose to Jeffersonville, Ind., for some time after their settlement here, and their trip would usually consume two or three days. About the year 1818 John Hollowell built a "horse-mill" near his home, and although it did but a poor job at grinding, it was immediately resorted to by nearly every one in that section of the country. Thomas Self built a mill on Patoka Creek about three years later, which soon superseded the "horse-mill," and after several years of usefulness was finally abandoned, and is now entirely gone. The first and only steam grist-mill in the township was built in 1852 by William Pearson & Sons. This was for a long time one of the leading mills of the county, and in addition to grinding both wheat and corn it did an extensive business in wool carding, having two sets of cards in operation. The mill was discontinued about the year 1875 on account of being worn out, and since then the township has had no grist-mill. The first saw-mill was built by Samuel Harned on his farm near Valeene, and was run by the waters of Patoka Creek. For several years it was in full operation, but has for some time been destroyed. There are at present two steam portable saw-mills in the township. Besides these there is a chair factory about two miles northwest of Valeene, operated by George Daily, who does a good business in manufacturing split-bottom chairs.

Many of the older men of to-day retain recollections that are both pleasant and interesting to hear narrated concerning the customs and habits of frontier life as it existed in Orange County years ago. It speaks much for their industry when in hearing them tell of the log-rollings they used to attend, you learn that it was the rule for the men to make a "heap around agin breakfast." The people there were generous and hospitable to a degree scarcely known in the present day, and if a neighbor was in distress, he at once received the undivided attentions of all in his vicinity. Nor did they look on and pity, but they took hold and helped. When a new settler came to their community, they all turned out to welcome him in a hearty way, often by gathering at his chosen spot, and in one day would chop and build his cabin home. House-raising was of frequent occurrence, and at these it was the custom for the owner to have a pail of "grog" near by to stimulate his ben-

efactors into greater efforts. The people of Southeast Township have this to their credit, however, that in matters of temperance their record has always been fully up with any in the county. Like every other new country, this section was blessed with the shooting-match. At these a beef was usually the prize to be won, and was divided into five choices as follows: The first and second were to have the two hind quarters, the third and fourth the fore quarters, and the fifth was to have the hide and tallow.

HUNTING INCIDENTS.

During the winter season hunting was the chief occupation of the earlier settlers, and many pleasing and curious stories are told of adventures with bears, wolves and wounded deer. It is related that one day William Harned, while peacefully pursuing his way through the woods a short distance below Valeene, saw the track of a bear where it had climbed a tree. He at once called two or three neighbors together and repaired to the tree in question. By repeated yelling and pounding on the tree, Mr. Bruin was finally induced to show his head from the hole above where he had disappeared into the tree. No sooner was he to be seen than a rifle ball came whizzing into his frame, which so enraged him that he at once came out and rapidly descended to the ground, where he fought vigorously with the dogs for a short time. He at last succeeded in capturing one of the dogs, which he proceeded to hug with a strong embrace. One of the men, Abraham Casey, owner of the dog, grabbed an ax and entered into the conflict, much against the solicitations of his companions. With his aid the bear was soon vanquished and the dog was saved to render his master a longer service.

Many of these stories might be related, but they would only prove tedious to the reader. Prominent among the older hunters was John Davis, better known as "Tater." He was a curious character and many episodes in his life still survive him. He was also minister for some time of the Christian Church at Valeene. John Tarr was also another hunter and trapper of fame in this community.

VIGILANCE COMMITTEES, MILK SICKNESS, ETC.

Within the present boundary of Southeast Township but few crimes of notoriety have ever been committed. The usual amount of petty and evil deeds incident to every locality have been enacted. Several cases of horse stealing are recorded, among which is one stolen from Samuel Harned in 1868. The thieves were traced as far as Dubois County, where all clue was lost, and the horse was never found.

About this time a number of the citizens formed a Vigilance Committee for the purpose of protecting their property and of ridding society of these lesser criminals. The members were sworn to maintain secrecy, but after a time the organization was abandoned without having accomplished much. Among the members were J. N. Murphy, Joseph Faulk-

ner, P. Maxedon, Joseph Bird, S. R. Stalcup and several others. The health of this part of the county has always been as good as any. Several years ago milk sickness prevailed to a considerable extent, but of late has not been of so frequent occurrence, although a case is now and then encountered. This disease has long been a puzzle to the medical fraternity, and a word or two here may be of interest to the citizens of the county. The exact cause of milk sickness has never been ascertained, but from microscopic and other investigation the theory is pretty well established that its source is an organic poison of some kind. By some it is thought to be inorganic. But whatever the cause, one thing is pretty sure, that it is something eaten by the animal or person afflicted, something taken into the stomach. The cause of the disease in persons may be usually traced to the flesh, butter or milk of infected animals. However, cases have been known to exist, when the patient had eaten nothing of the kind. Before the Tri-State Medical Society at Evansville, Ind., in 1879, Dr. J. Gardner advanced the theory that the cause was animalculæ and were found in the blood in quantities varying according to the violence of the disease. These same animalculæ were found in the water that had been used by the persons afflicted, some of whom had used neither milk nor butter. But whence came these animalculæ? Some maintain that it is a poison deposited on decomposing wood, and thence gets into the streams and springs, thus impregnating the water. Others hold that it is some specific poisonous matter that never rises above a few inches from the ground, and that being deposited on the herbage, is eaten by the cattle while the dew is yet on. Large rewards have been offered for the discovery of the true and definite cause of this dreaded disease, but as yet all attempts have failed. In the year 1875 a great epidemic in diphtheria prevailed in this part of the county, and some eighteen or twenty persons died in consequence of it. It was mostly confined to children, although a number of adults were afflicted with it. There were about one hundred and fifty that were attacked in all.

SETTLEMENT OF STAMPERS CREEK TOWNSHIP.

The middle of the eastern tier of townships in Orange County is Stampers Creek, so named from a small stream that has its origin near the east side of the township. This creek in its turn derives its name from a man named Stamper, concerning whom there is but little now known and that little largely traditionary. By some it is maintained that he was never a resident of Orange County, but lived in Washington County, whence he came to the neighborhood of this creek for the purpose of cutting some of the fine timber that grew along its banks. Another and more probable account is that he formerly lived on the farm now owned by Riley McCoy, and near one of the large springs that constitute the source of the creek. This township contains some of the

best farming land in the county, and many of the farmers are among the wealthiest that the county affords. Probably the first settler in the present bounds of the township was Peter Mahan, who is said to have come in the year 1809. His descendants are still among the influential citizens of the township. Immediately after him came the Doughertys, Brooks, Doaks, Snyders, Dillards, Kirbys, Moores, Burks, Duncans, Wibles, Cornwells, McCoys, Wolfes, Vandevereers, Vancleaves, Holmeses, Lynds, Galloways and Murphys, names yet familiar in the eastern part of the county. Nearly all the early settlers were from Kentucky and North Carolina, who left their native States to rid themselves of slavery and to found a home and fortune where that evil had no footing. Immigration flowed freely until about the year 1835, when it almost entirely ceased and has been at a stand-still ever since.

EARLY LAND ENTRIES.

The following is a full list of all land entries in Stampers Creek Township prior to the year 1820: Township 1 north, Range 1 east, Asa Burt, October 11, 1811, 160 acres in Section 1. Township 2 north, Range 1 east, William Bush, November 25, 1812, 160 acres in Section 25. Peter Mahan, March 10, 1812, 160 acres in Section 35. Township 1 north, Range 2 east, Thomas Hopper, September 21, 1811, 150 acres in Section 5. Thomas Copeland, April 1, 1812, 160 acres in Section 18. Township 2 north, Range 2 east; Thomas Scott, September 18, 1812, 160 acres in Section 32. Thomas Hopper, September 26, 1810, 160 acres in Section 32. In 1813 came David Finley, William Wire, Benjamin Vancleave, George Hinton and William Rigney. In 1814, George and Samuel Dougherty, James J. Murphy, Jacob Wagoner and James Conley. In 1815 Joshua Reed, George Peters, William Brooks and Peter Cornwell. In 1816 William White and Francis May. In 1817 James Baker, John Gresham, Robert Hollowell, Zachariah Lindley, Harvey Findley, Hugh Holmes, Presley Allgood and Humphrey Smith. In 1818, William and John Dougherty, J. W. Doan, Robert Dougherty, Jacob Wagoner, Cornelius King, Samuel Wible, Henry Wolfe and William Dillard. In 1819 Henry Dougherty, Robert Sanderson, J. Rigney, Robert Montgomery, John Wolfe, Robert Martin, John Vandever and J. Raney.

ANECDOTES.

The first settlement made in this township is said to have been on the farm where Samuel Mahan now lives, in the western part. Here for several years stood what was known as the Moore Fort, where the earliest settlers resorted for protection from the marauding Indians which then infested this section of the country. All traces of this fort are now gone, but Mr. Mahan is able to point out the spot where it stood. So far as can be ascertained, Edward Kirby kept the first "corn cracker" in

this township. This was a horse-mill on the farm now owned by Henry Edwards; but Cloud's Mill, now known as Spring Mill, near Paoli, soon superseded this, as the latter was run by water-power and was an improvement over the horse-mill. It was here that the first settlers repaired with their grists for a considerable time, but after a while several mills were established along Stampers Creek. Among these Hugh Holmes owned one at the present site of Millersburg, which he operated until his death. Jarvis Smith operated another on the present Henry Wolfe farm about 1840, and William Brooks had a corn-mill a short distance further down the creek; but these have long since disappeared. The only grist-mill in the township at present is the one owned by Allen McCoy at Millersburg. It has two sets of "buhrs" operated by water-power. In connection with his grist-mill Hugh Holmes had the first saw-mill in the township, and is said to have done a good business. The Tarr brothers built a steam saw-mill in the western part and it was operated by them and others for several years with good success, but has recently been moved and the township is now without any saw-mill.

DISTILLERIES.

In grain distilleries Stampers Creek Township has been prolific. Among the men who have been engaged in this may be mentioned Edward Kirby, Abram Peters, Joel Kirby, Peter Mahan, Mason Burgess, Edward Moore, John Rigney, Daniel Murphy, Jarvis Smith, William Brooks and Henry Wolfe, Sr. In the days when these distilleries flourished, corn was an abundant crop, and there was no outlet for it to the great markets of the world. As a consequence it was very cheap, the ruling price being about 10 cents per bushel, and the distilling of it into whisky became the only means whereby it could be turned into profit. Those were the good old times that the old men who still linger around these scenes of their early years are often heard lauding—times when pure whisky flowed freely at 12½ to 20 cents per gallon, and drunkenness was a thing unknown. That is what the old men say, but if some of the "boys" of to-day had been there then, how sadly would their tale be changed. Besides this Abram Peters and Henry Wolfe, Sr., did a considerable business in fruit distilling, mostly making apple and peach brandies, from those fruits. They could be obtained for this purpose at 5 to 10 cents per bushel, and this business was at one time very profitable. The only institution of this kind in the township is the steam distillery of G. B. McCoy & Bros., about one-half mile east of Millersburg, where a large business is carried on in the fruit seasons, and many gallons of these brandies are manufactured.

Dr. James Baker, who has been raised in this township from his infancy, is at present the only physician in it, and has been so for a long time, with the exception of the year 1857, when Dr. Joshua Springer was located here in the practice.

The people here have been fully up with the balance of the county in matters of temperance, and no crimes of consequence can yet be recorded to the disgrace of the sturdy citizens of Stampers Creek. The worst, and they are bad enough, were some horse stealings, one of which was from Dr. Baker, in August, 1876, and no clue to either horse or thief was found. Some years before this, in 1853, Edward Burgess, who had just returned from California, was robbed of \$1,500 in gold. It is supposed that he had been followed by the robbers for some distance, and when a favorable opportunity presented itself they entered the house and carried away his treasure. The perpetrators of this crime were never discovered. Somewhere in the fifties Benjamin Vancleave was fatally injured at a barn-raising near Millersburg from a falling of some of the heavy timbers. Death occurred in a few days.

SETTLEMENT OF NORTHEAST TOWNSHIP.

Among the early settled portions of Orange County was the part now embraced in Northeast Township. This township is the exact size and shape of Stampers Creek and Orangeville Townships, being four miles east and west, and seven miles north and south. It is traversed midway by the first east range line, and by the second township line north, thus leaving a part of four congressional townships within its boundaries. Lost River runs in a northwesterly course across the central part of it, and is accompanied by a valley of nice and fertile land. It was here that the pioneers located to build their habitations in the wilderness. Prior to the year 1813 the land entries were made in this township as follows: Township 2 north, Range 1 east—Joseph Maxwell, January 16, 1811, 171 acres, Section 2; Joshua Carter, January 29, 1811, 160 acres, Section 1; David Findley, December 19, 1811, 320 acres, Section 2; Frederick Phillips, January 3, 1811, 160 acres, Section 12. Township 2 north, Range 2 east—Uriah Glover, February 8, 1812, 177.60 acres, Section 7. All other persons entering land in this township between the years 1812 and 1820 exclusive, were: Jacob Marty, William Reed, David McKinney, in 1814; John Glover, Stephen Glover, in 1815; David Reed, Romas Phillips, Samuel G. Galloway, in 1816; Martin Cutsinger, in 1817; John Gray, Jonah Combs, William Kidd, Joseph Pound, Alexander McKinney, J. Neidiffer, John Lee, in 1818; James Clayton, Cadf Lee, Samuel Hutcheson, Hugh McPhuturs, John White, J. Ellison, Jacob Miller and John Alanthy, in 1819.

On the 13th day of February, 1819, an election for one Justice of the Peace was held in Northeast Township, at the house of Joseph W. Doak, with the following result: Alexander Wallace, nine votes; Stephen Hampton, three votes; Fleming Duncan, one vote. J. W. Doak was Inspector; William Riley and H. Brooks, Judges; E. T. Riley and James Maxwell, Clerks. Votes were polled by the following persons: J.

W. Doak, William Brooks, William Moore, E. T. Riley, James Maxwell, Andrew Mundell, Joseph Raney, William Woodram, H. Alkire, George Raney, Stephen Happen, William Dillard and George Monarch. Total, thirteen. Others of the prominent early settlers were: Daniel Hardman, Edward Sparling, Mathias Sapinfield, Jacob Krutsinger, Thomas Edwards, Cyrus Finley, John Keedy, Isaac Fight, Thaddeus Nugent, Ezekiel Riley, Basil Tegarden, Isaac Edwards, David Reed and Thomas Phillips.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The persons came to this part of the county in many cases from Washington County, and many were found here who have moved several times in their lives, each time making another step toward the setting sun. Here was civilization etching its way to the heart of the American Continent. It took four years for the settlement to make its way across the county from north to south, beginning with the location of John Hollowell, in Southeast Township, in 1807, and ending with Frederick Phillips, in 1811, in Northeast Township. Of course, these are the dates of the land entries in these sections of the county, although there may have been a few squatters in each locality before these dates, but these represent only the transient and unstable elements of frontier life. A man who bought land and built upon it was considered quite an acquisition to a community, and it was this class that brought stability and laid the foundation for permanent and healthy society. About the year 1820, on Lost River, near what is now known as the Island Meeting-house, John Gray built a water-mill with an undershot wheel and one set of buhrs. It was never used for anything but corn and in this did a large business in its time. In 1834 a distillery was run here also, which was continued for several years. The mill at this place continued in operation for some time after the year 1850. At that time it was owned by George W. Lewis, who built a saw-mill and ran it in connection with the grist-mill for some time, but, upon his death, it was entirely abandoned. Jarvis Smith had a horse-mill in this township in an early day, and no doubt others, which records and recollections alike fail in discovering to later investigation. Near the central part of the township, on the farm now owned by Joseph Tegarden, was an old-fashioned tannery conducted by Mr. Ezekiel Riley, for several years, and after him by his son for a considerable time, but it has long since been entirely abandoned.

MERCHANTS.

Probably the first merchant in this township was Elijah Atkisson. This was on the present Edwards farm, a little southwest of the center of the township, which was continued by him for a number of years. In 1844, and for some time prior thereto, James Archer had a store at what is called Nebo, but soon after that time he moved about two miles south

from there, where he continued for two or three years longer. Before Archer had left Nebo, Ezekiel Riley had commenced doing business there in a store room that he had built, and he remained there for some time. At the present time there is a store in the extreme south of the township, near the line of Stampers Creek Township. This is owned by Tegarden & Stratton, who are said to be doing a very successful trade in country merchandise, and they have recently succeeded in having a postoffice established under the name of Bromer, with Seth Stratton as postmaster. There is a mail received here twice a week from Campbellsburg, in Washington County. Dr. Charles Boyd is the physician located here, and having a constantly increasing practice. Richard Walters was probably the first physician in the present bounds of Northeast Township, where he lived for some time at Nebo. He afterwards moved to a farm near Lancaster, and here remained the balance of his life, enjoying a lucrative practice and the esteem of all who knew him. Another man that was held in high favor by all who were fortunate enough to know him was Dr. Shelby Potter. He always lived in the south part of the township, and besides having the confidence of his neighbors as a good doctor, was universally voted to be "a mighty good man." Excepting Dr. Charles Boyd, at Bromer, the only physician now in the township is Dr. F. P. Hunt, at Lancaster, who does the larger part of the practice in the northern end of the township.

CHAPTER IV.

BY WESTON A. GOODSPEED.

THE COUNTY BEFORE ITS ORGANIZATION—THE ACT OF FORMATION—THE COUNTY BOARD—ORGANIZATION—CREATION OF TOWNSHIPS—IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS—LATER OCCURRENCES—BONDS AND BRIDGES—THE FINANCES—COURT HOUSES AND JAILS—HIGHWAYS—RAILROADS—THE PAUPERS—POPULATION—THE VARIOUS LIBRARIES—THE SCHOOL FUNDS—THE MEDICAL SOCIETY—AGRICULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS—FULL ACCOUNT—THE DEATH OF WILBUR—LIST OF COUNTY OFFICERS—POLITICS—STATISTICS.

DURING the territorial period of Indiana the population was so sparse that the few counties which had been organized comprised large tracts of wild country. Then, as time passed and settlements became denser, new counties were stricken off and organized. The present county of Orange originally comprised portions of Knox and Clarke—Knox west of the meridian line and Clarke east. March 9, 1813, all of Orange County west of the meridian line and south of the line dividing Sections 20 and 29, Township 1 north, became part of Gibson

County. December 21, 1813, all of Orange County east of the meridian line except the southern half of Township 1 south, and the small tract north of Orleans and north of the junction of the Indian boundary lines of 1803 and 1805 became part of Washington County, and September 1, 1814, the last mentioned small tract was added to the last named county. The southern half of Township 1 south, east of the meridian, remained part of Harrison County: This was the situation of the tract of country now comprising Orange County at the time of its creation by the following enactment:

AN ACT FOR THE FORMATION OF A NEW COUNTY OUT OF THE COUNTIES OF WASHINGTON, GIBSON AND KNOX.

Be it enacted by the Legislative Council and House of Representatives and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That from and after the first day of February next all that part of the counties of Washington, Gibson and Knox, which is included within the following boundaries, shall form and constitute a new county, which shall be known and designated by the name and style of the county of Orange: that is to say, beginning on the Indian boundary line where the range line dividing Ranges 2 and 3 west of the second principal meridian intersects said boundary line; thence south with said range line until it intersects the line dividing the counties of Perry and Gibson; thence west with said line until it intersects the western boundary line of Harrison County; thence north with said line to the southwest corner of Washington County and northwest corner of Harrison; thence east with the line dividing Harrison and Washington Counties until it intersects the line dividing Sections 16 and 17, in Range 2 east, Township 1 south; thence north with said line dividing Sections 16 and 17 to the Indian boundary line; thence westwardly with said Indian boundary line to the place of beginning.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the said county hereby formed and established shall enjoy and exercise all the rights, privileges and jurisdictions which to separate counties of this Territory do or may properly appertain or belong: *Provided always,* That all suits, pleas, complaints, actions and proceedings which may before the 1st day of February next have been commenced, instituted or depending within the present counties of Washington, Gibson and Knox, shall be prosecuted to final judgment and execution in the same manner as if this act had never been passed, and that the territorial and county taxes which are now due within the boundaries of the new county hereby established, shall be collected in the same manner and by the same officers as they would have been if this act had not passed.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That until a court house shall be erected for the accommodation of the court, the courts for the said county of Orange shall be held at the house of William Lindley, Jr., in said Orange County.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted,* That Peter McIntosh, Ignatius Abel, Hiram Boon, Marston G. Clark and Samuel Jack, all of the counties of Washington and Harrison, be and they are hereby appointed Commissioners to fix the seat of justice in said Orange County, who shall meet at the said William Lindley's, Jr., on the second Monday of February next, and proceed to fix the seat of justice for the said Orange County agreeably to the provisions of an act for the fixing the seats of justice in all new counties hereafter to be laid off.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted,* That the said courts authorized to transact county business in the aforesaid new county shall as soon as convenient after the seat of justice is fixed cause the public buildings of said new county to be erected thereon, and shall adjourn the court thereto so soon as the court house is in the estimation of the court sufficiently completed for the accommodation of the court.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That the said Orange County is hereby declared to be and remain a part of the district for the election of Counsellors composed of the counties of Washington and Knox, and in case of a vacancy for Counsellor, the Associate Judges of said county of Orange shall have power to carry into effect the law regulating elections.

Approved December 26, 1815.

ACTS OF THE COUNTY BOARD.

Under the supervision of Zachariah Lindley, the Sheriff appointed by the Governor to organize the new county, an election of two Associate Judges, one Clerk, one Coroner and possibly other officers was held early in 1816, and immediately thereafter the Associate Judges, Thomas Fulton and Samuel Chambers, met at the house of William Lindley, Jr., to transact county business now done by the County Commissioners. This meeting was held in February, 1816. About the first act was to divide the county into townships—Orange Township about Paoli, Lost River Township about Orleans, Greenfield, Northwest, Southwest, and Southeast. W. G. Berry and John Elrod were appointed Clerks in Lost River Township; Roger McKnight, Inspector; Robert Elrod and Robert Field, Judges. Samuel Cobb and Thomas Lynch were appointed Clerks in Orange Township; Ebenezer Doan, Inspector; John Lynch and Abraham Elliott, Judges. The report of the Commissioners appointed by the Legislature to fix the county seat was received and county orders were ordered issued to them for an aggregate amount of \$114. The seat of justice was named Paoli, after a town in North Carolina, whence the Lindleys, the owners of most of the land donated to the county, had come. If others than Thomas Lindley and Thomas Hopper donated land to the county in consideration of having the seat of justice located at Paoli, such fact could not be learned. Jonathan Lindley was appointed County Agent and directed to lay out the county seat into lots, which was done in April, 1816, and immediately thereafter a public sale of lots was held. Another sale occurred in the fall, the two sales aggregating cash and book proceeds of \$8,294.40. This large amount placed the county on a firm financial footing. William Lindley, Jr., furnished the house where the County Board and other courts sat, but later they met at James Sutton's, and elsewhere.

Early in 1817, upon the petition of William Lindley, himself, John Sears and William Milliken were appointed Viewers to open the road between Paoli and Orleans. On motion it was ordered that Henry Massey, Henry Speed, Benjamin Blackwell and Ezekiel Blackwell be permitted to establish and keep a ferry on White River near the meridian line (now in Lawrence County). At this time Orange County comprised the present Lawrence County and nearly all of Monroe County. What is now Monroe County was ordered organized as Clear Creek Township, with Solomon Green as Inspector, elections to be held at his house. A

township to be called Bono was ordered created with the following boundary: Beginning on White River at the northwest corner of Washington County, thence south to the Cincinnati road, thence west to Fishing Creek, thence north to White River, thence north with the section line which crosses at the mouth of said creek three miles, thence east to Jackson County, thence south to the beginning. Thomas Beasley was appointed Inspector of elections to be held at the town of Bono. Robert Fields, Ebenezer Doan and W. C. Green were appointed Viewers of a road from Paoli to Bono.

THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

In February, 1817, three Commissioners began doing the county business in place of the Associate Judges. Samuel Cobb, Ezekiel Blackwell, and Jonathan Lindley were the first three Commissioners—Cobb to serve three years, Blackwell two, and Lindley one. Their first act was to re-divide the county into townships. All of Orange County west of the meridian line and south of the base line was named Greenfield Township, elections to be held at the house of John Booth. Southeast Township was bounded as follows: Beginning on the county line between Townships 1 and 2 north, thence south to Harrison County, thence west to the meridian line, thence north seven miles, thence east four miles, thence north four miles, thence east to the beginning; elections to be at the house of Zachariah Lindley. Paoli Township to be bounded as follows: Beginning where the base line crosses the meridian line, thence west four miles, thence north ten miles, thence east eight miles, thence south eight miles, thence west four miles, thence south two miles to the beginning; elections to be held at Paoli. Southwest Township: Beginning on the base line between Sections 32 and 33, Range 1 west, thence west to the county line, thence north to the center of Township 2 north, thence east eight miles, thence south to the beginning; elections to be at the house of Joel Charles. Northwest Township: Beginning at the northwest corner of Section 21, Township 2 north, Range 1 west, thence west to the county line, thence north to White River, thence up said river to the meridian line, thence south to the northwest corner of Section 18, Township 2 north, Range 1 east, thence west four miles, thence south to the beginning; elections at the house of Thomas Evans. Northeast Township: Beginning on White River where the counties of Washington and Jackson cross, thence south on the eastern line of Orange County to the line dividing Townships 1 and 2 north, thence west four miles, thence north four miles, thence west to the meridian line, thence north to White River, thence up the same to the beginning; elections to be held at Jesse Roberts'. Leatherwood Township: All of the present Lawrence County north of White River and south of the line dividing Townships 6 and 7 north; election to be held at Basin Spring,

at the house of James Stotts. Clear Creek Township: To be all of Orange County north of the line dividing Townships 6 and 7 north (the greater portion of the present County of Monroe); elections to be held at Basin Spring, on Section 20, Township 8 north, Range 1 west. Isaac Saunders was appointed Lister for Greenfield Township, Michael Beal for Southeast, William Lindley for Paoli, A. Campbell for Southwest, William Bean for Northwest, William G. Berry for Northeast, Robert Stotts for Leatherwood, and Solomon Green for Clear Creek.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

Simon Rubottom, James Wilson and Roger McKnight were appointed Viewers of a road from Paoli to Section 12, Township 4 north, Range 2 west, on White River. The following township officers were appointed for 1817: Paoli Township, William Lindley and Thomas Atkisson, Overseers of the Poor; Adam Miller and Joshua Nichols, same for Southwest Township; John Rooth and Joseph Kinkaid, same for Greenfield; George Henton and Thomas Copeland, same for Southeast; Robert Elrod and Thomas Evans, same for Northwest; James Maxwell and Daniel McKinney, same for Northeast; James Gregory and Jeremiah Rankin, same for Leatherwood; Roderick Rawlins and Lewis Jackson, same for Clear Creek.

In February, 1817, Jonathan Lindley, County Agent, was directed to lay out five acres of the county land adjoining Paoli into lots, and offer the same at public auction, in April. All the improved county land within the town limits was ordered leased for one year. Joseph Osborn was appointed Constable for Greenfield Township, Daniel Henley for Southeast, Thomas G. Carr for Northeast, Burton Southern for Northwest, Josiah Hazelwood for Southwest, Jesse Wright for Clear Creek, and Richard L. Kearby for Paoli. In May, 1817, John McVey was appointed County Treasurer; Zachariah Lindley was appointed County Collector, with bonds at \$3,000. The tax levied for the year 1817 was as follows: On horses 25 cents; town lots, 50 cents on each \$100 valuation; stallions the season rate; taverns \$10; ferries \$5. Silas Dixon and John Towel were permitted to establish a ferry on White River, Section 12, Township 4 north, Range 2 west.

In February, 1817, the County Board met at the house of P. N. Allen, but in the following November met at the new court house. Early in 1818 several changes were made in the boundaries of the townships. The following charges were established for taverns: Meals 25 cents, lodging 12½ cents, one-half pint of whiskey 12½ cents, one-half pint of apple or peach brandy 18¾ cents, one-half pint of rum, wine or French brandy 37½ cents, cider per quart 12½ cents, cider royal per quart 25 cents, horse feed per gallon 12½ cents. Jonathan Lindley, in February, 1818 was paid \$100 for laying out lots to date. The receipts from the

sales of town lots in April, 1817, were \$1,871.40. Jonathan Lindley's house was used in which to hold courts. In May, 1818, John G. Clendenin was appointed to procure a set of weights and measures for the county. The County Treasurer, McVey, was directed to bring suit against all persons selling goods without a license. In August, 1818, steps were taken to dig a well on the public square in Paoli. In November, 1818, the County Agent was directed to lay out the balance of the county land into lots, and advertise the sale thereof, in the *Tocsin*, of Salem. William Hoggatt was and had been, since the organization of the county, Clerk of the Circuit Court. The seal of the county was of brass, with a lamb in the center. Late in 1818 steps to build a bridge over Lick Creek at Paoli were taken. Evan Jones was County Lister in 1819. The following men, conscientiously opposed to bearing arms, were each required to pay into the County Treasury \$4: Jonathan Lindley, William Lindley, John Towel, Adam Davis, Henry Holaday, Abraham Holaday, George Maris, Stephen Thomas, Tilden Thomas, Lewis Thomas, Jonathan Newlin, John Cloud, Joshua Hadley, Josiah Trueblood, Samuel Holaday, Robert Holaday, James Jones, Evan Hyatt, Ephraim Doan, John Williams, William Doan, Christopher Kill, John Atkisson, Jonathan Braxtan, Abe Osborn, Enoch Osborn, Thomas Maris, Levi Gifford, John Harnet, William Harnet, John Dougherty and Bailey Hobson.

OTHER IMPORTANT ACTS.

The work on the public well was vigorously pushed by John Patton (but was soon abandoned), to whom the contract had been let. Adam Shirley was given the privilege of constructing a toll bridge over Lost River, on Section 11, Township 2 north, Range 2 west. The new court house was turned over to the care of William Hoggatt. Ebenezer Doan was County Lister in 1820. In February, 1820, John Brown was employed for \$6.75 to make nine chairs for the court house. John Pinnick was the County Census Taker in 1820. In May, 1820, all county land adjoining Paoli on the east was ordered laid out and sold at auction, or otherwise—ten acres in all. Joshua Robbins was permitted to establish a ferry on Lost River, on Section 14, Township 2 north, Range 2 west. Pinnick, the Census Taker, was paid \$2 for each 100 persons. Henry A. Cowan was exempted from road work, being an invalid on the navy pension list. Alexander Wallace, County Lister, 1821 and 1822. In February, 1822, Jonathan Lindley, County Agent, resigned, and John G. Clendenin was appointed, but the latter, failing to qualify, was succeeded by Thomas F. Chapman. The public well was completed in 1824. In 1825 Township Listers were appointed to take the place of the County Lister. Zachariah Lindley was County Collector in 1825, and Alfred Athon in 1826. Joseph Potts became County Agent January, 1827, vice Chapman, deceased. John Phillips established a ferry on

Lost River, near New Prospect. James Collins, Jr., became County Agent January, 1829. William Stewart, survivor of the Revolutionary war, was released from the payment of poll tax. Michael Mavity was President of the Board of Justices, 1829. Richard Hudelson was County Collector in 1829. Benjamin Johnson became County Agent in September, 1829. William Lindley became School Commissioner in 1829. The bond of the County Treasurer was fixed at \$5,000. Patrick Dougherty became County Agent in March, 1831. In 1831 the new law of the State transferred the transaction of county business back to three Commissioners, whereupon the county was divided as follows, into three Commissioners' districts: Northeast and Northwest Townships to be No. 1; Paoli and Southwest to be No. 2; Southeast and Greenfield to be No. 3. The three new Commissioners, who took their seats in September, 1831, were Joel Cloud, Samuel Dalton and Henry Hollowell.

CREATION OF JACKSON TOWNSHIP, ETC.

In September, 1831, a new township (Jackson) was created out of Greenfield, with the following bounds: Beginning at the southwest corner of the county, thence north to the center line of Township 1 north, thence east with said line to the range line dividing Ranges 1 and 2 west, thence south to the county line, thence west to the place of beginning. Elections were ordered held at the house of John Overling, with John McDonald, Inspector. Soon after this a tier of sections on the north of Jackson Township was attached to Southwest Township. David Hudelson was County Collector in 1832. Several men throughout the county were licensed to vend wooden clocks. W. G. Berry was appointed to procure from Jefferson and Vincennes, from the land offices, the field notes of the original surveys in Orange County. Jonathan Stout was County Collector in 1833. Alexander Morris was County Collector in 1837-38.

LATER NOTEWORTHY PROCEEDINGS.

March 4, 1839, Stampers Creek Township was formed with the following boundaries: Commencing at the southeast corner of Paoli Township, thence south one mile, to the corner of Sections 26 and 27, 34 and 35, Township 1 north, Range 1 east, thence east to the county line, thence north to the line dividing Sections 20 and 29, Township 2 north, Range 2 east, thence west to Paoli Township, thence south to the beginning; elections to be held at the house of G. K. Miller, who was appointed Inspector. Clement McDonald was County Collector in 1839. In 1842 W. E. Simpson was appointed a student to the Indiana College as, also, was Hiram Moyer. In 1843 a map of the United States was bought for \$8, of John Baker, for use in the Auditor's office. In 1846 J. C. Thornton was appointed a student to the State University. In June, 1847, the township which was before known as Southwest had its name changed

to French Lick. Soon after this W. A. Bowles was permitted to build a toll bridge over Lost River at New Prospect. In 1856 D. J. Huffstutter and Washington Colclasure were appointed students to the State University; also Felix G. Wellman 1857. In June, 1861, A. M. Black, on behalf of the town of Paoli, donated to the county for use on the court house, the clock that is yet in use. During the late war the County Board ordered paid out of the County Treasury large sums for soldiers' bounty, and for the relief of soldiers' families. In 1867 a large cistern was dug in the court house square, and an iron lattice work was put around the court house. In March 1875, the County Board offered \$1,000 for the murderer or murderers of Thomas Moody, and this amount was paid when the guilty parties were convicted and sentenced. Sometime before this one of the county officers had proved to be a defaulter to the amount of over \$5,000. In 1875 the court house was painted. Iron steps were built to the court house in 1880; cost about \$1,800. In June, 1883, the county began paying \$1 for old fox scalps, 50 cents for those of young ones; old woodchucks 25 cents, young ones 15 cents; hawks 25 cents; owls 25 cents.

BONDS AND BRIDGES.

At no time has the county been very deep in debt. Bonds were issued when the present court house was built, but were soon paid. In 1868 county bonds to the amount of \$10,000 were issued to meet unexpected expenses not provided for in the county levy. In 1873 new bonds to the amount of \$5,000 were issued, which, four years later, were ordered refunded, as were all other outstanding county bonds. The bonded debt in June, 1877, was \$9,250. In 1884 it was \$10,000. In 1869 the bridge over Lick Creek, near Mr. Campbell's, was built at a cost of \$3,508.30. The Paoli and Jasper road bridge over Lick Creek, built in 1879, cost \$2,415.80. The Paoli bridge, erected in 1880, cost about \$2,000. Various other bridges were built in the county—over Lost River, Patoka River, Lick Creek and other streams—the cost aggregating from \$15,000 to \$20,000.

THE COUNTY FINANCES.

It seems that no money was paid out by the county until February, 1816. The receipts and expenditures during the calendar years 1816 and 1817 were as follows:

RECEIPTS.

County taxes, fines, store and tavern licenses.....	\$1,351 72
Taxes on roads.....	156 04
Tax on unlisted land.....	2 10
Total.....	<u>\$1,509 86</u>

EXPENSES.

Paid Prosecuting Attorneys.....	\$195 00
Paid County-seat Commissioners.....	114 00
Repair of public buildings.....	11 25
Keeping and guarding prisoners.....	89 87
Clerks and Judges of Elections.....	48 72
Overseers of Roads.....	35 00
Constables attending jurors.....	24 75
Fuel.....	1 50
Poor.....	11 50
Books for Clerk's office.....	68 50
Clerk's extra services.....	122 00
County Treasurer's commission.....	54 15
Township Treasurer's commission.....	2 25
Sheriff's extra services.....	101 50
Sheriff Tax Collector.....	87 88
Delinquent tax.....	16 25
Taxes improperly assessed.....	6 00
Listing taxable property.....	18 00
Paid Rebecca Hopper for signing deed to town land.....	5 00
House rent.....	17 00
Associate Judges.....	160 00
County Commissioners.....	78 50
Total.....	\$1,268 62
Balance on hand.....	241 24

The following are the total receipts and expenses of the county from the organization in 1816 to the first day of January, 1824:*

RECEIPTS.

For the calendar years 1816 and 1817.....	\$1,509 86
For the calendar year 1818.....	8,868 24
For the calendar year 1819.....	688 00
For the calendar year 1820.....	774 48
For the calendar year 1821.....	2,079 40
For the calendar year 1822.....	1,085 00
For the calendar year 1823.....	1,039 86
Total.....	\$16,044 84

EXPENSES.

Prosecuting Attorneys.....	\$ 896 59
Keeping prisoners.....	650 16
Public buildings.....	6,120 30
Constables.....	124 55
Overseers of Roads.....	143 74
Grand jurors.....	425 25
County Treasurers' commission.....	590 98
County Agents' commission.....	662 22
Sheriffs' extra allowances.....	484 00
Clerks' extra allowances.....	733 75

*From the exhibit of a special Committee (Joseph Potts and J. G. Clendenin) appointed by the County Board to examine and report upon the condition of the county finances during the period above stated. This report was made in detail and is of much value to the county.

Sheriff, Tax Collector.....	385 13
Keeping poor.....	662 61
Listing taxable property.....	303 30
Judges' allowance.....	580 00
County Commissioners.....	440 00
Books and stationery.....	162 18
County-seat Commissioners.....	114 00
Judges and Clerks of Election.....	72 09
Fuel.....	16 13
Township Treasurers.....	9 85
Delinquent tax list.....	27 54
Tax improperly assessed.....	27 97
Rebecca Hopper for signing deed.....	5 00
House rent.....	37 00
County Coroner.....	21 50
Advertising sale of town lots.....	8 50
Cleaning court house.....	3 00
Recording deeds, town plat, etc.....	6 50
Deduction for lot twice charged.....	18 00
Paid for town land.....	1300 00
Attorney's fee.....	5 00
County seal.....	49 00
Agent of school section.....	1 00
Depreciated bank notes.....	50 00
Lot returned to county.....	13 62
Damages on State road.....	110 00
Surveying town lots.....	18 75
Rent of table and desk.....	13 00
Money returned to McClain.....	20 00
Desk for Clerk's office.....	17 00
Wolf scalps, chairs, etc., etc.....	78 75
Returned notes of A. Wilson & Co.....	454 00
Total.....	\$14,861 96
Balance on hand.....	\$182 88

From the report made by these Commissioners, many interesting items are gathered. The temporary court house of 1816 cost \$25. John Pickard was paid \$699 for building the jail. Thomas Hopper was paid \$500 for land upon which to locate the county seat, and Thomas Lindley was paid \$800 for the same. Mrs. Rebecca Hopper, who probably was opposed to selling the land, submitted gracefully to the signing of the deed of conveyance upon the payment to her of \$5. It seems, then, that the Locating Commissioners paid \$1,305 for the tract of land where Paoli now is, and that they bought it of Thomas Hopper and Thomas Lindley. The court house of 1819 cost \$3,950. In 1821 \$810.25 of repairs were put on the jail. The proceeds from the sale of town lots at Paoli in 1816 were \$6,423, and in 1817 were \$1,871.40. The county revenue in 1820 was \$694.98, and in 1821 was \$1,107.15. In 1821 the store and tavern licenses amounted to \$147.50. The proceeds from the sale of town lots in 1821 were \$824.75. The county revenue for 1822 was \$985, and for 1823 was \$1,016.14. In 1822 the store and tavern

license was \$100, and in 1823 was \$60. In 1830 (calendar year) the total receipts were \$852.46, and in 1835 were \$1,422.65, and in 1838 were \$2,413.32. The county revenue in 1835-36 was \$1,314.66, and in 1838 was \$1,801.70.

For the fiscal year 1841-42 county officers cost \$574.64, and jurors \$822. Merchants' licenses brought \$83.98, caravans \$40. For the fiscal year 1843-44 the total receipts were \$2,954.29, the county revenue being \$1,691.14, and license receipts \$93.33. County officers cost \$912.71; jurors, \$167.25; total expenditures, \$2,325. For the fiscal year 1846-47 the total receipts were \$3,527.14, and the total expenses \$1,667.85; county revenue was \$2,363.40; merchants', show and clock licenses, \$288.08; county officers cost, \$513.58; jurors, \$291.50. There was in the treasury at this time \$1,859.29. For the fiscal year 1851-52 the total receipts were \$6,673.54, and the total expenses \$7,576.44, leaving a balance against the treasury of \$902.90. The county revenue was \$5,059.44; store, etc., license, \$335.35; county officers cost, \$580.91; juries cost, \$208. For the fiscal year 1859-60 the total receipts were \$8,583.21; total expenses, \$7,167.12; county revenue, \$6,654.09; county officers cost, \$1,169.50; agricultural society, \$50. For the fiscal year 1863-64 the total receipts were \$11,188.96, and the total expenses \$7,566.59; county revenue was \$5,106.85; jury fees, \$605.59; prisoners, \$334.95; county officers, \$1,944.52; soldiers' families, \$207.30. For the fiscal year 1869-70 the total receipts were \$22,056.88; total expenses, \$21,462.20; county revenue, \$18,829.67; county officers, \$3,026.63; juries, \$972.37; criminals, \$585.60; bridges, \$6,327.58; interest on county bonds, \$996.37; teachers' institute, \$50. The following are the receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year 1883-84:

RECEIPTS.

Balance in treasury at last report.....	\$ 2,978 58
December, 1883, distribution of tax.....	7,403 45
May, 1884, distribution of tax.....	8,985 31
May, 1884, bridge tax.....	1,938 23
Advertising lands for tax.....	87 65
School interest refunded to county.....	185 85
County asylum.....	9 95
Total receipts.....	\$21,589 02

EXPENDITURES.

Jurors.....	\$ 1,182 60
Poor.....	1,650 23
County Asylum.....	234 57
Roads and highways.....	253 70
County officers.....	3,319 85
Printing and stationery.....	1,597 32
Specific.....	936 10
Public buildings.....	370 10
Bridges.....	485 78

Assessing revenue.....	944 00
Insane.....	832 68
Bailiffs.....	251 00
Coroner's inquests.....	93 25
Elections.....	50 85
County Superintendent and institutes.....	355 50
County Attorney.....	92 50
County Physicians.....	888 75
Criminals.....	220 85
Commissioner's Court.....	511 00
Fuel and gas.....	335 45
Circuit Court.....	197 60
Change of venue.....	552 60
State benevolent.....	110 17
Fox bounty.....	801 40
Interest on county bonds.....	486 00
Enumeration.....	176 60
Total disbursements.....	<u>\$16,940 20</u>

May 31, 1884, balance in treasury at present date.....\$ 4,648 82

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE W. CAMPBELL,

Treasurer Orange County.

Examined and approved June 9, 1884.

AARON SPEER,

HUGH SHEEKS,

JAMES M. SUMMERS,

Commissioners.

COURT HOUSES AND JAILS.

The first court house was a small log building erected by John Pickard in 1816 for \$25, to be used only until a larger and better one could be built. This house was not used except for a session or two, after which subsequent courts met in private residences or stores until the completion of the court house of 1818. On the 4th of May, 1816, the contract of building a jail was let to John Pickard, who completed the work by August, 1817, at which time the structure was formally accepted. The total cost was \$699. The building was of logs, and was used until 1821, when it was either rebuilt or replaced with a new one. In January, 1817, preparations were made to build a court house. The fund from the sale of town lots was ample, and the County Board decided to erect a creditable building. The contract was let to Jonathan Lindley, February 1, 1817, for \$4,000, one-half to be paid in nine months and the remainder when the work was finished. Owen Lindley, Thomas Lindley and Robert Hollowell were sureties on Mr. Lindley's bond. The building was to be of stone; was to be 33x50 feet; two-storied, fourteen feet between floors; upper story eight feet between floors; walls of the first story two feet thick, and of the upper story eighteen inches thick; eight windows with twenty-four panes of glass each in the lower story, and six in the upper

story; one chimney and two doors; court-room below and Clerk's office and jury-rooms above; windows with Venetian blinds. This building was completed in November, 1818, and reported for the acceptance of the County Board. Upon examination the Board refused to accept the building as finished, owing to alleged incompleteness in some parts, but signified their willingness to pay all except \$150 of the contract price. Mr. Lindley refused to accept this proposition and asked that a committee of three might be appointed to examine and report what deduction, if any, should be made. He appointed David Floyd, and the County Board appointed Maj. Charles Dewey, and these two appointed the third member of the committee. The examination was made and the building was to be received and paid for with the exception of a deduction of \$50. This satisfied all parties. The building, then, cost \$3,950. It was a two-storied stone structure, compactly rather than ornamentally built, covered about two-thirds of the ground of the present court house, and stood on the square where the other now stands. The entire story below was used for a court room, while above were two small jury rooms and a larger room used for various purposes while the building stood—as a library room, and as a law office by Judge Simpson, and perhaps others.

In February, 1821, the County Board let the contract of building a new jail, or perhaps remodeling the old one, to Abraham Bosley, for \$800, the work to be completed by November of the same year, and the building to be erected in accordance with specifications, which required the foundation to be of stone, and the structure of oak one foot square. The building was duly erected, and for many years was considered one of the safest jails in Southern Indiana. It was two-storied, and was lined with heavy oak plank placed upright and pinned to the logs with numerous huge spikes. It had two cells, one above and one below, and stood where the present jail stands, and near it was a log house usually occupied by the Jailer, who at that time was appointed and assigned duty now performed by or under the authority of the Sheriff. The actual cost was \$810. In the fall of 1828 a small one-storied brick Clerk's office was built on the square a short distance west of the court house. It was in size about 20x24 feet, and cost only about \$300. The other county officers found offices elsewhere than in the court house, usually, it is said, in the earlier days, carrying their offices around with them.

THE PRESENT COURT HOUSE AND JAIL.

In the autumn of 1839 the County Board, after some consideration, prepared specifications for a new court house, and issued an order to that effect, which was recorded on the minutes; but in November the action was annulled and nothing further seems to have been done at that time. In the autumn of 1847 it was fully determined by the County Board to erect a new and larger court house on the public square. Specifications

were prepared and a Court House Committee was appointed, as follows: A. J. Simpson, John Baker, John H. Campbell, Thomas V. Thornton and John A. Ritter. Arrangements were soon completed. Andrew L. Burke was given the contract to make the bricks at \$7.50 per 1,000, or \$10 per 1,000 for those necessary in the columns. Michael Ombaker seems to have had the contract to lay the brick. The stone work of the foundation was laid for \$1.25 per perch. The wood work was done by William Harman. The work on this structure continued until 1850, when the building was turned over to the county wholly finished. It cost a total of over \$14,000, and at that day was the best county court house in southern Indiana. The order of architecture, especially the four huge columns on the south end, is nearer the Doric than any other. The shaft of the circular columns of the portico is of the best brick covered with cement of great durability, while the capital is of plain, heavy slabs of hydraulic limestone. On each side and each end of the building are engaged columns of brick work relieved by engaged capitals to correspond with the circular columns on the south portico. These engaged columns are square, and greatly relieve the otherwise broad and bare side and end of the building. Between the capitals and the eave-plate is a considerable space devoted to fancy molding. The under surface of the projecting eave-plate is made conspicuous by a species of crenelated molding. At the center of the ridge is the cupola surmounted with a weather vane, and occupied by a clock (since 1856). The building is 53x74 feet, and the distance to the eave-plate is about forty-five feet. The town clock was a donation from the citizens, and was placed in the cupola in 1856. The hall is ten feet wide. The court room is above and the county offices below. In 1857-58 the present stone jail was built at a total cost of \$3,787.58. The building committee were: A. J. Simpson, Dr. C. White, William Johnson, H. C. Wible and John C. Albert. The contractor was Morgan Morris, and the woodwork was done by William Shaw. The building is about 25x60 feet, with jail and jailor's residence combined, is two-storied and of brick, and has a one-storied addition on the west. The jail is in the southern part, and the cells or rooms are of solid stone three feet thick, except in the upper story, where brick is used. Those confined occasionally escape from this building.

THE COUNTY HIGHWAYS.

The county was hardly organized before the survey of county roads was ordered. One of the first connected Salem and Paoli; another Paoli and Orleans; another Paoli and the Harrison County line; another from Orleans to White River; from Paoli toward the mouth of Little Blue River; from Paoli south through Greenfield Township; from Paoli to Section 12, Township 4 north, Range 2 west, on White River, and others. For the first half dozen years roads were built in all directions, and the

want of a road fund was seriously felt. Many worked the roads gratuitously and gladly. The New London and Paoli State Road was projected in 1820, passing through Livonia and Salem. It was in 1820 also that the Commissioners appointed by the General Assembly (Frederick Sholdtz, John G. Clendenin and John Eastburn) laid out the (then) New Albany and Vincennes State Road (now the New Albany Turnpike). Extensive work was begun on this afterward famous road. In 1823 the road was re-surveyed. The distance from New Albany to the court house at Paoli was forty-one miles, and there were twenty-five miles of the road in Orange County. It was soon fully completed. After this the roads became so numerous that it is impossible to follow them.

In 1836 the famous 3 per cent fund furnished by the State began to be received. This was to be used on the county roads, under the superintendence of special Commissioners appointed by the County Board. John Hollowell, James Doaner, William Cathcart, Jarvis Smith, Jesse Reed, John Pinnick and many others thus served. William Cathcart was the 3 per cent Commissioner. The amount received from the State was \$1,926.86, all of which was soon expended on the roads. Edward Millis built the first substantial bridge over Lost River on the Orleans and Paoli Road for \$428 in 1842. So numerous became the county roads projected and built that no attempt will be made to trace an account of them.

THE NEW ALBANY AND PAOLI TURNPIKE.

The New Albany and Vincennes Road was a State road of the usual kind until the passage of the famous internal improvement bill in about 1835-36, after which the road was re-surveyed, partly re-located, and metaled with good stone, the work being finished to Paoli in 1839. After the completion of the road in this manner toll gates were erected, and have survived until the present. In about 1850 a chartered company of men living all along the line of the road raised sufficient means to pay off the outstanding road script, which had been issued at the time of construction, the amount being, it is said, about \$30,000, less about \$14,000 that had been redeemed, the real amount paid by the company, it is asserted, being about \$16,000. This was extremely cheap, as the road cost the approximate amount of nearly a quarter of a million of dollars. The State had become tired of its internal improvements, and the Legislature rendered this sale possible in a special enactment. This company (the purchasers) have remained the owners of the road until the present. The property is very valuable, the stock paying a high dividend and being far above par. At the time of the purchase it was the intention to put down plank, but this was abandoned after a few miles had been laid—none in Orange County.

THE ORLEANS AND PAOLI GRAVELED ROAD.

In 1869 an effort was made at Paoli and along the route to transform

the Orleans and Paoli highway into a graveled or plank road under the existing State law. For a time the effort seemed likely to succeed, but a few men at Orleans and elsewhere with considerable means at their disposal managed to defeat all efforts, upon the ground of the heavy tax that would have to be levied upon the property of all to be benefitted along the road. As a matter of fact, real estate would have been enhanced in value for more than the tax would have amounted to, and the road would have been a permanent value not to be measured by the consideration of a limited tax.

In 1830 the Legislature appropriated \$300 of the 3 per cent fund to be applied in improving the navigation of Lost River as far up as Shirley's Mill and Lick Creek from its mouth to Dougherty's Mill, Samuel Cobb being the Commissioner to expend the fund. These streams had previously been declared public highways by the following enactment:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana. That Lick Creek from its mouth up to its junction with Lost River,* and Lost River from its mouth to the rise at Shirley's Mill, be and the same are hereby declared public highways, and shall be entitled to all the benefits contained in the provisions of the act to which this is an amendment.

* * * * *

This act to be in force from and after its passage.

Approved January 20, 1826.

THE COUNTY PAUPERS.

From the organization of the county to the present the care of poor persons has been assumed at public expense. In each township Overseers of the Poor were appointed whose duty required them to look after the wants of the helpless and report the outlay to the County Board for settlement. During the years 1816 and 1817 only \$11.50 was thus paid out of the county treasury. In 1818 there was expended \$79.75; in 1819 the amount was \$62; in 1820 was \$109.50; in 1821 was \$193.12; in 1822 was \$144.74, and in 1823 was \$62. Total for the first eight years of the county \$662.61. After this the expenses gradually increased until in 1835 it was determined to purchase a poor farm. A special committee, May 4, 1835, bought of Aaron Maris for \$600, the northeast quarter of Section 5, Township 1 north, Range 1 east, also thirty-two acres on the south half of Section 32, Township 2 north, Range 1 east. Four hundred dollars were paid down and the remainder January, 1, 1836. Upon this farm were the ordinary private dwelling and out-houses of that day. These were improved and enlarged and the permanent paupers taken thereto. Anderson Meacham became the first Poor Superintendent. He leased the farm and was to take care of the poor. In June, 1836, he resigned and Thomas Maris and Thomas Braxtan (?) were appointed. John H. Campbell took their place in 1837. He was to manage and

*This is undoubtedly a clerical mistake. What was intended is Lick Creek, from its source down to its junction with Lost River.

lease the farm to others. At this time there were from none to six inmates. In 1840 a Committee of three—Leonard Green, John Baker and T. V. Thornton—was appointed to superintend the farm, with authority to lease it to some suitable person. At this time the county undertook to furnish everything in the way of supplies.

In 1841 it was decided to sell the poor farm and purchase another of better land and location. Accordingly, the old one was offered for sale at public auction on the court house steps, and sold to William A. Bowles, the lowest and best bidder, for \$500 in three quarterly installments. The special Committee to sell was Daniel Dayhuff, John Baker and T. V. Thornton. This sale took place November 1, 1841, and in February, 1842, the county purchased a new farm of 120 acres of Aaron Stout, being part of the southwest quarter of Section 20, Township 2 north, Range 1 east, paying for the same \$600. The deed was signed February 21, 1842. Upon this farm were substantial buildings, which were further enlarged and improved. The Committee who selected and bought this farm were William Lindley, Daniel Dayhuff, Jonathan Lindley, Clement McDonald and John Baker. A Committee of three Directors was appointed to manage the farm, and to lease it to a husbandman who was to care for the poor, cultivate the farm, etc., and the Directors were to visit the same quarterly to inspect its condition, etc. James Clements was leased the farm by John Hostetler, Jonathan Lindley and Edward McVey, the first Board of Directors. Clements was paid \$200 a year. In June, 1842, there were five inmates of the asylum. In 1843 a cow was ordered bought for the farm. In 1844 Clements, who continued in charge of the farm, was paid \$158, and he was to pay a rent of two bushels of corn per acre. Clements continued until 1848, and was then succeeded by Jonathan Lee, who was paid \$180 per annum. In March, 1849, he was hired for three years for \$233.33 per year to take care of the farm, and at the expiration of this period was again hired at a reduction in wages and some other changes. In March, 1854, there were only two paupers in the asylum. In this year Mr. Lee seems to have died, and his time was filled out by his widow, Grace Lee. At this time J. H. Sherrod, Lee Hazlewood and James C. Pearson were Poor Physicians, employed by the county. In 1857 Nathan Allen was appointed Poor Superintendent, but soon resigned, and Mrs. Grace Lee was appointed. The Board of Directors or "visitors," as they were called, and the "Board of County Physicians" were continued. Nearly all the leading physicians were at times employed to doctor the paupers. Mrs. Lee was continued until 1862, when she was succeeded by W. W. Wells, for \$395 per annum. Later, as in 1867-68, his wages were increased to \$500 per year. The Poor Superintendents in 1871-72 were R. H. Sanderson and McGruder Butler. The next year John Webster was appointed for \$400 per year. There were thirteen paupers and five insane in 1873. Web

ster's wages in 1873-74 were \$475. In March, 1874, there were sixteen inmates, and in March, 1875, eighteen. James A. Hill became Poor Superintendent in 1876-77 for \$290 per year. In March, 1877, there were seventeen inmates, and in March, 1879, nineteen. In 1879 William A. Brock was appointed Superintendent. In March, 1880, there were only five inmates. In 1880-81 Brock was paid \$264 per year. In June, 1881, there were five inmates. Late in 1881 James Hill became Superintendent. In the fall of 1882 there were seventeen inmates. Columbus Underwood became Superintendent in 1883-84 for \$365 per year, and was succeeded in 1884-85 by Jeremiah Claxton, Jr., for \$400 per year. The house upon the poor farm is a frame structure worth about \$600. It was built about thirty years ago, and is no longer suitable to the demands of the county, though it is made to answer the purpose. It would be a credit to the county to erect a larger and better building.

POPULATION OF ORANGE COUNTY.

1820	5,368
1830	7,901
1840	9,602
1850	10,809
1860	12,076
1870	13,497
1880	14,363
1884 (estimated)	15,000

THE COUNTY LIBRARY.

It was provided by legislative enactment that ten per centum of the proceeds of the sale of town lots should be used in the purchase and maintenance of a county library. This furnished an excellent fund for that purpose, and at an early day a comparatively large library was collected. This was much more valuable then than now. There were then but few newspapers; now the American world needs no other instructor of current or perhaps past events. There was then a great demand for books, and the county library in a measure supplied the demand. By 1829 there had been expended for miscellaneous books the sum of \$422.61. During the decade of the thirties about as much more was thus expended. Rules and regulations governing the loaning and perusal of the books were adopted. Trustees, a Treasurer and a Librarian were the officers. The names of the early officers cannot be given. The Trustees in 1842 were J. G. Clendenin, A. J. Simpson, Cornelius White, Josiah Hazlewood, William Craig, Thomas J. Throop and John Baker. As the old books were worn out they were replaced by new ones to the extent of the library fund, which after 1840 was practically nothing. The library began to run down, though in the fifties it was revived somewhat. The absence of a continuous and permanent fund to maintain it, and the growing value and popularity of newspapers soon retired the old library to the dark and musty shelves.

THE TOWNSHIP AND M'CLURE LIBRARIES.

Another system for the diffusion of general information was that of the township libraries furnished by the State early in the fifties. The number of libraries to each county was determined by the population. Each library comprised about 300 volumes of the best works of that day in all departments of literature. In 1854-55 the distribution of these libraries occurred in this county—eight in all, as follows: One to Paoli Township, one to Orleans Township, one to Orangeville and Northwest Townships, one to Greenfield and Jackson Townships, and one to each of the townships, French Lick, Southeast, Northeast and Stampers Creek. The libraries were in charge of the Township Trustees. They supplied an eager want for many years. Quite early in the fifties a benevolent gentleman of southern Indiana named McClure, dying, bequeathed an enormous fortune to the founding of "Workingmen's Institutes," in sums of \$500 each, to be expended in books for the use only of "men who earned their bread by the sweat of their brows." One of these institutes was founded at Paoli, and it is said two or three others were founded in other parts of the county. The \$500 was received at Paoli in November, 1855, and by the following May had all been expended for books. The first officers of the institute were: W. H. Jackson, President; H. C. Wible, Vice-President; Henry Comingore, Treasurer and Librarian; A. M. Black, Secretary. The membership fee was fixed at 50 cents. This library continued popular for a period of years, but is now seldom thought of or used.

RAILROADS.

The first railroad agitation was in the fall of 1848 over the Ohio & Mississippi project. Public meetings were held to get offers of assistance and to petition the authorities for the road. Later it was learned that the road would go to the north. This at the time was felt to be a severe blow to Orleans, though she still had the extreme probability of the newly-talked of New Albany & Salem Railroad. Paoli struggled hard to have the Ohio & Mississippi Road pass, as it was first projected, westward through Salem, Livonia, Paoli, and thence on westward toward St. Louis. John Baker, A. J. Simpson, Dr. W. F. Sherrod and others delivered addresses in the county to thoroughly arouse the people. But all this effort was wasted. The New Albany & Salem Railroad (as it was at first called) became a certainty, however, and great efforts were made by the residents of Paoli and those of the southwestern half of the county to secure the location through the county seat. The prospect was not favorable, though Orleans seemed sure of the prize. At last the route was definitely fixed through Orleans, and a large number of citizens of that town and vicinity assembled and celebrated the occasion. The work was soon completed, and about October 30, 1851, the first locomotive reached the town. As soon as it became certain that Paoli was to lose

the road, she endeavored to get a branch road to Orleans, and in a public meeting held in December, 1851, subscribed \$15,000 for that purpose and sent a petition to the officers of the road, who seemed favorable to the project. This plan soon failed, and the next was to get a different road built from Cannelton via Paoli to Orleans, but this scheme also proved chimerical.

No other railroad enterprises were undertaken in Orange County until 1870, when the Sandusky, Seymour & Evansville Company signified their willingness to reach Paoli if the proper assistance was given. On the 2d of July, 1870, at a large public meeting at Paoli, it was resolved to assist the enterprise to the utmost, and a sum of money was subscribed to defray the expense. The question of raising a tax for the road was submitted to the county, and resulted as follows: For the tax, 265; against the tax, 1,261. Paoli and French Lick Townships were the only ones favoring the tax. In 1871 the question was submitted again to those townships through which the road would pass. Paoli voted 284 for, and 64 against; Stampers Creek and Northeast also voted "yes." Orleans voted "yes" should the road touch that town. Great efforts were made to get the road, but without avail. Orangeville and French Lick voted a tax for the Rockport & Northern Railroad in 1871-72, but through some irregularity another election was held and both townships voted against the tax. On the question of a tax for the Lake Erie, Evansville & Southwestern Railway, Greenfield voted 74 for and 102 against. Late in 1872 French Lick voted 131 for and 15 against, and Orangeville 58 for and 50 against, a tax for the Cincinnati & Southwestern Railway. Jackson voted 26 for and 82 against a tax for the Lake Erie Road. In 1877 French Lick voted 117 for and 93 against aid for the Indianapolis & Evansville Railroad. In 1879 the following townships voted on the question of aiding the Evansville & Seymour Railway: Paoli 225 for and 147 against; Stampers Creek 31 for and 100 against; French Lick 116 for and 67 against; Jackson 81 for and 85 against. The next year several of the townships on the north voted on the question of aiding the Mitchell, French Lick & Dubois Railway. The county has shown her willingness to assist worthy railway projects, but has so far failed to secure the coveted boon save in one case. The citizens of Paoli went so far in 1871 as to organize the Orange Railroad Society, the object being to construct and operate a railway from Paoli to Orleans. T. N. Braxtan became President; James M. Andrew, Vice-President; John R. Simpson, Secretary; John C. Albert, Corresponding Secretary; Dr. L. S. Bowles, Treasurer. The plan was soon found impracticable and was abandoned.

ORIGIN OF THE COMMON SCHOOL FUND.

Surplus revenue	\$ 7,581.81
Bank tax fund.....	624.55
Saline fund.....	535.31
Sinking fund.....	358.50
From the sale of county seminary.....	750.08
Seminary fund in 1853.....	647.96
Total fines and forfeitures from 1853 to 1884.....	5,677.57
Sinking fund of 1871-73.....	5,128.96
Total.....	\$21,304.24

ORIGIN OF THE CONGRESSIONAL SCHOOL FUND.

Section 16, Township 1 north, Range 1 east.....	\$2,796.80
Section 16, Township 2 north, Range 1 east.....	1,375.00
Section 16, Township 1 south, Range 1 east.....	900.00
Section 16, Township 2 north, Range 1 west.....	805.00
Section 16, Township 1 south, Range 2 west.....	800.00
Section 16, Township 2 north, Range 2 west.....	1,561.25
Section 16, Township 1 north, Range 2 west.....	804.00
Section 16, Township 1 south, Range 1 west.....	811.00
Section 16, Township 1 north, Range 1 west.....	852.50
Total.....	\$10,705.55

The above was the condition in 1866. Since then the last named total has been increased to \$13,570.60.

COUNTY TAX LEVIES.

For 1853, \$7,557; 1855, \$6,879.18; 1857, \$7,320.80; 1859, \$7,213.75; 1861, \$7,298.07; 1862, \$11,850; 1863, \$4,850; 1864, \$5,078.44; 1865, \$14,024.93; 1866, \$16,462.04; 1867, \$18,039.25.

THE PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

This organization took strong root in Orange County soil. In 1875-76 the County Council was organized with the following officers: Theodore Stackhouse, President; W. V. Mathers, Vice-President; W. S. Mahan, Secretary; James L. Millis, Treasurer; P. B. Monical, Steward; Aaron Speer, Chaplain; F. C. McIntosh, Doorkeeper; T. G. Fisher, Business Manager; L. B. Cogswell, James M. Baker and J. W. Pearson, Executive Committee. A suitable constitution and by-laws were adopted. After this the following county lodges were established with the given number of members: Lost River Grange, 38 members; Orange Grange, 34 members; Liberty, 32; Paoli, 31; Bruner, 16; Northeast, 30; Chestnut Ridge, 22; Rego, 30; Pleasant Valley, 38; Northwest, 30; Youngs Creek, 16; Cane Creek, 30; Hurricane Branch, 38; Corn, 34; Hughs, 30; Horeb, 22; South Liberty, 30; West Baden, 26; Lick Creek, 27; Walnut, 25; Panther Creek, 30. Total, 21 lodges with 609 members. The lodges flourished for several years.

ORANGE COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The first organization of this kind was in the autumn of 1852, the meeting being held at the office of Dr. Pearson, in Paoli. The officers elected were: Dr. Pearson, President; Dr. Hazlewood, Vice-President; Dr. Hoover, Secretary; Drs. Reily, Botsall and W. F. Sherrod, Censors. The physicians present were: Lee, Hazlewood, Botsell, W. F. Sherrod, J. H. Sherrod, C. D. Pearson, C. L. Hoover and Dr. McCann. Dr. W. F. Sherrod was appointed to deliver an address on some medical subject at the next meeting. A constitution and by-laws were adopted; also a code of ethics and a bill of charges. The proceedings of the meeting were ordered published in the *American Eagle* and the *Orleans Review*. This society soon died. If any other meeting was held no trace of it could be found by the writer. In October, 1875, another society, a branch of the State Society, was organized, the first members being John A. Ritter, U. H. Hon, Benton J. Hon, T. P. Carter, Laban Lindley, E. D. Laughlin, John A. Cole and James Dillard, and later R. W. Lingle, Henry Lingle, R. D. Walters, G. W. Burton and C. E. Laughlin. The first officers were: John A. Ritter, President; E. D. Laughlin, Vice-President; John A. Cole, Secretary; B. J. Hon, Treasurer; T. P. Carter, B. J. Hon and E. D. Laughlin, Censors. Regular meetings were held with much profit until October, 1879, when they were abandoned.

COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

The first attempt to organize an agricultural society in Orange County was in February, 1841, when a meeting, held pursuant to notice, to organize an agricultural society at Paoli for Paoli Township, was adjourned without definite action until the 14th of August, 1841, at which time it was decided to organize a county society. At that date an organization of about forty members was duly formed, and the following officers elected: David Hudelson, President; R. Beeson, Vice-President; H. Comingore, Recording Secretary; T. V. Thornton, Corresponding Secretary; C. White, Treasurer. The Treasurer was required to give bond in the sum of \$200. The Curators were J. G. Clendenin, A. Morris, D. S. Huffstutter, John Holmes, John Moore, Lorenzo McMickle, William McDonald, William Reed, S. A. Cornwell, Samuel Stalcup. The meeting adjourned to meet again in September to prepare for a fair, but so far as can be learned nothing further was done. Late in the autumn of 1852 a meeting was held at Livonia, Washington County, by citizens of that and Orange County, for the purpose of organizing a district society. Gov. Wright was present and addressed a large crowd on the subject, as did also Hon. N. McCarty. On the 10th of January, 1853, a large crowd assembled at Livonia to effect an organization. Hon. J. A. Cravens was made President and Dr. Nat. Kimball, Secretary. Forty men, leading farmers and stock-raisers of the two counties, became mem-

bers, paying each \$1 to defray expenses. Samuel Wible, A. McPheeters and Nathan Kimball prepared a constitution and by-laws, which after being read were adopted. The name adopted was: "The Washington and Orange District Agricultural Society." The following permanent officers were elected: Samuel Wible, of Orange County, President; George W. True, of Orange County, Vice-President; Dr. Alexander McPheeters, of Washington County, Treasurer; Nathan Kimball, of Washington, County, Secretary, Directors of Orange County—John Tegarden, S. W. Rigney, W. R. Wible, William Holaday, Dr. James Dillard, Azor Charles, Henry Holmes, Joseph Wilson and John Baker; Directors of Washington County—Robert Alexander, George May, Jr., James A. Cravens, Richard Newland, George Still, G. W. Logan, Christian Pro, Jr., and James Trueblood. Among the members at this time and soon afterward from Washington County were: James Wilson, J. H. Bowman, Alfred Farabee, Joseph Scifers, J. C. Thompson, Andrew Thomas, John Chambers, Spencer Pugh, E. D. Logan, William Robertson, R. H. Campbell, W. Collier, Jehu Hungate, W. M. Vance, W. M. Wible, David Patton, T. W. Green, G. McKinney, Aaron Hardin, Jr., Joseph Lochmiller, Valentine Baker, Jehu Brewer, J. L. Menaugh, D. C. Shanks, John Raymon, Thomas Brittain and D. Albertson. Among the Orange County members were: A. J. Simpson, W. R. Johnson, Maj. Wilson, William Hudelson, Henry Hobbs, Esquire Moore, Moses Riggs, William Holmes, Jo. Wilson, Moses Matthew, N. B. Wilson, D. S. Huffstutter, H. R. Williamson, Wash. Wright, G. C. McCoy, Jesse Hampton, Thomas Riley, Edward Cornwell, Alexander McPheeters, Jere Vandever, Samuel Stalcup, Dr. John Batsell, Thomas Hunt, Dr. W. A. Bowles, J. A. Wininger, N. Pinnick, William McDonald, James McDonald and Frank Dillard. The following officers were elected in March, 1854: R. Schoonover, President; John Baker, Vice-President; Alexander McPheeters, Treasurer; Nathan Kimball, Secretary; Dr. A. W. Gray, W. M. Vance and S. W. Rigney, Marshals. Notwithstanding the first election of officers, D. S. Huffstutter seems to have served as President at the first fair, in October, 1853, and for several subsequent years. Rodolphus Schoonover was elected President in 1854.

THE FIRST FAIR.

This was held at Livonia, October 5, 6 and 7, 1853, and over 4,000 persons were present on the best day at one time. An excellent exhibit of all kinds was made. The Rattler stock took the premiums on horses. A sucking mule colt fifteen hands high was sold for \$103. Mr. Porter, of Orange County, exhibited a calf nineteen months old which weighed 1,460 pounds. William McPheeters exhibited a mammoth ox, weighing nearly 4,000 pounds. Judge Wible, of Orange County, had formerly owned a heavier one—a brother—which was sold for a high price to Eastern showmen. The following persons among others took premiums

on domestic manufactures: Mrs. E. McPheeters, Mrs. Priscilla Benton, Miss M. S. Sales, Miss H. H. Brown, Miss Lizzie Vancleave, Miss Ann McCoy, Mrs. Matilda Martin, Mrs. Eliza E. Lynd, Mrs. H. W. Hobbs, Mrs. Matilda Tegarden, Mrs. Rebecca McPheeters, Mrs. J. C. Wible, Mrs. Martha Johnson, Mrs. Jane Hungate, Mrs. Wash. Wright, Mrs. James Craig, Miss L. J. M. Holmes, Mrs. Martha Lucas, Mrs. William Glover. H. W. S. Kearby took premium on fruit; John M. McPheeters on potatoes; Smith & Knight, best flour; John Baker, Mrs. Silas Moore, Mrs. M. S. Lucas on fowls; Thomas W. Knocks, James Darnell, Jonathan Braxtan, David Jones, Cornelius Mitchell, Mason Martin, Robert Strain, Findley Hollowell, J. F. Rodman, David S. Huffstutter, John A. Wible and others, on horses; Leonard Wyman, McCoy & Wolf, H. Brown, J. P. Campbell, John Bates, John McMahan, Fleming Perigo, John Hungate, James C. Kelso, Hiram Speer, Robert Strain, Evan Deweese on mules and jacks; Wash. Wright, W. L. Galloway, Thomas G. Denny, C. D. Green, Griffin McKinney, W. B. Hancock, Allen Perkhiser, Alexander McPheeters, John Barker, D. S. Huffstutter, Samuel Wible, Daniel Murphy and others on cattle; T. W. Knocks, J. A. Cravens, W. L. Galloway, C. Tegarden, D. S. Huffstutter on sheep; S. G. Lynd, J. B. Hewett, Robert Doak, Nathan Kimball, Griffin McKinny, G. W. True on swine; Jesse Hampton, W. M. Vance, A. W. Lynd on grain; W. C. Lucas, Robert Alexander, Robert Cornwell, I. H. McClure, J. C. Kearby, G. P. Lynd, A. S. Wiggins, Daniel Knight on farm implements; John M. Wible, best cultivated farm; John M. McPheeters, second best; Joseph McCrary, best plowing; John McPheeters, second best; S. E. Barr, of Livonia, best essay on farming. Gov. Wright was the orator. The following were the receipts and expenditures of this first fair: Received from Washington County, \$85; from Orange County, \$20; from members' fees, \$194; from premiums donated, \$5.50; proceeds of fair and sale of property, \$402.95; total receipts, \$707.45. Expenses—premiums awarded, \$217.15; printing, \$54; Sundry expenses, \$6.65; contingent expenses, \$191.47; total expenses, \$469.27. This was a flattering showing. The fair was held on the grounds of Alexander McPheeters, adjoining Livonia.

THE SECOND FAIR.

This was held on the lands of D. S. Huffstutter, at Orleans, Orange County, September 19, 20 and 21, 1854, the grounds being enclosed with canvass. Hon. C. L. Dunham was the orator. Premiums were mainly paid in silverware. The second fair was fully up to the standard of the first. The total receipts were \$1,178.24, and the total expenses \$1,177.35. Silverware worth \$271 was paid out. The gate receipts were \$510.65, and the membership fees at \$1 each amounted to \$318. The third and subsequent fairs of the district society were held at Livonia. D. S. Huffstutter was President in 1855, and Samuel Huston in

1856. The admittance fee was usually 20 cents. All these fairs were highly successful. As a matter of fact, Hon. D. S. Huffstutter was *de facto* President of the agricultural society from 1853 to 1857, at which last date he resigned, and was succeeded by James A. Cravens. The total receipts in 1857 were \$1,794.70, and the expenses \$789.91. The fair of 1858 was five days in length.

THE SECOND SOCIETY.

In November, 1858, a successful attempt was made to organize an Orange County Agricultural Society at Paoli. A large crowd assembled and the following permanent officers were elected: Asa M. Black, President; D. S. Huffstutter, Vice President; J. R. Simpson, Secretary; Hiram Lindley, Treasurer; T. N. Braxtan, Superintendent; William Charles, John Buskirk, Stephen Foster, William Gilliatt, William Stalcup, W. H. Cornwell, John Tegarden, H. Glover, H. Braxtan and L. H. Fancett, Directors. Stock to the amount of \$3,000 was taken at the start. No fair was held in 1858. The first was on the 20th, 21st, 22d, and 23d of September, 1859, on the grounds at Paoli, upon which good buildings had been erected, and a half-mile race-track built. There was a large attendance, the weather being fine. The displays were exceptionally excellent, especially that at the floral hall. There were 949 entries, 502 of stock and the balance of manufactured and agricultural products. There were 283 premiums awarded, 158 on stock.

The district fair at Livonia in 1859 was unusually successful, the entries amounting to 1,511, 475 being dairy products, and 125 farm products. Total receipts, \$1,604; total expenses, \$1,465.14; members, fees, \$654; gate receipts, \$420.60. Silverware worth \$906.35 was bought, and largely awarded in premiums. The grounds were greatly improved. It was conceded that the floral hall was the most beautiful in southern Indiana. At this time, also, a district fair in which Orange County participated was held at Bedford, Mitchell and other places. A mania for agricultural fairs raged.

OTHER FAIRS AT PAOLI.

The second was highly successful. A. M. Black was re-elected President. In 1861 J. G. Huff presided. Fairs continued to be held at Livonia. Two years during the war no fair was held at Paoli. The fifth was held in 1865, A. Brunner being President. Others continued to be held annually. In 1869 the receipts were \$1,329.67, and the expenses \$1,155.96. Great interest was manifested in the county at this time, especially in the vicinity of Orleans, in the improvement of the breeds of swine, cattle and horses. Since then, with the exception of one or two years, animal fairs have been held at Paoli. Several reorganizations of the society have occurred, the last about a year ago. The

usual attractions have been present. J. M. Hobson was President in 1871. The present organization was effected in 1883, and is called the Orange County Fair Association. Its first and present officers are: A. M. Andrew, President; John A. Hudelson, Vice-President; Amos Stout, Treasurer; George A. Buskirk, Secretary; L. S. Bowles, Superintendent. Orleans and vicinity has for years been one of the most active agricultural districts in the southern end of the State. With a fine soil and an enterprising people, it has been found to the public advantage to pay serious attention to scientific farming and stock-raising. Orleans has been at the lead in forming organizations for the promotion of these results. In 1880 the Orleans Agricultural Association was organized, and a fair was held the same year, with flattering success. At each succeeding year until the present (1884), fairs have been held with increasing prosperity and interest.

DEATH OF PROFESSOR WILBUR.

At the fair of 1871 an aeronaut named Wilbur made daily ascensions in a large balloon charged with hot air, the balloon being held captive by ropes. The large crowds present became dissatisfied, as, from the advertisements, they had expected an uncontrolled ascension. On the last day of the fair, therefore, Prof. Wilbur announced that he would "go high enough to cool off," and G. H. Knapp, editor of the *Paoli Union*, resolved to accompany him on his aerial voyage. About 4 o'clock P. M., all was ready, and Mr. Knapp took his place in the basket, Prof. Wilbur, standing on the ground, although it was understood that he was to ascend with Mr. Knapp, called to the attendants to cut the stay ropes, which was done, and the balloon bounded aloft, lurching so from the bungling manner of severing the ropes, that Mr. Knapp, when a few feet from the ground, was thrown from the basket, catching, as he fell, in the ropes, and being carried about twenty feet high, dropped to the ground, receiving severe bruises, but otherwise suffering no injury. As the balloon lurched and Mr. Knapp was thrown out, Prof. Wilbur caught a dangling rope and was carried aloft. He drew himself up and made repeated efforts to swing himself into the basket, and when about 400 feet high succeeded in getting one knee over the edge; but failing again he seemed to lose heart, as his efforts ceased, and he was carried rapidly farther and farther into the dizzy depths of the air. The situation was thrilling to the thousands of persons below. Every eye was turned in despair upon the doomed man. Stout men became white as death; women screamed and fainted; a sickening fear seized every heart. The Professor's wife and child were agonized witnesses of the awful scene. The balloon mounted almost perpendicularly to the height of over a mile, when suddenly the hat of the unfortunate man was seen to fall, and a moment later the wearer's grasp relaxed, and his body shot downward

with frightful velocity. After falling a considerable distance, the resistance of the air caused the body to whirl rapidly around horizontally like a descending maple seed, and in this position, after the descent of over a mile, struck the earth within half a mile of where the balloon ascended. Death was instantaneous. That frightful death will long be remembered by the eye-witnesses.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Edward Millis, Samuel Chambers, Jesse Hollowell, Moses Lee, John Pinnick, James Rawlins, James Cobb, Thomas Lynch, Joseph Glover, Hugh Holmes, Henry Hollowell, Jacob Moulder, William Carr, James Maxwell, Jesse Roberts, Thomas Evans, James Gregory, John Glenn, John G. Clendenin, Abraham Bosley, 1816 (a dedimus was issued to Zachariah Lindley, and, later in the year, to William Hoggatt, to swear into office all civil and military officers); Moses Smith, Michael Beal, David Brown, P. R. Allen, John Scott, Joel Charles, Adam Shirley, John Maxwell, W. M. Reynolds, William Jackson, E. P. Riley, Joseph Berry, Michael Buskirk, 1817; John Smith, Ephraim Doan, John B. Moyer, Reuben Rainey, 1818; John Underwood, Alexander Morris, Cloud Bethel, J. R. Manley, John H. Bray, John Scandlar, 1819; Henry Hollowell, Jacob Mason, William Copeland, 1820; Josiah Hazlewood, John Breeze, Spencer Lee, Alexander McDonald, 1821; John Cook, Joel Charles, John Moore, Joseph Potts, John Elrod, Jonathan Lomax, William Case, Joseph Maxwell, 1822; John B. Moyer, 1823; Joel Vanderveer, Adlai Campbell, Lewis Pittman, Burton Southern, Henry Hollowell, 1824; Henry M. Canada, 1825; Charles Sage, Terry Critchfield, 1826; Samuel Cobb, Joseph Potts, James Wilson, William Case, John Elrod, S. B. A. Carter, 1827; Benjamin Cravens, Michael Mavity, Samuel Wible, 1828; John Field, Reuben Whitten, Burton Southern, Thomas Maxedon, John Moore, Henry Lingle, 1829; Eli McDonald, E. S. Riley, 1830; William Trueblood, Benjamin Johnson, Enoch Edmundson, 1831; Anderson Meacham, William Harris, William Case, 1832; Jacob Cook, Chris. Flick, W. C. Walls, Richard Beason, 1833; Reuben Whitten, William Cathcart, David Riley, Samuel Dolton, Lorenzo Chapine, M. Sullivan, 1834; Henry Lingle, Leonard Green, John Parks, Thomas Harrod, Ephraim Doan, E. S. Riley, 1835; John Fields, William Trueblood, Jarvis Smith, 1836; John Baker, John Moore, James McDonald, 1837; Isaac H. Webb, Essex Lomax, D. M. Smith, Jonathan Palmer, Thomas Edwards, James Southern, 1838; Henry Holmes, Joseph Seybold, John H. Shores, F. H. Duncan, W. C. Wall, Samuel Dolton, 1839; Leonard Green, Henry Lingle, J. W. Webb, William Holaday, David Hudelson, 1840; Benjamin Johnson, Barzilla Payne, Daniel Dwyer, James Farrell, Jonathan Prosser, 1841; W. G. Taylor, David Riley, Bailey Leonard, J. F. Kimbley, 1842; Harrison Pittman, Aaron Andrew, S. R. Snyder, Thomas

Edwards, John A. Wininger, 1843; James Southern, J. B. Glover, Jesse Barnett, Joseph Seybold, F. H. Duncan, Samuel Holaday, Levi Gifford, W. C. Walls, 1844; Isaac J. Faucett, G. A. Thornton, Hiram McDonald 1845.

CIRCUIT JUDGES.

David Raymond, 1816; Davis Floyd, 1818; Jonathan Doty, 1821; Jacob Call, 1822; John R. Porter, 1824; John F. Ross, 1830; John H. Thompson, 1834; William Otto, 1845; George A. Bicknell, 1853; A. B. Carlton and Francis Wilson, for short periods, 1872-73; Eliphalet D. Pearson, 1873; Francis Wilson, 1879 to the present.

ASSOCIATE CIRCUIT JUDGES.

Joel Halbert, 1816; Thomas Fulton, 1816; Samuel Chambers, 1817; Thomas Vandever, 1818; John Pinnick, 1818; Samuel Cobb, 1818; John H. Campbell, 1824; Joseph Hostetler, 1830; Jacob Moulder, 1831; James Clark, 1833; William Case, 1836; Michael Mavity, 1838; Henry Hollowell, 1846; John Hungate, 1847.

COMMON PLEAS JUDGES.

William Morrow, 1853; Frederick W. Matthis, 1857; John J. Key, 1861; Charles H. Mason, 1862; David T. Laird, 1863; Milton S. Mavity, 1870.

PROBATE JUDGES.

Thomas Vandever, 1829; Burton Southern, 1835; Samuel Wible, 1840; William Cathcart, 1847.

THE COUNTY BOARD.

The county business from February, 1816, to January, 1817, was done by the Associate Justices—Thomas Fulton and Samuel Chambers. The first County Commissioners (January, 1817), were Samuel Cobb, Ezekiel Blackwell and Jonathan Lindley; James Maxwell, May, 1817, *vice* Blackwell, resigned; Jesse Hollowell, September, 1817, *vice* Maxwell; James Depew and Abraham Bosley, September, 1818; Jonathan Lomax, January, 1819; Edward Millis, September, 1819; Evan Jones, 1820; John Smith, November, 1820, *vice* Depew, resigned; Thomas Lynch, 1821; Adlai Campbell, 1821; Edward Millis, 1822; Joel Kearby, 1823; Joseph Athon, 1823. In September, 1824, under the new law, the Justices of the Peace throughout the county took the place of the County Commissioners, continuing to serve thus until September, 1831, when three Commissioners took their place, as follows: Joel Cloud, Samuel Dalton and Henry Hollowell. In 1834 the Justices again took the place of the Commissioners, and continued to serve until 1849. Quinton Lomax, 1849; Pryor Coates, 1849; John G. Riley, 1849; Peter B. Monical, 1850, *vice* Riley; John S. Springer, 1851, *vice* Coates; William

Holaday, 1852, *vice* Lomax; John C. Busick, 1853; John S. Springer, 1854; William Holaday, 1855; A. F. Allen, 1856; J. S. Springer, 1857; Lemuel Pickens, 1858; Stephen Foster, 1858; A. F. Allen, 1859; Lemuel Pickens, 1861; Stephen Foster, 1861; James Dillard, 1862; Christian Cox, 1862; A. F. Allen, 1862; George Robbins, 1864; George Trimble, 1865; Christian Cox, 1865; George Robbins, 1867; Henry Reed, 1868; Henry H. Teaford, 1868; Allen Wolf, 1870; William W. Chisham, 1871; Joel C. Dillard, 1871; Allen Wolf, 1873; W. W. Chisham, 1874; Joel C. Dillard, 1874; Aaron Speer, 1876; W. W. Chisham, 1877; J. C. Dillard, 1877; Moses F. Ham, 1879; John G. Reed, 1880; Christian Cox, 1880; Aaron Speer, 1882; Hugh Sheeks, 1883; James M. Summers, 1883.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Samuel Chambers, 1817; John G. Clendenin, 1822-27; Jacob Moulder, 1822; E. S. Riley, 1823; Alexander Wallace, 1824; E. S. Riley, 1825; Alexander Wallace, 1826-27; James Lynd, 1828; John B. Moyer, 1828-29; Thomas Coffin, 1829-30; James Lynd, 1830-32; John B. Moyer, 1831; S. B. A. Carter, 1832-34; Joel Vandever, 1833-37; John Murray, 1835; William A. Bowles, 1838-40; Henry Lingle, 1841-42; W. A. Bowles, 1843; Joel Vandever, 1844-45; David F. Huffstutter, 1846; James Danner, 1847; John W. Gillam and John W. Rice (for Crawford and Orange Counties), William F. Sherrod, 1849; John W. Rice, 1850; David S. Huffstutter, 1851; Theodore Stackhouse, 1852; * * D. S. Huffstutter, 1854; W. F. Sherrod, 1856; David S. Lewis, 1858; Asa M. Black, 1860; George H. Hon, 1862; Thomas Hunt, 1864; Theodore Stackhouse, 1866; John L. Bates (Orange and Crawford Counties), 1868; Luke B. Cogswell (Orange and Crawford Counties), 1870; William M. Elsworth (Orange and Crawford Counties), 1872; J. L. Megenity (Orange and Crawford Counties), 1874; John Benz (Orange and Crawford Counties), 1876; James F. Stucker (Orange and Crawford Counties), 1878, same 1880, same 1882.

SENATORS.

John DePauw (Washington, Jackson, Orange, Lawrence and Monroe Counties), 1818; James Gregory (Orange, Lawrence and Monroe Counties), 1821; Samuel Chambers (Orange, Lawrence and Monroe Counties), 1822; John Milroy (Orange and Lawrence Counties), 1826; John G. Clendenin (Orange and Lawrence), 1829; Samuel Chambers (Orange and Lawrence), 1832; Ezekiel Riley (Orange County alone), 1838; Isaac Sands (Orange and Crawford), 1841; Huston Miller (Orange and Crawford), 1844; D. S. Huffstutter (Orange and Crawford), 1848; Huston Miller (Orange and Crawford), 1850; * * William Mansfield (Orange and Crawford), 1855; Quinton Lomax (Orange and Crawford), 1858; Henry Jenkins (Orange and Crawford), 1862; William F. Sherrod (Orange

and Crawford), 1866; W. F. Sherrod (Perry, Orange and Crawford), 1868; John Stroud (Perry, Orange and Crawford), 1870; H. A. Peed (Martin, Orange and Dubois), 1874; William A. Taylor (Martin, Orange and Dubois), 1878; John Benz (Crawford, Harrison and Orange), 1880.

COUNTY TREASURERS.

Zachariah Lindley, 1816; John McVey, 1817; Ephraim Doan, November, 1819, bond \$3,000; Enoch Blanchard, February, 1821; Josiah Hazlewood, 1822; Ephraim Doan, May, 1828; A. J. Simpson, 1838, bond \$10,000; Joseph Johnson, 1840; Alexander Morris, 1841; Benjamin Polson, 1847; W. H. Rigney, 1850; D. F. Porter, 1852; John C. Albert, 1854; Thomas Hunt, 1858; James Worrell, 1863; A. J. Rhodes, 1865; H. H. Polson, 1867; John Maxedon, 1872; Henry Reed, 1874; H. E. Wells, 1876; G. W. Thomas, 1880; G. W. Campbell, 1882.

CLERKS.

William Hoggatt, February 1, 1816; John McVey, 1831; Thomas V Thornton, 1836; Jeremiah Wilson, 1844; A. M. Black, 1851; Hugh C. Wible, 1858; J. L. Megenity, 1864; J. C. Lingle, 1872; J. L. Megenity, 1873; J. R. Simpson, 1874; W. T. Hicks, 1882.

RECORDERS.

William Hoggatt, February 1, 1816; James G. Clendenin, 1817; John McVey, 1819; Josiah Hazlewood, 1836; Green Hazlewood, 1860; M. S. Mavity, 1863; T. B. Buskirk, 1865; J. S. Pittman, 1865; E. M. Gibener, 1869; J. F. Purkhiser, 1874; Edward Cornwell, 1876; William Worrell, 1884.

SURVEYORS.

William Lindley, February 1, 1816; William G. Berry, 1823; George Windsor, 1852; John Frazer, 1856; J. L. Megenity, 1863; J. H. Lindley, 1865; John Frazer, 1867; J. F. Downer, 1870; D. J. Mavity, 1872; J. F. Danner, 1874; John McDonald, 1876; C. H. Pinnick, 1880.

CORONERS.

Ebenezer Doan, 1816; John Bruner, 1818; Josiah Hazlewood, 1820; Joseph Athon, 1821; W. D. Lynch, 1822; N. B. Wilson, 1823; John Gill, 1825; Zachariah Tate, 1828; Joshua Freeman, 1830; Eleazer Pearce, 1832; Abraham Noblitt, 1836-48; Robert True, 1848; G. P. Busick, 1850; Z. W. Tate, 1851; Abraham Noblitt, 1852; Z. W. Tate, 1854; Thomas C. Doan, 1858; W. R. Evans, 1860; William Gilliatt, 1862; William A. Tate, 1863; Jackson Keenan, 1865; G. R. Ranney, 1867; B. P. Chatham, 1872; James W. Pro, 1874; R. B. Beswick, 1876; G. W. Beswick, 1877; G. W. Brown, 1877; Alexander McCracken, 1878; William Carter, 1880; Pearson Maxedon, 1882.

AUDITORS.

John Baker, 1841. (This office was created in 1841, but abolished in 1845, and revived under the law of 1852.) Henry Comingore, 1852; L. D. Cogswell, 1860; Abraham Noblitt, 1868; D. F. Stucker, 1876; John D. Carter, 1879; G. A. Buskirk, 1880; John F. Stout, 1884.

SCHOOL EXAMINERS AND SUPERINTENDENTS.

Arthur J. Simpson, 1836; Samuel Reed, 1836; T. V. Thornton, 1836; A. J. Simpson, 1839; John Baker, 1839; T. V. Thornton, 1839; * * * A. J. Simpson, 1846; Josephus Gifford, 1846; Levi Woody, 1846; A. F. Allen, 1846; J. W. Webb, 1846; V. Noblitt, 1846; John Millon, 1846; James Dillard, 1846; Thomas Hunt, 1846; Daniel Dwyer, 1846; Samuel McIntosh, 1846; G. W. Vandever, 1846; J. W. Gillam, 1846; W. B. Wamsley, 1846; A. J. Simpson, 1848; Thomas Hunt, 1848; John Baker, 1848; A. F. Allen, 1850; A. M. Black, 1850; A. J. Simpson, 1854; Thomas Hunt, 1854; John Baker, 1854; A. M. Black, 1856; A. J. Simpson, 1856; A. F. Allen, 1856; H. C. Wible, 1856; Elias Albertson, 1857; H. C. Wible, 1857; A. J. Simpson, 1858-60; H. C. Wible, 1858-60; C. H. McCarty, 1860; W. L. Edington, 1860; Theodore Stackhouse, 1861 (under a new law); Aaron Speer, 1864; Theodore Stackhouse, 1864; J. C. Stanley, 1866; John M. Bloss, 1868; Theodore Stackhouse, 1870; Joseph P. Throop, 1873 (first County Superintendent); James L. Noblitt, 1875; George W. Faucett, 1881.

SHERIFFS.

Zachariah Lindley, February 1, 1816; Abraham Bosley, 1820; Zachariah Lindley, 1822; Abraham Bosley, 1826; Josiah Hazlewood, 1828; Daniel Dayhuff, 1832; Abraham Morris, 1834; Jeremiah Wilson, 1838; Jonathan Lindley, 1842; John Hollowell, 1844; W. H. Rigney, 1846; David F. Porter, 1850; S. W. Rigney, 1852; Alexander Morris, 1856; James Worrell, 1858; William Holaday, 1862; David Jones, 1863; W. V. Withers, 1865; J. P. McCart, 1867; T. L. Brown, 1869; W. P. Shively, 1874; Samuel A. Davis, 1877; E. C. Braxtan, 1878; Shadrach B. A. Conder, 1882.

POLITICS OF ORANGE COUNTY.

In August, 1816, the county gave Thomas Posey, Governor, 419 votes, and Jonathan Jennings, his opponent, 64. Many of the subsequent results at Gubernatorial elections cannot be given, but below will be found the result at Presidential elections: The campaign of 1840 was the first of note in the county. In May of that year, at the Democratic County Convention, Joel Vandever presided, and the following representative Democrats were present: Henry Hollowell, Michael Mavity, Andrew Pruett, Samuel Wible, Eli McDonald, Henry Comingore, John Frazer, J. Hollowell, A. Maris, S. Cox, A. Wilson, W. Craig, T. Copeland, James Danner, W. Guthrie, S. Cornwell, J. H. Shore, Henry Critten-

den, I. M. Ellis, P. Cartright, C. McDonald, J. McDonald, J. Lomox, J. H. Lomox, Q. Lomox, Edward Moore, William Wolfington, John Moore, Thomas Nichols, A. Charles, John Brown, John McCally, Isaac Bridgewater, James McCally, William Smith, Jeremiah Jenkins, J. C. Busick, William Busick, Perry Elrod, William Walls, Dr. J. Dillard and T. Bledsoe. Dr. W. A. Bowles, then the leading Democrat of the county, and a man of unusual talent, magnetism and personality, and the Representative of the county, delivered a long address to the convention on the issues of the day, which was published in full in the *True American*. In August Mr. Bowles was re-elected Representative. The county cast 947 votes for T. A. Howard, for Governor, and 678 for Samuel Bigger. Among the leading Whigs at this time, were: Col. Z. Lindley, Dr. C. White, Giles C. Smith, Thomas V. Thornton, Thomas J. Throop, Thomas Coffin, Samuel Chambers, Ezekiel S. Riley, Ezekiel Blackwell, John T. Throop, John G. Clendenin, John H. Campbell.

In 1844 the Democrats held an enormous barbecue at Orleans, about 5,000 people being present. A large hickory pole was raised. The orators were Down, Smith, Sherritt and Albertson. The Whigs had a large barbecue at Paoli, a week later. They had not fully recovered from the campaign of 1840, when barbecues were held over the county, and hard cider, log-cabins, and "Tippecanoe and Tyler too," were the battle-cries. The old song was yet running in their heads:

"Cold water will do for the Locos,
And a little vinegar stew;
But we'll drink hard cider and whisky,
And vote for old Tippecanoe."

Late in the forties Dr. W. F. Sherrod, Democrat, became prominent in politics. He was one of the State electors in 1848, and was selected by them to take the returns of Indiana to Washington city. In 1849 he was sent to the Legislature. In 1848 Joseph A. Wright received 1,053 votes, and John A. Matson 758, for Governor. About this time there arose a frail Abolition movement, which, however, continued to grow in strength. In August, 1851, the question of the exclusion or colonization of negroes or mulattoes, was submitted to the county with the following result:

	For Exclusion.	Against Exclusion.
Paoli.....	214	19
Northeast.....	132	4
Orleans.....	212	..
Orangeville.....	118	..
Northwest.....	86	..
French Lick.....	147	1
Jackson.....	56	..
Greenfield.....	113	..
Southeast.....	143	..
Stampers Creek.....	126	..
Totals.....	1347	24

In 1856 politics in the county was in such a chaotic condition that almost the entire Whig vote went to Fillmore and Donelson, only forty-nine votes being polled for Fremont and Dayton. In 1860 the county was even yet more distracted, all the four national tickets receiving respectable support. The Republican vote was especially heavy, being 848, forty-four more than in 1864. In 1865, for the first time in the history of the county, almost the entire Republican ticket was elected. In 1868 the Democratic majority was 109, but in 1872 was only 76. The Greenback movement in 1876, and later, has had considerable of a following in the county, the leader, perhaps, being John C. Albert, who, later, was the candidate of that party for Congress. The present Democratic majority is about 150.

THE RESULT AT PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS.

On the 9th of November, 1824, Paoli Township voted as follows for Presidential electors: Jackson and Calhoun, 132; Adams and Sanford, 85; Clay and Jackson, 59. In November, 1828, three of the townships voted as follows for Presidential electors: Paoli—Jackson and Calhoun, 376, Adams and Rush 197; Orleans—Jackson and Calhoun 235, Clay and Rush 88; Greenfield—Jackson and Calhoun 20, Clay and Rush 0. In November, 1832, four townships voted as follows: For Jackson and Van Buren—Paoli 323, Northeast 206, Southeast 71, Greenfield 15. For Clay and Sargeant—Paoli 235, Northeast 119, Southeast 11, Greenfield 0; total for Jackson and Van Buren 615, for Clay and Sargeant 365; Democratic majority 250.

NOVEMBER, 1836.

TOWNSHIPS.	DEMOCRATIC. Van Buren and Johnson.	WHIG. Harrison and Granger.
Paoli	805	805
Northeast...	169	174
Southeast.....	43	4
Southwest.....	17	..
Greenfield.....	30	..
Totals.....	564	483

NOVEMBER, 1840.

TOWNSHIPS.	DEMOCRATIC. Van Buren and Johnson.	WHIG. Harrison and Tyler.
Paoli.....	270	313
Orleans.....	214	257
Stampers Creek.....	56	22
Northwest.....	35	33
Southwest.....	64	4
Greenfield.....	52	0
Southeast.....	125	68
Jackson.....	63	10
Totals.....	879	707

NOVEMBER, 1844.

TOWNSHIPS.	DEMOCRATIC.	WHIG.	LIBERTY.
	Polk and Dallas.	Clay and Frelinghuysen.	Birney and Morris.
Paoli.....	289	352	1
Orleans.....	222	166	0
Northeast.....	8	42	1
Northwest.....	52	40	0
Southwest.....	68	5	0
Southeast.....	162	67	0
Stampers Creek.....	88	25	1
Greenfield.....	65	8	0
Jackson.....	82	7	1
Totals.....	1036	707	4

NOVEMBER, 1848.

TOWNSHIPS.	DEMOCRATIC.	WHIG.	FREE SOIL.
	Cass and Butler.	Taylor and Fillmore.	Van Buren and Adams.
Paoli.....	134	240	3
Northeast.....	93	108	3
Orleans.....	119	158	0
Northwest.....	68	68	0
French Lick.....	160	44	0
Jackson.....	55	13	0
Greenfield.....	84	20	0
Southeast.....	137	67	0
Stampers Creek.....	111	42	0
Totals.....	961	760	6

NOVEMBER, 1852.

TOWNSHIPS.	DEMOCRATIC.	WHIG.
	Pierce and King.	Scott and Graham.
Paoli.....	130	217
Orleans.....	105	181
Northeast.....	75	98
Stampers Creek.....	115	33
Southeast.....	133	77
Greenfield.....	98	25
Jackson.....	79	14
French Lick.....	145	23
Northwest.....	64	38
Orangeville.....	78	46
Totals.....	1022	747

NOVEMBER, 1856.

TOWNSHIPS.	DEMOCRATIC.	REPUBLICAN.	AMERICAN.
	Buchanan and Breckinridge.	Fremont and Dayton.	Fillmore and Donelson.
Paoli.....	135	5	200
Northeast.....	92	6	79
Orleans.....	163	26	101
Orangeville.....	73	0	43
Northwest.....	78	3	38
French Lick.....	155	6	20
Jackson.....	112	0	12
Greenfield.....	131	0	7
Southeast.....	160	3	63
Stampers Creek.....	108	0	32
Totals.....	1207	49	595

NOVEMBER, 1860.

TOWNSHIPS.	DEMOCRAT.	REPUBLICAN.	INDEPENDENT. DEMOCRATIC.	UNION.
	Breckinridge and Lane.	Lincoln and Hamlin.	Douglas and Johnson.	Bell and Everett.
Paoli.....	32	242	141	25
Northeast.....	11	89	78	9
Orleans.....	56	181	94	32
Orangeville.....	0	86	71	1
Northwest.....	15	45	73	3
French Lick.....	32	49	121	2
Jackson.....	0	21	122	1
Greenfield.....	9	20	157	2
Southeast.....	3	89	146	4
Stampers Creek.....	28	26	111	6
Totals.....	186	848	1114	85

NOVEMBER, 1864.

	DEMOCRATIC.	REPUBLICAN.
	McClellan and Pendleton.	Lincoln and Johnson.
Paoli.....	137	292
Northeast.....	74	78
Orleans.....	101	194
Orangeville.....	71	55
Northwest.....	81	31
French Lick.....	121	67
Jackson.....	87	22
Greenfield.....	154	11
Southeast.....	110	88
Stampers Creek.....	84	26
Totals.....	1020	804

NOVEMBER, 1868.

	DEMOCRATIC. Seymour and Blair.	REPUBLICAN. Grant and Colfax.
Paoli.....	196	295
Northeast.....	69	126
Orleans.....	131	262
Orangeville.....	71	112
Northwest.....	102	62
French Lick.....	179	112
Jackson.....	113	83
Greenfield.....	218	27
Southeast.....	179	135
Stampers Creek....	112	47
Totals.....	1370	1261

NOVEMBER, 1872.

	LIBERAL REPUBLICAN. Greeley and Brown.	REPUBLICAN. Grant and Wilson.	DEMOCRATIC. O'Connor and Julian.
Paoli.....	153	284	7
Northeast.....	71	110	0
Orleans.....	128	230	6
Orangeville.....	60	123	0
Northwest.....	111	69	0
French Lick.....	169	97	2
Jackson.....	112	93	0
Greenfield.....	165	21	0
Southeast.....	153	109	1
Stampers Creek....	129	39	0
Totals.....	1251	1175	16

NOVEMBER, 1876.

	DEMOCRATIC. Tilden and Hendricks.	REPUBLICAN. Hayes and Wheeler.	INDEPENDENT. Cooper and Cary.
Paoli.....	231	296	7
Northeast.....	78	122	0
Orleans.....	149	285	1
Orangeville.....	93	98	1
Northwest.....	136	72	0
French Lick.....	204	113	3
Jackson.....	137	103	2
Greenfield.....	237	20	0
Southeast.....	187	118	0
Stampers Creek....	151	42	1
Totals.....	1603	1269	15

NOVEMBER, 1880.

	DEMOCRATIC. Hancock and English.	REPUBLICAN. Garfield and Arthur.	INDEPENDENT. Weaver and Chambers.
Paoli.....	189	337	23
Northeast.....	78	117	5
Orleans.....	151	245	16
Orangeville.....	81	108	2
Northwest.....	132	74	4
French Lick.....	196	150	7
Jackson.....	116	150	8
Greenfield.....	233	50	20
Southeast.....	190	140	10
Stampers Creek.....	155	50	2
Totals	1521	1421	97

CHAPTER V.

BY WESTON A. GOODSPEED.

HISTORY OF THE BENCH AND BAR—THE FIRST CIRCUIT COURT—THE VAIL-HOLMES MURDER CASE—THE LINDLEY-CHESS SLANDER SUIT—THE ADMISSION OF ATTORNEYS—THE BUNGER HOMICIDE—THE EARLY JUDGES—PROFESSIONAL CHARACTER OF RESIDENT ATTORNEYS—THE PORTER-HOGGATT CONTROVERSY—THE BOLLS-GILLILAND MURDER—EARLY SUPREME COURT CASES—COURT OFFICERS—THE SLAVE CASES—THE HAMPTON-HENLEY MURDER—THE PARISH-McCART HOMICIDES—RECENT PRACTITIONERS—AN ACCOUNT OF NUMEROUS MURDERS AND OTHER CRIMES—THE BOWLES DIVORCE CASE—THE PROBATE AND COMMON PLEAS COURTS—OTHER ITEMS OF INTEREST.

ON the 17th of February, 1816, Thomas Fulton and Joel Holbert opened the first Circuit Court in Orange County, at the house of William Lindley, with Zachariah Lindley, County Sheriff, in attendance. They produced their commissions from Gov. Thomas Posey, and took their seats. The commissions of Z. Lindley, Sheriff, and William Hoggatt, Clerk, were examined and approved, and both officers were required to give bond. A few appointments of township officers were made and court adjourned. It re-convened April 8, 1816, at the house of William Lindley, and on this occasion the first grand jury, as follows, met: John G. Clendenin, Foreman; Samuel Chambers, Joseph Chamness, Thomas Lynch, Jesse Hollowell, George Peters, Thomas Copeland, William Rigney, David Goss, George Hinton, James Lindley, Edward Millis, John Scott, Thomas Maris, Joel Charles, Benjamin Vancleave, Joseph Farlow, John McVey, William Moore, Simon Reubottom and John Maris. An indictment was returned against Andrew Mason for an

assault and battery on the body of Bailey Hobson. The first traverse jury of the county was called: Joseph Glover, William Milliken, William Reed, Samuel Lewis, John Dilyard, Alexander Kearby, William Dougherty, Joshua Hadley, William Holaday, George French, Henry Hollowell and Edward Moore. A. Dunn appeared as Prosecuting Attorney, and John F. Ross for the defendant. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

THE VAIL-HOLMES MURDER CASE.

The next case called was a charge of murder against Dr. Gamaliel Vail, who had been bound over for his appearance at the Circuit Court in the sum of \$1,000, by Samuel Chambers, Justice of the Peace, before whom a preliminary trial or examination had been held, Thomas McManus being surety. The following was the bill of indictment:

"The Grand Jurors for the United States and the body of the county of Orange, aforesaid upon their oaths present, that Gamaliel Vail, late of the county of Orange, aforesaid, Doctor, not having the fear of God before his eyes, but being moved and seduced by the instigations of the devil, on the 28th day of November, in the year A. D. 1815, with force and arms at the county aforesaid in and upon one Joseph H. Davis Holmes, an infant in the peace of God, and of the United States, then and there being, felonously, wilfully and of his malice aforethought did make an assault and that the said Gamaliel Vail then and there felonously, wilfully and of his malice aforethought did take in his, the said Gamaliel's right hand, a certain quantity of poisonous medicine, and did then and there felonously and wilfully and of his malice aforethought give, administer and issue to the said Joseph H. Davis Holmes, which said medicine the said Joseph H. Davis Holmes then and there being did by the direction of the said Gamaliel Vail, take and put into his, the said Joseph H. Davis Holmes' mouth, and swallow down into his stomach, by means of which said giving, administering and issuing of the said poisonous medicine to the said Joseph H. Davis Holmes, in the form aforesaid to the said Joseph H. Davis Holmes, in the county aforesaid, with the medicine aforesaid, was then and there poisoned and swallowed, of which said poisoning and swallowing he, the said Joseph H. Davis Holmes, did then and there languish, and languishing did then and there die, and so the jurors aforesaid upon their oaths aforesaid do say that the said Gamaliel Vail did him, the said Joseph H. Davis Holmes, in manner and form aforesaid felonously, wilfully and of his malice aforethought, murder, contrary to the form of the statute in such case, made and provided and against the peace and dignity of the United States."

The defendant not appearing, the Prosecuting Attorney (Dunn), asked that the recognizance might be considered forfeited, whereupon a *scire facias* was issued returnable at the next term why execution should not

be made upon the property of the defendant and his surety for \$1,000. J. R. Ross, attorney for the defendant, moved that the indictment against his client be quashed for defects, which motion was sustained after due consideration.

THE FIRST SESSION AT PAOLI.

On the second Monday in July, 1816, the court again convened at the house of William Lindley, but immediately adjourned to Paoli and assembled in the new log court house just erected. James Chess was fined \$30 for an assault and battery upon Joseph Glover. This was afterward remitted by the Governor. Adam Wible was fined \$10 for an assault upon Abraham Rife, his attorney being John H. Thompson. John Rigney was also fined \$5 for an assault upon Abraham Rife. Azor Charles sued James Nichols on a note for \$40 and recovered judgment. John F. Ross was attorney for plaintiff. At the November term bills of indictment were returned for an affray, horse stealing, a suit for divorce—Joseph Reubottom vs. Hannah (Cox) Reubottom, several cases of assault, etc. Alexander Meek appeared as an attorney. By this time the court was in full running order. The majority of cases were for assault and battery. Henry Stephens appeared as an attorney. William Shoemaker brought suit in November, 1816, against Samuel Fulton for slander, laying his damages at \$1,000; A. Dunn attorney for plaintiff, and J. R. E. Goodlett attorney for defendant; also Henry Stephens. Plaintiff recovered judgment for \$15 and costs. This was the first slander case in the county. In 1817 E. McDonald appeared as an attorney. Charles Dewey became Prosecuting Attorney in 1817. No other important cases were tried for several years except the murder of Michael Bunger.

THE BUNGER HOMICIDE.

On the 10th of July, 1818, Daniel and Michael Bunger were hoeing corn, when they became involved in an altercation which ended by Daniel striking Michael a violent blow on the side of the head with the heavy hoe, inflicting a wound three inches long and two inches deep, from which Michael died in a few minutes. Daniel was indicted by the grand jury and tried before Judge Floyd, Charles Dewey prosecuting and Henry Stephens defending. The jury decided that Daniel was insane, and thus incapable of committing a crime, whereupon a guardian was appointed by the court.

The usual court routine were suits of slander, covenant, riot, assumpsit, assault and battery, debt, trespass on the case, divorce, trespass, etc. E. P. Stows was admitted to practice in 1817. The famous fictions, John Doe vs. Richard Roe, or John Den vs. Richard Fen, were used at this time and until the adoption of the new constitution of 1852. The old attorneys were sorry to part with the old practice, and deplored the

innovation on a usage so old that the memory of man ran not to the contrary. It seemed a sacrilege on a time-honored custom, and during the remainder of their lives the old attorneys did not become reconciled to the statutory change.

THE LINDLEY-CHESS SLANDER SUIT.

A case which created much amusement at the time to outsiders was that of trespass on the case brought by Zachariah Lindley against James Chess for slander. The latter having a personal grudge against the former for some reason, which is said to have been a rigid enforcement of various merited judgments against him for sundry offences, in order to injure him, and if possible secure his dismissal from the office of County Sheriff, composed and published the following "poem:"

"ZACHARIAH LINDLEY'S MORNING PRAYER.

" Preserve me, Lord, throughout this day,
A saint that doth most humbly pray;
Oh, give me drink, and give me food,
Of everything that's sweet and good;
Oh, give me, Lord, a store of riches,
Nor let me go with patched breeches.
Let me have wine, oh, yes, and brandy,
To me more sweet than sugar candy.
Oh give me, Lord, constant protection;
Teach me to lie at each election.
Let me have jurors that for hire
Can always clear a guilty 'squire.
Raise me up to highest power,
And give me whisky every hour,
That I may drink and have my fill,
And for a vote can give a gill.
Do Thou make sure, then, my election,
Nor give to Pinnick your protection;
Let some device that I may use
The peoples' suffrage still abuse;
Oh, let my power still extend
To help in law my warmest friend;
Save me from lawyers Goodlett and Meek,
And Thy great praise I'll always speak.

"Z. Lindley—The 109th Psalm and 8th verse.* This was a toast drank by a lady in this town, and every man in this county should drink it. The copyright is secured to the Sheriff."

Mr. Lindley brought suit for \$5,000 damages for the libel, Henry Stephens being his attorney, but the case was finally compromised in some manner not now remembered. James Chess was a notorious law-breaker, and a few years later engaged in counterfeiting and was arrested and prosecuted in the Lawrence Circuit Court. It was shown in

* "Let his days be few, and let another take his office."

the trial that he had counterfeited forty-four eagles, current gold coin of the United States, whereupon he was convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary for a term of years. His counsel, Stephen & Kidder, appealed the case to the Supreme Court, alleging in the complaint that no State court had jurisdiction in an infringement or violation of a law of the United States, but the judgment of the lower court was in all things affirmed at the cost of the appellant. Moore prosecuted the pleas of the State.

THE PUBLIC SERVICES OF ZACHARIAH LINDLEY.

Zachariah Lindley was the terror of evil-doers. He was a large, strong, active man, utterly destitute of fear, and made just such an officer as was needed in that early day of slack or absent law. Many a horse thief or other serious criminal, whom he had followed and arrested perhaps in one of the Southern States, was never heard of afterward, the opinion prevailing that he took the law into his own hands and perhaps strung them up to a convenient tree without assistance or without benefit of clergy, thus to save to his county the costs of a long and burdensome trial, and rid the earth of an encumbrance. A few years later than this a negro attacked Daniel Dayhuff with a knife or an ax and cut his abdomen so that his intestines protruded in a dangerous manner. The negro then made his escape into Kentucky, but was followed by Lindley and captured, but was *never brought back*. James Chess, who lived north in the edge of Lawrence County, it is said was constantly engaged in a case of assault and battery, and being a strong man, was usually the aggressor. He feared no man except Zachariah Lindley, but on one occasion he outwitted Lindley, which the latter afterward pleasantly confessed. Chess had violated the law in some manner, and Lindley went up to arrest him. Upon reaching his log residence the Sheriff knocked at the door, which was instantly opened and an arm thrust out. A violent twist was given the nasal organ of the surprised Lindley, and at the same time a pistol was leveled at him by Chess, who had the "drop" on him at last. The Sheriff could not draw a pistol, for if he attempted it, Chess, who was courageous and dangerous, would shoot him without hesitation. He, therefore, made the best of the situation, and threw up his hands when ordered to do so by Chess, and marched out of the yard with as much dignity as he could command in such a humiliating position. Lindley was afterward leader of a band of regulators; he was also Colonel of the Thirteenth Regiment of Indiana Militia.

THE EARLIEST ASSOCIATE AND PRESIDENT JUDGES.

Comparatively little is known as to the professional character of the early members of the bench and bar of the Orange Circuit Court. David Raymond was the first President Judge and Samuel Chambers

and Thomas Vandever the first two Associates. Judge Raymond lived in one of the counties on the southeast and is said to have been an able jurist for that day. The two Associates were well known to the early settlers of the county. They were rough old fellows, full of hard common sense, with personal honor far above reproach, and graced the position they were elected to occupy. It would seem that the office of Associate Judge was useless, but it greatly facilitated the transaction of court proceedings, as the Associates in vacation could get matters well in hand for the few days of the court term.

PROFESSIONAL CHARACTER OF JUDGE FLOYD.

In 1818 Davis Floyd became President Judge. He was a tall, dark-complexioned man, with a heavy voice and rapid speech, and was specially skillful in the management of a case in court. He was eminently a "jury lawyer," but was also a good judge of law and a fair student. On the bench he was grave, decorous, but would "down" a lawyer detected in an attempt to impose upon his credulity or befog him with intricate legal technicalities. In 1817 John Pinnick became his Associate on the bench, *vice* Chambers, and in 1818 Samuel Cobb also became his Associate, *vice* Pinnick, resigned.

EARLY PRACTITIONERS AT THE ORANGE BAR.

The earliest attorneys at the Orange Bar were Alexander Dunn, John F. Ross, John H. Thompson, Alexander A. Meek, Henry Stephens, J. R. E. Goodlett, Ebenezer McDonald, Charles Dewey, E. P. Stowes, David Raymond, Henry Hurst, William Hendricks, H. H. Moore, Davis Floyd, William R. Bobbett, Reuben Kidder, and a few others. These men were the flower of the bar of southeastern Indiana in early years. The most of them were men of great professional strength, old practitioners, learned in the law, skillful in practice, with high natural talent and character. Half of them became Judges of their Judicial Districts. There is scarcely a case in the Supreme Court Reports of earlier years from southeastern Indiana that was not argued, pro or con, by one or more of these attorneys. Those who more particularly practiced before the Orange Bar were Stephens, Goodlett, Dewey, Ross, Thompson, Meek, Dunn, Moore, and Hurst. Stephens was a man of unusual talent and culture. His advice was sought in nearly all the cases involving life or large property interests. Goodlett was not a brilliant practitioner. He was phlegmatic and deliberate and a good counselor, but lacked that readiness and rapidity essential to success before a jury. Ross was pre-eminently a jury lawyer. He was bright, apt, adroit, technical, persuasive, plausible, a good story-teller and conversationalist, but was not a profound student of the principles of law. He became Judge of the Second Judicial District then comprising the county of Orange. Many of the cases appealed from his judgment to the Supreme

Court were reversed upon well established principles of law or equity. He was a better advocate than a judge. But little can be learned of the professional character of Meek, Dunn, or Hurst. The latter is remembered as a man of great power in the court room. He possessed the highest personal magnetism and natural fitness for his profession, either on the bench or bar, not surpassed in southern Indiana. Meek was a worker. He was slow, but went to the bottom of his cases, but lacked dash, celerity and audacity. Goodlett lived in Paoli for a few years, and was counsel in many of the cases during the decade of the twenties and thirties.

PROFESSIONAL CHARACTER OF MOORE, THOMPSON AND DEWEY.

One of the brightest lawyers of southern Indiana at that period, who lived for a time at Paoli, was Henry H. Moore. He was well educated, and was a prominent member of the Whig party. He became a candidate for Congress and for the Governorship, but was beaten in both races. He was a natural orator, and full of fiery energy. At the bar he excelled as a pleader. He was brilliant rather than profound; was quick at retort, adroit in debate, poetic in fancy, magnetic in manner, and was therefore a jury lawyer of the highest order. His papers, some of which may yet be seen among the county records, show care in preparation. John H. Thompson, who was at first attorney before the Orange bar, but afterward for many years as Judge of the District Circuit Court, was an excellent judge of the application of the principles of law or equity to the case in hand, and was rarely ever reversed in the Supreme Court. It took a skillful lawyer to conceal from him in the depths of conflicting evidence and argument the actual principles involved. He unraveled the web or skein of the most complex or baffling case, and presented the legal and equitable points with a deliberate accuracy surprising to the lawyers. He was well educated, slow, deliberate, auburn-haired, tall, aristocratic, wore a wig, and was rather a poor pleader, as he lacked language, wit and forensic power. Politically, he was a Whig, but took little or no active interest in politics. Charles Dewey was in many respects the ablest lawyer ever a resident of the county or of southern Indiana. He was a hard student, and, to gain his point with the court, would, if necessary, cite scores of cases from all parts of the world, and in all times, involving the principles the application of which he sought. He was, therefore, a profound counselor. If his client's case possessed legal or equitable merits he knew it. His papers were models of strength, skill, pith and perspicuity. His judgment was excellent, his personal and professional character above calumny, his knowledge of the law deep and ready. He was a large man, of fine physique, was solid and deep in debate rather than flashy and oily, but gave sufficient rhetorical color to his arguments to render them interest-

ing to the dullest listener. He never failed to gain the entire attention of court and jury. He was dignified without stiffness, sociable without familiarity, sarcastic without bitterness, and, though an ardent Whig, applied himself solely and assiduously to the practice of the law. He removed to Clarke County about 1836-37.

SUNDRY EARLY COURT ITEMS.

In 1818 and 1819 Hugh S. Ross, James R. Higgins, John N. Dunbar, Samuel Liggett, Jeremiah Bowland, Robert Holly, Henry A. Coward and others were admitted to practice at the Orange bar. At the March term, 1820, Wright Sanders was tried for murder. The details of this case cannot be given. The trial ran through several days and terms, and resulted in a verdict of manslaughter, the punishment being a fine of \$50, imprisonment in the county jail one hour, and three stripes on the bare back. At this time the docket was quite full with cases of covenant, trover, assault and battery, foreign attachment, appeal, debt, case, trespass on the case, larceny, divorce, ejectment, murder, assumpsit, bastardy, adultery, slander, passing counterfeit money, nuisance, perjury, forgery, etc., etc. Jonathan Doty became President Judge in 1821, and Jacob Call in 1822. R. C. Dewey and Daniel J. Caswell, attorneys, were admitted to practice in 1821. Henry Hurst was Prosecuting Attorney in 1822. John R. Porter became President Judge in 1824; Thomas Vandever and John H. Campbell being his Associates. In 1825 John Law was Prosecuting Attorney, and John Miles was admitted to the bar. Many cases during these years were for assault and battery, with intent to commit murder, and owing to the prevailing custom of fighting cannot be wondered at. It was often the case that excellent men were thus indicted. At the February term, 1826, Jacob Cooper and Hiram Cooper were tried on this charge, both being convicted of assault and battery, and the latter of the intent to murder as well. He was fined \$25 and costs. John Law prosecuted the pleas of the State; Dewey defended. Isaac Wells was the one killed. He was beaten so with a club that he afterward died from the effect. His own aggressive acts only prevented the jury from fixing a heavier penalty on the Coopers.

THE PORTER-HOGGATT CONTROVERSY.

In 1822 John R. Porter, attorney, who had been serving William Hoggatt as Deputy Clerk of the county, appeared in the county in printed hand-bills with affidavits from several persons to the effect that Hoggatt was guilty of malfeasance in office. Specific charges were made that he had misappropriated court funds to his own use. He answered in an open printed letter to the public, with affidavits of persons whom the complaint had charged were injured, showing that the charges were unjust, false, etc., but the matter remained in doubt and no lawsuits resulted. Under the authority of the Circuit Court an investigation was

held, but with no damaging result to Hoggatt. Soon afterward Judge Call examined the Clerk's office, and made the following report:

STATE OF INDIANA, }
ORANGE COUNTY. } ss.

October Term, 1822, Third Day of Term.

Having this day concluded the examination of the Clerk's office of said county, I report that I found all things in good order.

J. CALL, *President Judge First Judicial Circuit.*

THE BOLLS-GILLILAND MURDER CASE:

On the 30th of December, 1826, a short distance west of Paoli, Benjamin Bolls and John Gilliland became engaged in a fight, during which the former drew a knife and stabbed the latter in the groin, inflicting a wound about two inches long by two inches deep, from the effects of which Gilliland died in a few minutes. Bolls was indicted, and the case came up for trial at the February term, 1827. After an exciting trial the jury returned a verdict of murder in the first degree, but upon a technical point a new trial was secured, and the case was continued until the July term, 1827. At this time the jury returned a verdict of guilty of manslaughter and fixed the punishment at sixteen years in the penitentiary, and a fine of \$1 and costs. Soon after this, for some reason unknown, Bolls was pardoned by the Governor. John Law was Prosecutor, John R. Porter, Judge, and it is probable that Dewey was attorney for Bolls. Altogether the trial lasted eight days, and seems to have been hotly contested.

COURT OFFICERS AND ATTORNEYS.

In February, 1827, Albert S. White, Henry Collins, James Collins, William H. Hurst and Henry S. Henely were admitted to practice. Numerous cases of horse stealing and burglary came up about this time. On the motion of Charles Dewey, Isaac Howk was appointed Special Prosecutor for the February term, 1829, Law being absent. Eben D. Edson and Benjamin Hurst were admitted to practice in 1829. John F. Ross became President Judge in 1830, vice Porter. John H. Campbell and Joseph Hostetler were his Associates. William Hoggatt, County Clerk, died, and in December, 1830, James Collins was appointed to succeed him, but not qualifying he was superseded by John McVey, who for many years officiated in that capacity. In 1831 Jacob Moulder succeeded Campbell as Associate Judge.

THE HUMSTON-DOUGHERTY SUPREME COURT CASE.

In 1829 the first case was taken from Orange County to the Supreme Court, and was in substance as follows:

John Dougherty was the owner of a certificate for a quarter section of land on which one-fourth of the purchase money had been paid. He sold fifty acres* of this quarter section to Edward Humston, giving his

*This land was on Section 23, Township 2 north, Range 1 east.

bond in the sum of \$500 conditioned to convey such fifty acres as soon as the title for the same was received from the United States. Humston then gave his notes to Dougherty for \$50, payable in sawing, and afterward paid the notes. He also executed to Dougherty his bond to pay into the land office the sum necessary to clear it out of the office, but before this could be done Dougherty relinquished half of the quarter section and obtained a patent for the remainder in his own name. Humston took possession of the fifty acres and enclosed it with a fence. George Dougherty, son of John Dougherty, then procured from his father an assignment of the certificate and soon after a title to the fifty acres. He then expelled Mr. Humston from the land. Judge John F. Ross decided that Humston should have a conveyance for the fifty acres of land, provided he paid to the Clerk's office the sum of \$20 for the benefit of George Dougherty, and appointed a Commissioner to execute the conveyance. The trial was a long one, lasting several days, and many witnesses were examined. John H. Farnham was the attorney for Humston, and Charles Dewey for George Dougherty. The latter appealed the cause to the Supreme Court and secured a reversal on the ground that, as the cause was in chancery, Humston not having paid all the purchase money for the land title, was not entitled to an equity of conveyance. This case elicited much interest at the time by reason of its importance, and the fact that it was the first case appealed from Orange County to the Supreme Court.

THE BOWLES-NEWBY SUPREME COURT CASE.

In 1830 the second case, as follows, was taken to the Supreme Court: William A. Bowles entered into a contract with Joseph Potts and John Parvin, owners of a brick-kiln, at Paoli, to deliver to him (Bowles) 70,000 bricks on or before May 1, 1829, and in consideration gave his note for \$210, payable to Potts in twelve months, dated October 30, 1828. The bricks were not delivered, and suit was brought by Edward Newby, assignee of James Potts, upon the note when due; but Bowles pleaded failure of consideration, and to this plea was a demurrer which was sustained by Judge Ross. The Judge accepted the argument of Charles Dewey, attorney for Newby, that the true consideration of the note for the money was not the actual delivery of the bricks but the undertaking to deliver them, that being the construction of the plea and so understood. The case was strongly argued in the Orange Circuit Court by Dewey and Isaac Howk, attorney for Bowles. The Supreme Court reversed the judgment of Judge Ross upon this ground: "The time for the delivery of these bricks in this case being prior to the time for the payment of the money shows clearly that it was the understanding of both parties that the delivery of the bricks should precede the payment of the purchase money, and no person can compel another to perform his part of the contract

until he himself has performed what he stipulated to do as the consideration of the other promise. * * The principle is that where a promise is the consideration, a failure to perform that promise is a failure of consideration. 1 Pet. Rep, 465, Ld. Raym. 666; 1 Saund., 352 n. After being remanded the case became so complicated that it cannot now be followed without the papers, which are missing.

THE LINDLEY-CRAVENS SUPREME COURT CASE.

The third case, as follows, went to the Supreme Court in 1831: Jonathan Lindley, County Agent, sold at auction to John Austin three lots in Paoli, and gave him a title bond as follows:

INDIANA TERRITORY, } ss.
Orange County.

Know all men by these presents, that I, Jonathan Lindley, lawful Agent for the town of Paoli, am held and firmly bound unto [John Austin in the penal sum of \$157.50, to which payment I bind myself, my heirs, and every of them, to be made and done. Witness my hand and seal April 9, 1816. The condition of the above obligation is such that if the above bounden Jonathan Lindley doth make a deed unto John Austin for Lots No. 78, 21 and 28, in the town of Paoli, as soon as he can obtain a deed for the same, in failure thereof the above obligation to stand in full force and virtue in law, the date above written.

JONATHAN LINDLEY. [SEAL.]

Payment was properly made for the lots by Austin and afterward he received a deed for two of them from Lindley, endorsing a receipt for such deed on the title bond. Austin then assigned the bond as to the third lot to William Cravens, who soon died, his administratrix being Jane Cravens. Jonathan Lindly also died, his executor being William Lindley. Jane Cravens as administratrix brought suit on the title bond against William Lindley, executor of Jonathan Lindly, and recovered a judgment before Judge Ross. Several important questions came up on trial; John H. Farnham was attorney for Lindley and — for Jane Cravens. It was alleged that Jonathan Lindley through mistake permitted the word "heirs" to appear in the title bond instead of the words "successors in office," and also that it was well known that Lindley conveyed the land in his official character and that his personal property should not be subject to execution under the judgment. William Lindley prayed the court for an injunction on the judgment and general relief, to which there was a demurer which was sustained and the injunction which had been temporarily granted in vacation was dissolved. The Supreme Court held that the judgment should be reversed and remanded to the Orange Circuit Court, and leave given the complainant to amend his bill, the error of the lower court being that upon sustaining the demurrer to the bill, the cause was not permitted to stand over for a reasonable time for the complainant to amend his bill. The Supreme Court also decided that the complainant's relief was to have the mistake in the title bond corrected in a court of chancery, by which act the county of Orange, and not the complainant,

would become liable to Jane Cravens. It was also settled that the mistake in the title bond could not be pleaded in an action at law, but could only be in chancery, the ruling of the lower court on that point being correct. John H. Farnham was attorney for Lindley, and Charles Dewey for Jane Cravens. This was one of the hardest fought trials of early years.

ADDITIONAL COURT OFFICERS AND ATTORNEYS.

In March, 1831, George Lear was sent to the penitentiary for two years for forgery. James Scott was admitted to practice in 1831. James Clark became Associate Judge in 1833, *vice* Hostetler, resigned. H. P. Thornton had been admitted to practice several years before 1833, as had also Arthur J. Simpson. The leading practitioners at this time were Dewey, Thompson, Simpson, Thornton and Goodlet. Charles Dewey became Prosecuting Attorney in 1834. Richard W. Thompson was admitted to practice in 1834; Elijah Bell in 1836, John W. Payne, 1836; John A. Breckenridge, 1836; William A. Porter, 1836; John Baker, 1837; Thomas J. Barnett, 1838; Thomas J. Throop; Harris Flanagan, 1838; George G. Dunn, 1839; John Kingsbury, 1839. John H. Thompson became President Judge in 1834, with Jacob Moulder and James Clark, Associates. In 1836, William Case succeeded Clark. A. J. Simpson and John Baker were appointed Masters in Chancery in 1838. Michael Mavity became Associate Judge in 1838, *vice* Moulder. John W. Payne became Prosecuting Attorney in 1839, *vice* Charles Dewey.

SUNDRY CRIMINAL CASES.

On the 10th of August, 1833, Daniel Weaver and Peter Lindley, colored men, residents of the county, became involved in a fight during which the former stabbed the latter in the back between the shoulder blades with a knife to the depth of four inches, causing his death. Weaver was arrested and tried for manslaughter, John Law, prosecuting, and Thompson defending, but the jury disagreed. Upon the second trial which was fought with great stubbornness, Weaver was found guilty of manslaughter, his punishment being three years in the penitentiary and a fine of \$5 and costs. In March, 1835, Lewis Peyton who had been arraigned for horse stealing, plead guilty and was sentenced by Judge Thompson to the penitentiary for two years and fined \$5 and costs, and disfranchised two years. There were many cases in court during these years for selling goods without a license. In 1837 Peyton Cornell was convicted of assault and battery with intent to kill, and was sentenced to the penitentiary for two years and fined \$1 and costs. In 1838 John W. Johnson was found guilty of grand larceny and sentenced to State's prison for two years, and fined \$1 and costs. His attorneys were Thomas J. Throop and Arthur J. Simpson. The prosecutor was Charles Dewey. In 1839 William Kelley was convicted of grand larceny and sent to the

penitentiary by Judge Thompson for two years, fined \$1 and costs and disfranchised five years. His attorney was John Kingsbury. During the decade of the thirties there were several important cases involving large property interests. Some of these were in the settlement of estates. The largest estate administered in the county in early years was that of Jonathan Lindley during the twenties.

PROFESSIONAL CHARACTER OF PORTER, WHITE AND COLLINS.

The professional character of Judge John R. Porter somewhat resembled that of Charles Dewey. He was deep in the law, long-headed and sagacious, and was a great student, not only of his profession, but of general literature as well. In argument he was very convincing, both to court and jury. Through his addresses ran a vein of satire that always revealed the skeleton in the closet. His arguments were substantial, comprehensive and well sustained by authority, but lacked that smooth plausibility which usually misleads. He was tall, spare, fine-looking, dignified, but could descend when necessary to great depths of familiarity. He was a Whig, though rather inactive, and moved to Covington at an early day. Albert S. White, an ardent Whig and politician possessed high natural talent. He was afterward sent from Lafayette to the Lower House of Congress, and to the United States Senate. He was small, dark-complexioned, singularly honest, and was one of the most profound law students in the State. He was cool and deliberate in debate, but when warmed up became brilliant, eloquent and very effective. He was adroit, subtle, pungent, daring, an excellent judge of men, observing, perplexing, vivacious, and became the master of whatever he undertook. He possessed the remarkable power of grasping the vital points of a case, apparently by intuition. He lived for a short time at Paoli. James Collins possessed great force of character, and never deserted his client as long as there was a listening court. The law was scarcely explored deeper than he went. Authorities in point could be quoted in abundance when occasion demanded. Thoroughly reliable, he gained not only the confidence of his clients, but kindled their admiration as well, by his faithfulness, persistence, probity and deep intelligence. He was tall, auburn or dark complexioned, very successful in practice, grave, without austerity, mirthful, without buffoonery. He also was a Whig and one of the most popular practitioners.

OTHER SUPREME COURT CASES.

There were but few really important cases tried in the county during the decades of the forties and fifties. Those that lengthened out were caused more by the amounts involved than by important legal or equitable principles to be established. Men will often go to law with no case, in hope of gaining their point through technicalities, or a bewildered

jury. Cases which were appealed to the Supreme Court began to multiply during the above mentioned decades. None was of much importance; the following were the most conspicuous:

In 1842, Margaret Watson, formerly the wife of James Pearson, deceased, and now widow of B. M. Watson, deceased, filed a bill in chancery against J. G. Clendenin and others, claiming dower to a tract of land in Orange County and to several lots in Paoli. The defendants demurred alleging multifariousness, but the demurrer was overruled. The bill of the plaintiff was dismissed, finally, for want of equity. The property in question had been conveyed by James Pearson, and the real question at issue was whether Mrs. Watson's acknowledgement of such conveyances was sufficient. The Supreme Court held that as to Braxton and Coffin, two of the defendants, the judgment of Judge Thompson must be reversed, but affirmed as to the others. James Collins was attorney for Mrs. Watson and Payne and Thornton for the defendants.

In 1844 Enoch Thompson filed a complaint before two Justices of the Peace against Henry Dougherty and William Johnson tenants, for holding over, etc., claiming \$100 damages. The plea was not guilty. Dougherty had sold the property in fee-simple to Thompson, and at the same time Thompson leased the property to Dougherty and Johnson and at the end of the term of lease was to pay \$100 conditioned that Dougherty and Johnson would surrender the premises, and also conditioned that should Dougherty pay a certain debt by that time he (D.) might retain possession of the premises and take all interest in the same. Dougherty and Johnson agreed that if the former did not pay the said certain debt in the time specified they would give up the premises. The Supreme Court affirmed the judgment of the lower court, holding that the claim of \$100 did not exceed the jurisdiction of the Justices, that the title to real estate was not involved in the cause, that to maintain suit it was not necessary for the plaintiff to make a tender of the \$100 to Dougherty, and that the relation between the parties was that of lessor and lessee. This case was a long one before the lower court, James Collins being attorney for Dougherty and Johnson, and H. P. Thornton for Thompson.

In 1850 J. G. Clendenin brought suit against John Frazier, Commissioner, on certificates of the New Albany and Vincennes Road, but being defeated in the lower court appealed to the Supreme Court with the following result: "In the act of 1843, providing for the issue of certificates by the Commissioner (Frazier) of the New Albany and Vincennes Road, for subscriptions in money or labor, the clause which pledges all money not otherwise appropriated accruing from the road for the redemption of such certificates, does not amount to a pledge but is only a promise on the part of the State that the certificate shall be paid out of the tolls that shall afterward accrue; and the Commissioner of said road cannot be sued (by Clendenin) on such promise."

ATTORNEYS AND PROSECUTORS.

In 1840 Andrew J. Thickston and Elias S. Terry were admitted to practice; W. D. Rossetter in 1843. In 1845 William P. Otto became President Judge, Michael Mavity and William Case being Associates. Henry Hollowell succeeded Mavity in 1846. W. E. Niblack and John S. Watts were admitted in 1846. T. B. Kinder was admitted to the bar in 1846. John Baker was appointed Master in Chancery in 1846. Lyman Leslie became District Prosecuting Attorney in 1846. Samuel Frisbie was admitted in 1846. William Case, Associate Judge, died in 1847 and John Hungate succeeded him. Jesse T. and Joseph Cox were admitted to practice about this time. T. H. Thornton had been admitted a number of years before. Lucian Barbour was admitted in 1850. George A. Bicknell became Special Prosecutor in 1850. William Morrow was admitted in 1851. C. L. Dunham had been admitted for many years. In 1852 the office of Associate Judge was abolished, W. P. Otto continuing alone. At this time the Common Pleas Court was created, and the Probate Court abolished.

CASES OF ARSON, LARCENY, RETAILING, ETC.

In March, 1848, Martin Scott was convicted of arson and sentenced to the penitentiary for two years, and fined \$1 and costs. Numerous *ad quad damnum* suits were instituted about this time over the Shirley mill property, at Orangeville. In 1848, also, three or four residents of the northern part of the county were convicted of grand larceny and sentenced by Judge Otto to the penitentiary for two years; securing a new trial, they were reconvicted, and received the same sentence, and a fine of \$15 and costs, and were disfranchised five years. William Linsey was sent to the penitentiary for one year for petit larceny. John Sanford and George Jones were sentenced to the penitentiary for two years each, for grand larceny. An important case was tried in 1848 over several town lots in Paoli: Cookerly, Schell, Cooper, *et al.*, vs. Fetter, Dayhuff, Hazlewood, Dougherty, Lindley, *et al.* The trial lasted several days, and exhausted court, jurors and attorneys. In 1849 William A. Bowles was indicted for practicing without a license, but, in court, upon his own motion, had the indictment quashed. In September, 1849, Michael W. Murray was tried by a jury for challenging to fight a duel, and, upon conviction, was fined \$5 and costs, and imprisoned five minutes in the county jail. In September, 1850, Dr. W. F. Sherrod was tried for assault and battery with intent to kill Dr. W. A. Bowles, and was convicted of assault and battery without the intent, and fined \$2 and costs. The trouble resulted from some misunderstanding concerning the Mexican war, in which both men participated. Early in the fifties John A. Lane and W. A. Bowles became engaged in several suits of trespass, etc. About this time the leading lawyers at the Orange bar were Simpson,

Thornton, Baker, Collins and Cox. During the fifties numerous suits were begun by the New Albany & Salem Railroad Company against residents in the northeastern part of the county, to compel the payment for stock subscribed to assist the construction of the road, usually resulting in favor of the road to the amount of from \$100 to \$400. Many cases were begun in 1852, and later, against John C. Bussick, *et al.*, for retailing. A. J. Simpson became Prosecuting Attorney in the fall of 1852. In 1853 George A. Bicknell became Judge of the District Circuit Court. In 1852 William Langford was sentenced, upon conviction, to the penitentiary for two years for grand larceny. Many cases of counterfeiting and horse-stealing came up during the forties and fifties. There was an organized band of these criminals in this and adjoining counties, and several years elapsed before they were rooted out. An important case was the one by John A. Lane against Bowles, *et al.*, concerning the French Lick Springs.

CHARACTER OF JUDGE SIMPSON.

Arthur J. Simpson practiced at the Orange bar for nearly fifty years, and stood at the head of his profession. He possessed more cunning and adroitness than any other resident attorney, unless John Baker be excepted. He was unusually energetic, a hard worker, and "died in the harness," being stricken down while addressing the court in 1881, in the case, the Methodist Episcopal Church *vs.* Benjamin Stinson. His tenacity and perseverance were remarkable, and contributed to his abundant success. He was plausible, excitable, indefatigable, subtle, fearless and entertaining, and was one of the most industrious of the resident attorneys. He was a Whig, and was well known and well respected. At his death the following action was taken by the court here and the attorneys:

WHEREAS, In the merciful providence of an all-wise Creator, our father in the profession, Arthur J. Simpson, has been permitted to live to the ripe old age of eighty-five years, about fifty of which he spent in our midst a member of this bar. In the inscrutable providence of that same omnipotent power, he has been called to a final account of his stewardship here on earth, by which the ties that here so long bound us have been gently severed, and we are left to deplore our loss. Therefore,

Resolved, That with great pleasure our minds revert to our past associations with the deceased during the period of our respective acquaintance and relations with him, both personal and professional, and deeply deplore the great loss we in his death have sustained, both as a citizen and member of the bar.

Resolved, That the same pleasant emotions entertained by the members of the bar in reverting to the past, and the same profound sorrow at their great loss in the present deep affliction which his death produces, is fully appreciated and shared in by the community in which he has so long lived an active, energetic and worthy member.

Resolved, That while we realize that our loss and that of this community falls heavily on us and the community generally, we also realize that those connected with him by the endearing ties of consanguinity and affinity, must and do more keenly feel the weight of this afflicting dispensation of Divine Providence.

Resolved, That we do most heartily sympathize and condole with his afflicted

family, in all the relations thereof, in their sad bereavement, and as a token thereof we will ask the Orange Circuit Court to cause the proceedings of this meeting to be entered on the records thereof, together with such eulogies as may be presented at the time, as testimonials of esteem and regard; and that a copy of the same be forwarded to the family of the deceased, and furnished each of the papers published in this county for publication, with a request that their exchanges publish the same.

JOHN BAKER,
WILLIAM FARRELL, } *Committee.*
THOS. B. BUSKIRK,

In a brief pointed speech Abraham Noblitt moved their adoption, and was seconded in an able eulogy by John L. Megenity. Brief remarks were made by Messrs. Mavity, Martin, Farrell and Buskirk, and by Rev. Wright Sanders, who was present; thereupon, the motion being put, the resolutions were adopted. On motion of William Farrell, seconded by William H. Martin, the Sheriff was directed to drape the court room in mourning, and leave the same draped for the period of six months.

FRANCIS WILSON, *Chairman.*
W. H. MARTIN, *Secretary.*

SUNDRY COURT ITEMS OF INTEREST.

In 1854 D. W. Lafayette became Prosecuting Attorney. In 1853 James B. Stewart, in eighteen suits against him on *scire facias*, was required to pay \$900, but the judgments were remitted by Gov. Wright. Samuel W. Short served as Prosecuting Attorney in 1853, and Thomas M. Brown in 1856-57. In 1857 a young man of the county was sentenced seven years to the penitentiary for rape. Robert M. Weir took the office of Prosecuting Attorney in 1859. In this year Joseph Bostwick was sent to the penitentiary for two years for grand larceny. Milton S. Mavity was admitted to practice September 5, 1859. James N. Riley was admitted in 1860. Francis Wilson was admitted March 10, 1860. Numerous cases of retailing were tried about this date. C. H. McCarty was admitted in 1860, also George W. Wiltse. John Schultz was sent to the penitentiary for two years, was fined \$5 and costs, and disfranchised five years. John R. Simpson was admitted to practice in 1861. At this time A. B. Carlton became Prosecuting Attorney. A. M. Black was admitted in 1861.

PROFESSIONAL CHARACTER OF BAKER, PAYNE AND THROOP.

John Baker possessed deeper cunning than any other attorney ever a resident of the county. He was not well educated, being wholly self-made, and had studied under Mr. Simpson, from whom he obtained his early tactics. He had fine natural ability, was deep minded, and this fact, coupled with his singular cunning, made him eminent in his profession. His penetration and comprehension made him an excellent real estate counselor, and his craft and skill gave him success where the merits of his case were obscure or altogether missing. Clients with improper claims, unjust demands, with little or no law or equity for them, went to him, and were often repaid by far greater success than they had hoped. He practiced about fifteen years in Orange County, and

during that period edited a small newspaper for a short time early in the fifties at Orleans. He is yet living in Vincennes. John W. Payne, who lived at Corydon and enjoyed a large practice in Orange County, was in many essential respects just the reverse of Baker. He was tall, slender, auburn-haired, possessed a fine brain and a good education, and was, perhaps, the most high-minded and conscientious lawyer of southern Indiana. A client pressing an unjust claim was discountenanced by him. He was neither tricky nor unscrupulous. The moral sentiments predominated. He was deep, skillful and thoroughly reliable, plausible, graceful, eloquent, and a jury lawyer of great power. Men saw from his manner that he could be depended upon. He was one of the ablest men of his day in the south end of the State. He was a Whig. Thomas J. Throop, also a Whig, was tall, rather fleshy, smooth-faced, rather dark complexioned, and had the nervous bilious temperament. His brain was large, and his judgment rarely excelled. His mind was judicial. He was successful in practice. He was plausible and effective with a jury, and was one of the best advocates, possessing wit, mirth and conversational powers of a high order. He was a good citizen, moral, upright and enterprising. He lived many years in the county, and enjoyed a large practice and the respect of all who knew him.

SLAVERY IN ORANGE COUNTY.

In 1858 W. A. Bowles was indicted for bringing seven slaves into Indiana and maintaining them there, in violation of the Constitution, in a state of slavery. He pleaded that the slaves were the property of his wife, and were only temporarily at the French Lick Springs, having been brought from Louisville for a short time for their health. The case went against him, however, he being fined \$40 in the Common Pleas Court; but he appealed to the Supreme Court. There were seven separate indictments for the seven negroes, only one, as a precedent, being tried. While the case was pending in the Supreme Court Dr. Bowles appeared in court and announced, in answer to charges on the other indictments, that should the Supreme Court decide adversely to him he would plead guilty to the other six indictments. Proceedings on these indictments were then deferred until the decision of the Supreme Court was received, which decision being against him he accordingly plead guilty to the indictments and was fined a nominal sum and costs. This case attracted much interest at the time, as a revolution on the subject of slavery was ensuing. The hostile attitude of the North and the South, the Kansas war, the John Brown insurrection and the Dred Scott case, gave prominence to the Bowles case. Severe comments were made by the *New York Tribune* on the conduct of Dr. Bowles in endeavoring to establish slavery on the soil of Indiana. Other papers, far and near, commented on the case, making much more out of it than facts warranted.

CHARACTER OF THORNTON, THE COXES, ET AL.

Thomas V. Thornton, son of H. P., was Deputy Clerk under John McVey, and while thus engaged studied law. He was tall, dark, slender, aristocratic, pompous, walked with a cane and a cigar, was well-educated, a good lawyer, a better counselor than an advocate and was cunning without unscrupulousness. He was County Clerk for fourteen years, though a Whig, but was turned out early in the forties, chiefly by the efforts of Comingore, Albert, et al., who determined that none but a Democrat in a Democratic county should occupy that office. Harris Flanagan lived for a short time early at Paoli. He was a fiery Irish advocate and soon moved to the northern part of the State. T. B. Kinder practiced a short time before he went to the Mexican war. Jesse T. and Joseph Cox lived and practiced law at Paoli. They were quite successful in law, but their immoral proclivities were too preponderant for general popularity. Thomas Collins was admitted to the bar during the fifties. He was a good student, able of brain, plausible, effective, deep, even when a young man, but far more so in maturer years. He became Judge of the Jackson County District. A. M. Black also practiced law, but did not get far beyond probate matters. In this branch he became experienced, and secured a fair practice. Gideon Putnam, Thomas Clark, Simeon K. Wolf, G. W. Friedly and many other attorneys of surrounding counties practiced here.

THE HAMPTON-HENLEY MURDER.

In 1860 a murder occurred in Northeast Township, the circumstances being, briefly, as follows: John Hampton, a young unmarried man, had been paying his address to a young lady about whom the murdered man, Henley, had made observations, which roused Hampton to the determination to kill him at the first opportunity. He accordingly procured a shot-gun, and without any effort of secrecy sought Henley and coolly shot him dead. He was indicted for murder, and convicted of that crime in the first degree, his attorney being James Collins, the prosecutor being R. M. Weir. The trial took place in Floyd County upon a change of venue, and resulted in conviction as above stated, and a sentence of imprisonment in State's prison for life. It was there, after the lapse of about four months, that Hampton died. Other attorneys than those mentioned assisted in the case.

THE M'CART MURDER CASE.

In 1864, when the Twenty-fourth Regiment was at home on veteran furlough, a murder occurred in Orleans, which was soon followed by another. Considerable trouble had occurred during a portion of one day between a squad of soldiers and several men at Orleans, of whom John McCart was perhaps the principal. As the soldiers boarded the train to go to Mitchell, McCart made some remark, which so roused one of them,

named Parish, that he jumped from the train and came back, and in the encounter which followed was stabbed by McCart and soon died from the effects of the wound. The comrades of the soldier were wired the news, and all, to the number of about twenty, came back by the next train, no doubt to wreak vengeance upon McCart, who was found by them in a store in Orleans. They attacked him, striking him so with clubs and otherwise that death resulted. When the boys came back from the army some half dozen of them were indicted for killing McCart, the prosecution of only two, Columbus Brown and John F. Moore, coming to trial. Both were tried and acquitted and further action on the remaining indictments was dropped.

ATTORNEYS ADMITTED TO THE ORANGE BAR.

The order books of the Orange Circuit Court having been misplaced or stolen from the office, matters contained therein cannot be set forth in these pages, save what can be learned from the recollection of attorneys and others. The years missing are from 1861 to 1869. During that period William Farrell, J. W. Tucker, D. A. Kochenour, David Alsbaugh, John W. Payne, Thomas B. Buskirk and others were admitted to practice, Farrell and Buskirk in 1868. In 1870 W. R. Harris, W. J. Stone, W. H. Martin, M. W. Elrod, William Throop and Thomas Hunt were admitted to practice. In 1871 R. J. Shaw, Joseph P. Throop and S. R. Tegarden were admitted. J. R. McMahan and W. T. Spieely were admitted in 1873; D. J. Overmyer and Nathaniel Hitch in 1874; W. A. Bell, S. J. Whitten, J. W. Sulenger, J. H. McMickle and W. H. Talbot in 1875; W. J. Frazer, W. E. Hendricks, Abraham Noblitt and E. J. Wilson in 1876; John Alexander, J. F. Dillon, E. W. Black, C. H. Burton, J. D. Carter, C. H. Dillon, John J. Lingle in 1877; George A. Buskirk, Alvin Campbell, Cornelius Curry and John R. East in 1878; S. O. Foster in 1879; J. E. Baker, John Dougherty and John A. Zaring in 1880; Moses F. Dunn, W. R. Gardner, J. H. Willard, Robert Palmer. Among the later Prosecuting Attorneys have been Carlton, Weir, Brown, Shaw, Pittman, Tucker, East, Myers, Mavity, Duncan and the present incumbent of that office, Mr. Henley. Judge E. D. Pearson, who served from 1873 to 1879, is yet living at Bedford. His ability as a jurist and his eminence as an attorney are recognized throughout the district. His successor, Judge Francis Wilson, is singularly gifted in his profession and has risen by remarkable strides past old practitioners to his present eminence and popularity. His qualifications for the judgeship meet with the warmest recognition from the attorneys who practice before him, and from the Supreme Court, which rejudges his judgments upon appeal. As a pleader and a counselor he outstripped many of his competitors. It is said that the speech which particularly made him famous was the one delivered in prosecuting William Sanders for the murder of the Woodwards. Judge Wilson resides at Bedford.

THE MURDER OF HENRY WIRES.

Soon after the war, about the year 1866, Henry Wires was murdered in Northeast Township, under about the following circumstances: The murdered man and Ambrose Parish were young men, and both were paying their attentions to the same girl. They became jealous of each other, and consequently very bitter, until finally Parish attacked Wires with a knife and stabbed him so severely that he soon died from the effects. Parish was indicted for the murder, tried, convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary for life, the trial coming up on a change of venue to New Albany. At the expiration of ten years, Parish was reprieved by the Governor.

THE WATKINS-FOSTER MURDER.

In about 1868 William Watkins killed one Foster in Jackson Township, under the following circumstances: Foster had accused Watkins of larceny, and had followed the latter and repeated the charge, even when Watkins had begun to move his family from the township. On the day of the murder Foster pursued Watkins with a blacksnake whip, declaring that he intended to give him a horsewhipping. Watkins entered a blacksmith-shop, and while there was approached by Foster, who was prepared to put his threat into execution. The attack was made, when Watkins caught up an ax and cut Foster down. He then, while Foster was prostrate and helpless, literally chopped him open with the ax. He was arrested and indicted, and the trial came on in 1871. The strong fact against Watkins was his act of chopping Foster in pieces after the attack of the latter was effectually repelled. The jury was so instructed that they returned the following verdict: We, the jury, find the defendant guilty of murder in the first degree, as charged in the indictment, and we assess his punishment at imprisonment for life in State's prison." The efforts of the defendant's counsel to secure a new trial resulted in failure, and the court sentenced Watkins to the penitentiary for life. Some time after this, for reasons unknown to the writer, Watkins was pardoned by the Governor. The prosecution in this case was conducted by Robert M. Shaw and Francis Wilson, and the defense by A. B. Carlton, William Farrell and Arthur J. Simpson.

CHARACTERS OF JUDGES OTTO AND BICKNELL.

William P. Otto, who succeeded John H. Thompson as Judge of the Orange Circuit Court, was politically a Whig, and was a resident of New Albany. He possessed the oratorical temperament of sanguin-nervous. He was dignified in court and elsewhere, and lacked somewhat in cordial sociability. He possessed a good judicial mind, and gave close attention to the evidence, and usually gave satisfaction to the opposing attorneys by his rulings. He was technical, but perhaps not more so than was demanded from the responsibility of his official position. His brain

was of the highest type, and though he rarely practiced here, he was known to be an advocate of marked brilliancy. He was succeeded by George A. Bicknell, a Democrat, and a man of even higher talent than he possessed. Bicknell was also sanguine-nervous in temperament, and a stump orator of great fervency and fire. He exhibited higher social qualities than Judge Otto, and even greater culture and natural qualifications for his judgeship. His knowledge of legal principles was comprehensive and profound, and his mind was trained by years of hard study to the severest logic. His decisions stood well the examinations of the Supreme Court. Bicknell resided at New Albany, was in Congress, it is said, and is now one of the Assistant Supreme Judges. He served as Judge longer than any other man.

THE BOWLES DIVORCE CASE.

In August, 1868, Eliza Bowles instituted proceedings for a divorce from her husband, William A. Bowles, in the Orange County Circuit Court, upon various charges of improper conduct, and to secure such alimony as the jury might award, her counsel being Messrs. Buskirk, McNutt, Montgomery and Grubbs. The case was begun before Judge Bicknell, but as the defendant asked for a change of venue, upon the ground that the court was biased, Judge Delana R. Eckles was specially selected to hear the case. The trial began on the 1st of December, 1868, and continued from day to day until the 7th of the month, when the jury returned the following verdict: "We, the jury, find for the plaintiff, that she is entitled to a divorce, and that she have and recover of the defendant the sum of \$25,000 alimony." The suit thus far had been stubbornly fought by counsel, and no sooner was the verdict received than every possible pretext to evade or annul it was resorted to, but without avail. It is unnecessary to recite the facts brought out on the trial, as the heavy alimony indicates the tendency of the evidence in the minds of the jury. The real and personal estate of W. A. Bowles was found by the jury to be worth from \$75,000 to \$80,000. The court ordered that the payment of the alimony should be by installments, at stated intervals, and should the defendant fail to so make the payments, his estate was to be levied upon and sold to satisfy the judgment for alimony. When all hope for his case was gone in the Orange County Circuit Court, the defendant appealed to the Supreme Court, but was beaten there also. The defendant failed to pay according to the order of the court, and the interest, costs, etc., raised the amount to be taken from his estate to nearly \$40,000. Mrs. Bowles soon died, her claims and property became doubtful and scattered, and what finally became of her estate would be difficult to indicate. This was the most noteworthy case of the kind ever in southern Indiana. The attorneys distinguished themselves in their speeches and their management of the case. The

attorneys of Mr. Bowles were T. L. Brown, A. B. Carlton, and T. B. and J. W. Buskirk.

THE MURDER OF THE WOODWARDS.

On the 18th of June, 1866, a bloody murder occurred in the western part of the county. About 2 o'clock at night one or more persons went to the residence of David Woodward, and when he appeared at the door in answer to their call, he was struck in the face with an ax and instantly killed. The murderer or murderers then entered the house and stabbed the wife and sister of the murdered man, so that they died, and also severely stabbed his mother, from the effects of which she never recovered, though she lived several years. William Sanders was arrested, charged with the crime, and waiving examination was sent to jail until his trial came off at Bedford on a change of venue. His counsel were Judges Mavity and Simpson and Dan Voorhees, while the prosecution was conducted by Francis Wilson and Thomas M. Brown, the Prosecuting Attorney. It was in this case that Judge Wilson delivered the strongest speech of his life up to that time. His speech was a masterpiece, four hours in length, but the jury hung, and the prisoner was discharged on bail. He soon disappeared, forfeiting his bail, though nothing was recovered on the bond. Two or three others were indicted, but not brought to trial. Some time afterward William Cutsinger made a confession, implicating one McKinney with the murder, but upon being brought into court he stated that he had been hired by William Sanders to make such confession, and was to receive \$1,300 for so doing. McKinney managed to avert the course of law from himself. Some time after this, or about the same time, Cutsinger disappeared, and has not been seen since, and the opinion prevails that he was silenced or disposed of in some manner. The current belief to the present is that William Sanders is the guilty person, and that he may have had accomplices in this most bloody of all murders ever occurring in the county.

THE PROBATE COURT.

The first will admitted to probate, was in June, 1876, and was that of James Baker, with Hugh Holmes, executor. The second was that of Robert Holaday, in November, 1816, with Robert and Henry Holaday, executors. The third was William Goody's, the fourth William Wells', the fifth David Johnson's and the sixth Michael Bugar's. The first letters of administration were granted Joel Charles, on the estate of Robert Brown (deceased) May, 1816. The largest will admitted to probate in early if not at any period in the county, was that of Jonathan Lindley, in April, 1828. He had owned many tracts of land scattered over the country, not only in Orange but in other counties, and when all this came to be itemized in the specific statements of a last will and testament, considerable space was required on the court records. The

records seem to show that the county probate matter was done by the Associate Judges of the Circuit Court. Thomas Vandever became Probate Judge in 1829, and served until he was succeeded by Burton Southern in 1835. Samuel Wible succeeded Southern in 1840. William Cathcart took Wible's place in 1847, and served until the office was abolished in 1852. At this time probate matters were transferred to a new court.

THE COMMON PLEAS COURT.

The first term opened February 14, 1853, with William Morrow in attendance as Judge. The first act was to admit Jonathan Payne and D. W. Lafallette to practice. The first case called, was John M. Reily, *vs.* Joshua Lewis, trespass on the case. This was dismissed on the motion of the plaintiff, at his costs. The next was an action of debt by Jere Wilson *vs.* Zachariah Tate, A. J. Simpson representing the plaintiff, and John Baker the defendant. The plaintiff recovered a judgment of \$211 and costs. In the next case, Charles Magnaine and Paul Villier recovered a judgment against Z. Tate for \$803 and costs, the same attorneys conducting the case. The next case was the State, *vs.* James King for assault and battery, with intent to murder. He was sent to the penitentiary for two years. This court was abolished in 1873, when its jurisdiction was transferred to the Circuit Court.

THE MURDER OF THOMAS MOODY.

This case, in all its bearings, was one of the most important ever in Orange County, and grew out of troubles which arose between families living in Lawrence County. Briefly, the facts were about as follows: An old man named Toliver, a widower with a family of grown children, married an elderly maiden sister of Thomas Moody, she having three brothers. Soon after this Toliver was killed in a runaway accident, and at the sale of his property in the settlement of his estate, Burt Jones, one of his heirs, had a fight with Thomas Moody over the questions of disposal of the property. Moody's sister, the widow of Toliver, was accused of theft, and in slander suits which resulted she obtained judgment for \$1,500, which amount was collected. In these slander suits Daniel Voorhees, Frank Wilson and others represented the Moodys, and Buskirk, Tucker, Gordon, Lamb and others represented the Joneses and Tolivers. Some time after this, one night a small mob attacked the Moodys at their home, throwing torpedoes and other explosive and dangerous missiles into the room where the family were, and in the efforts of the latter to escape Thomas Moody was shot through the body, from the effects of which he in time recovered. Soon after this the Moodys removed to Orleans, which brought future developments of the case within the jurisdiction of Orange County. Thomas Moody became satisfied that his enemies would not permit him to live long, and so stated to many with whom he talked. One evening in March, 1875, when return-

ing to his home from up town, being somewhat later than usual, he was shot, as he entered his door, by some one and instantly killed. Two loads from a shotgun were emptied into his back, hip and side. This crime created much excitement, though not unexpected. The County Commissioners offered \$1,000 reward for the murderers, the Moodys offered \$3,000 and the Governor offered \$600—in all, a reward of \$4,600. After a time A. B. Jones, Eli Lowery and Cole Smart were arrested upon affidavit, charged with the murder, and in the trial before Justice Stinson a week was consumed in giving the State's evidence. The defense rested without showing their hand, but the Justice bound Jones and Lowery over in the sum of \$20,000 each for their appearance at the Circuit Court, and released Smart. Jones readily gave the necessary bail, but Lowery did not and was sent to jail. Here it was that Lowery turned State's evidence, implicating A. B. Jones, P. M. Toliver and Thomas Toliver and perhaps others. A. B. Jones, Lee Jones, Eli Lowery, M. P. Toliver and Thomas Toliver were then indicted and put in the Paoli jail. While here, in the summer of 1876, the prisoners were attacked by a party of men, presumably from their neighborhood, but, having obtained revolvers in some unaccountable manner, they fired upon their assailants, who were driven off with some wounds, it is asserted. The prisoners were tried at Bloomington, the case of the State *vs.* A. B. Jones coming up first. He was convicted and sent to the penitentiary for life. Lee Jones received the same sentence, as did also Eli Lowery. In the case of Thomas Toliver the jury hung over an alibi, which had been pretty well proved, and afterward the further prosecution of his case was dropped. The jury also hung in the case of M. P. Toliver, and while thus hanging, the accused decamped for parts unknown, forfeiting his bond, from which nothing was realized by the State. The reward offered, as stated above, was paid to Harry B. Ward (detective), S. R. Tegarden, E. D. Millis and Charles H. Keeth. In this case the State's Attorneys in the various stages of the suit were: Friedly, T. B. Buskirk, Wilson, Dunn, John Buskirk, Putnam, Mavity, *et. al.*; and the counsel for the defense: Gordon, Tucker, Burton, McNutt, *et. al.* The contest was closely studied and fought. The parties concerned were wealthy, and could and did pay large attorneys' fees. Thomas B. Buskirk distinguished himself in the prosecution of the murderers of Thomas Moody, and gained the commencement of that popularity which has continued with increasing strength until the present.

THE SEYBOLD MURDER SUIT.

In 1874 a young man named Andrew Seybold was killed at the Springs under about the following circumstances: Peter Mosier and William Tindall were being entertained there by two young ladies, and while thus engaged were thrown at with sticks or stones by several boys. They ran out to resent the insult, and coming upon young Seybold,

Mosier struck him violently over the head with a heavy stick, from the effects of which he died that night or the next day. Tindall left the Springs without knowing the result of the injury to Seybold, and incautiously stated publicly that he (Tindall) had hit Seybold a hard blow. Mosier remained at the Springs, and upon learning that his blow upon Seybold would prove fatal, hastily left the county, going no one knew whither. Tindall was arrested, tried and convicted mainly upon his own incautious statements, and sent to the penitentiary for two years for the crime in reality committed by Mosier. The whereabouts of the latter are unknown.

THE BOUNTY CASES.

Under the call of October, 1863, for volunteers, the County Commissioners offered a bounty of \$100 for each man necessary to clear the county quota of 186 men. That number was actually raised and mustered in to the credit of the county, and the bounty was paid to the soldiers or their families. A few years ago a number of veterans who re-enlisted to the credit of the county under the above call brought suit in the Circuit Court to collect the bounty they had not received, but which had been paid to others who had been mustered in after such veterans had re-enlisted, and had been credited to the county under the call. They took the position that the bounty belonged to the first 186 men credited to the county under the call, and urged that the bounty rightfully belonging to them by priority of enlistment had been wrongfully paid to volunteers mustered in after they had been. One or more suits were instituted as a precedent, and taken, it is said, to the Supreme Court, where the claims of the veterans were defeated, if the writer mistakes not, by the statute of limitations. At all events the veterans failed to secure their bounty.

THE HOMICIDE OF JAMES TYLER.

In July, 1884, Warren Foster, of Paoli, with a revolver, shot and almost instantly killed James Tyler, of Orleans, at the latter place. He was brought to a speedy trial upon a writ of habeas corpus and was easily acquitted in a few hours. The Coroner's jury had previously brought in a verdict of justifiable homicide. It was shown by the evidence that Tyler, without provocation, had publicly threatened to give Foster a severe beating, had followed him for that purpose, had climbed into the hack driven by Foster to administer the castigation, that Foster had commanded him to leave threatening to defend himself by shooting in case of attack; that Tyler had persisted deliberately, that Foster had fired over his head to warn him to cease the attack, and had finally shot him through the heart when it was found that Tyler was not to be turned aside. Foster bore such a good reputation and Tyler such a bad one, that public opinion, when familiar with the details, promptly acquitted the former, and the court in turn did likewise. This was a remarkable case of self-defense.

CHAPTER VI.

PAOLI—THE ORIGINAL PLAT—THE EARLIEST RESIDENT FAMILIES—FIRST BUSINESS ENTERPRISES—MANUFACTURES—PORK PACKING, ETC.—MERCHANTS, EARLY AND LATE—THE BANK OF PAOLI—INCORPORATION—ACTS AND OFFICERS—ORDINANCES, ETC.—SECRET SOCIETIES—NEWS-PAPERS—ORLEANS—THE PLAT—FIRST INHABITANTS AND MERCHANTS—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS—INCORPORATION AND OFFICERS—THE SCHOOL BONDS—SECRET SOCIETIES—THE PRESS—THE RAILROAD—THE FAIR—NEWTON STEWART—UNIONVILLE—PITTSBURG—ORANGEVILLE—VALEENE—LANCASTER—FRENCH LICK—NEW PROSPECT—CHAMBERSBURG—MILLERSBURG.

IT is erroneously thought that the town of Paoli was originally laid out by Jonathan Lindley on land belonging to himself the year before the county of Orange was created, though this is a mistake quite natural and is readily understood when the facts are known. The land upon which the original town was laid out—the northeast quarter of Section 1, Township 1 north, Range 1 west—was purchased from the Government by Thomas Lindley May 27, 1815, and the northwest and southwest quarters of the same section were purchased by Thomas Hopper, September 12, 1811. Early in 1816 the county of Orange came into existence under an act of the Legislature (see elsewhere) which appointed five Commissioners to visit the county, examine all the eligible sites, and permanently fix the seat of justice. This was done, the Commissioners fixing upon the northeast quarter of Section 1, above mentioned, on the land of Thomas Lindley. As they wanted more land than the northeast quarter, they also selected a tract of seventy acres on the east side of the northwest quarter of the same section, owned by Thomas Hopper. It became necessary for the Commissioners to secure the transfer of the title of this land to the county, and accordingly they bought of Thomas Lindley all of the northeast quarter—160 acres—for \$1,000, and seventy acres of Thomas Hopper on the northwest quarter for \$500, or a total of 230 acres for \$1,500 bought for county purposes. At the time this land was conveyed to the county, certificates of sale were made out, and Lindley and Hopper were required to enter into bond with good and sufficient security to complete the conveyance by deed to the county. Lindley did this April 23, 1817, and Hopper April 22, 1817, or about one year after the sale of the land, and over a year after the creation of the county and the establishment of Paoli as the seat of justice. For some reason unknown to the writer, Lindley received only \$800 for his land, though Hopper received \$500, the amount named in the certificate and the deed.

It is thought that Lindley received several lots in Paoli in lieu of the other \$200.

The reason why Jonathan Lindley came in for so much credit and prominence in the affairs of the town now follows. At the first meeting of the County Board in the early spring of 1816 Jonathan Lindley was appointed County Agent, with full authority to have the county seat laid out into lots, and to transact all business concerning the land bought as above mentioned for county purposes. In his official capacity as County Agent he made out every deed to lot buyers, sold every lot, received the proceeds, whether in the form of money or negotiable or other paper, and on the other hand received the deeds in his own name, but in his official capacity, of the land purchased of Thomas Lindley and Thomas Hopper by the Locating Commissioners. In other words, he bought this land as County Agent, but as a matter of fact did not own it himself at all. By virtue of his office, and under the direction of the County Board, he laid out 223 lots in April, 1816, a plat of the new town of Paoli being made on a large sheet of paper and copied into "Deed Record A," in the Recorder's Office. The first sale of lots, which occurred in April, 1816, aggregated proceeds to the amount of \$6,423. Lots sold for as high as \$300, and many of the settlers living in the vicinity of the town became buyers. The fact that all the transfers of these lots were made by Jonathan Lindley, and the further fact that he laid out the town as County Agent, gave rise to the present prevailing belief that he laid out the town originally on his own land.

THE EARLIEST RESIDENT FAMILIES.

Although many lots were sold at the first and subsequent sales, the growth of the town was slow, owing to the fact that many of the lots were bought for purposes of speculation. Among the earliest families to locate in the town were those of James Pearson, John Pickard, John Brown, William Hoggatt, Daniel Dunihue, Jesse Towel, James Sutton, Zachariah Lindley, Jacob Dishon, Joshua Nichols, Mark Trueblood, William Runnells, Jonathan Jones, Thomas Fulton, Jonathan Lindley, Ebenezer Doan, and a little later John McVey, Thomas Lindley, James Clark, Maj Charles Dewey, Alexander Kearby, John Patton, Dr. Allen, Ephraim Doan, Abraham Bosley, Duncan Darrock, Jonathan Braxtan, John G. Clendenin, Thomas F. Chapman, Enoch Blanchard, Thomas Stephens, Josiah Hazlewood, Daniel Dayhuff, Robert Liggett, Joseph Potts, Joseph Strain, Robert Paterson, Zachariah Moorman, Edmund Newby, J. T. Throop, John Dawson, J. Johnson, Hiram Braxtan, Gabriel Baldwin, Alfred Athon, B. Johnson, Thomas Coffin, William A. Bowles, F. Liggett, Thomas J. Brooks, Solomon Bryant, William Freeman, James Collins, Matthias Lemon, David Adams, Abraham Osborn, Elijah Atkinson and several others. The above list comprises all the leading families, but few, of the town prior to 1830.

EARLY BUSINESS INTERESTS.

So far as can be learned, James Pearson was the first to sell goods in Paoli. He obtained his license in 1816 within a few months after the lots were laid out and sold, so that if any one preceded him it was only by a very short time. It is asserted that James Russell sold goods in the town in 1816, but of this nothing trustworthy could be learned. Mark Trueblood opened a tavern in 1817, but James Pearson was the first tavern-keeper as well as the first store-keeper and liquor-seller. John Brown was the "stray keeper" in 1848. Daniel Dunihue opened a tavern and bar in 1818, as did also William Runnells. Samuel Chambers began selling goods in 1822, and Thomas F. Chapman, Robert Liggett and John G. Clendenin about the same time, or in 1823. Edmund Newby and John Dawson opened separate stores in 1824. Hiram Braxtan brought in a store in about 1825. At this time the leading merchants were Chapman, Pearson, Clendenin, Braxtan, Dawson, Newby and Liggett. They all had small stores of general merchandise, such as was needed in the woods at that day. Nearly all, if not all, kept liquor on their counters for their patrons. Abigail Chapman was in business in 1826, and Joseph Potts started a store at that date. Ephraim Doan engaged in merchandising in 1828, as did Wible and Lingle. William A. Bowles opened a liquor store in 1828. Thomas J. Brooks & Co. brought in about \$2,000 worth of goods in 1829. J. & B. Johnson also opened a good general store. Matthias Lemon was one of the tavern-keepers at this time. Solomon Bryant and William Freeman were selling liquor. Liggett kept tavern. David Adams began with a store in 1830; Doan & Hagan did likewise about the same time. Patrick Dougherty opened a tavern in 1831. H. M. Kennedy commenced selling liquor in 1831, as did also Alexander Morris. Alexander Moulder opened a store in 1832. Bowles & Morris formed a partnership in the liquor business in 1832. Ephraim Doan was tavern keeper in 1833. The merchants at this time were Newby, Braxtan, the Johnsons, Adams, Clendenin, Moulder. Isaac H. Pierce sold liquor in 1833; also Josiah Hazlewood. In 1834 Abner W. Wilson, Joseph Johnson, Jonathan Lindley, Josiah Hazlewood, Isaac H. Pierce, and perhaps others had liquor shops in town. So much drunkenness resulted from this that the great majority of the citizens of the town petitioned the County Board not to grant any more liquor licenses, but the Commissioners refused the prayer of the petitioners and continued to issue licenses, for \$50 per year. This was a source of revenue which they could not well do without, they doubtless thought. The town had a newspaper at this time. Alexander and William Moulder had a large store in 1834. William Lindley and Abraham White in partnership opened a fine general store in 1834. Bowles, Dixon, White and Windom were the resident physicians. Campbell & Simpson were in the mercantile business in 1835, and William Braxtan also. Alexander Moulder

engaged in the liquor business in 1837. If one man could have obtained a monopoly on the liquor business then, he could have made his fortune in a few years. John T. Throop had a store in 1838. In 1839-40 the merchants were: J. H. Campbell, Lindley & White, J. G. Clendenin, Zachariah Moorman, John T. Throop, Polson, McGuire & Co., J. T. Moxley, Hiram Braxtan, Henry Jordan, and perhaps others. Mrs. Meriam kept the old "Mansion House." Mrs. Ruth Bray was milliner and mantuamaker. Pat Dougherty and Grigsby & Albert were tailors. S. Campbell, Jr., sold saddles and harness. Henry Miller and W. E. Liston conducted cabinet shops. A. Davis owned a small store. Campbell & Simpson had drugs. Peter Cornwell and William Marshall were hatters. Col. John Murray kept the hotel "Union Hall," in which was the customary bar; he also kept a feed stable. Z. Moorman sold drugs. Payne, Guyer and McGargy were shoemakers. The above were the leading merchants, liquor dealers, hotel keepers, etc., before 1840.

MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISES.

Ephraim Doan was a hatter; so were John Dawson and Thomas Stevens. These men began late in the twenties to manufacture fine fur hats from the fur of coon, otter, mink, beaver, etc. It is said that this industry at its most prosperous period in the town turned out over 500 hats in one year and that each sold for from \$5 to \$12. Dawson at first worked for Doan, but later opened an establishment of his own. These establishments supplied a large section of country with hats which would often last ten or twelve years. In about 1828 David Adams, who had before taught several terms of school in the town, erected a small building and began the manufacture of black salts. He bought large quantities of wood ashes from the surrounding country, would often go to the huge log heaps after the same had been converted into ashes and load his wagon and take the ashes to town, paying from 3 cents to 7 cents per bushel in money at first, but later, after he had started his store, giving goods in exchange for ashes. He hauled the salts to Louisville and brought back loads of goods to be given to his patrons; or sometimes he shipped the salts by flat-boat down the streams to Southern markets, where his goods were purchased. William Lynch manufactured plows. William H. Hudelson says that the first plow he ever owned he obtained from Lynch in 1831, by trading ashes to Adams, and then with the proceeds buying the plow of Lynch. Alexander Moulder was also a hatter in Paoli late in the thirties. His father, Jacob Moulder, who lived about three miles east, was one of the first wheelwrights in the county, and for years furnished the settlers for miles around with large and small wheels and all the articles necessary for spinning and weaving. Early in the thirties John T. Throop and Zachariah Moorman manufactured an improved wheat fan, which they peddled in wagons throughout

the surrounding country, charging \$25 each. Thomas Coffin was a saddler and harness-maker. Josiah Hazlewood was an excellent blacksmith. Thomas Lindley owned a small water grist-mill near Mavity's. John Brown was also a miller, his building standing as early as 1822 near the fair ground. It was a tread-mill operated by both horses and oxen.

After a few years he and Abe Osborn built a grist-mill on Lost River. Old Man Stevens, father of Thomas Stevens, was a Methodist minister, who often preached for the society at Paoli. James Clark was a tanner, and manufactured a considerable quantity of leather, which he sold mostly at Louisville; he made considerable buck-skin also. He had about twelve vats, and about five or six hands. It is said that the hatters of Paoli employed a total of ten men to carry on that industry. Jesse Towel, who lived about where Abraham Noblitt now lives, owned a saw-mill on Lick Creek, which supplied the town with poplar, walnut and oak or other lumber. The liquor sold in the town was brought mainly from Louisville, though Bosley, Pinnick, *et al.*, who owned distilleries in the county, furnished considerable. The home distillers furnished a good market for corn and rye. If they did no better they would manufacture grain into liquor on shares, but quite often they would buy the grain. Early in the twenties W. H. Hudelson, then a small boy, was sent by his father with about fifteen bushels of rye, for which a market could not be found, to Bosley's distillery, near Chambersburg, and the proprietor agreed to make the grain into whisky on shares, and accordingly did. There were several kegs of it, all of them being traded off except one. One of the Clouds owned and operated a combined saw and grist-mill down the creek from Paoli at an early day. It was well patronized. Clark's tannery was started as early as 1824, and soon afterward two others were started by Mr. Peck and Jere Merritt. All three ran quite extensively during the remainder of the twenties and all of the thirties. This was an important industry, as large quantities of hides were tanned and shipped to Louisville. They were discontinued early in the forties. Late in the forties Thomas N. Braxtan began to manufacture a considerable quantity of oilstones, whetstones, etc., which became famous all over the country for their excellence, and were shipped to England, where they found a ready market, being in great demand. He continued this business for many years, even to within a short time ago. He employed five to ten hands.

THE EARLY LIVE STOCK AND GRAIN TRADE.

As early as 1825 T. F. Chapman began to buy grain of the farmers and ship the same by wagon to Leavenworth, for transportation down the river. About the same time, also, he began to buy live hogs, which were driven to Leavenworth, where they were slaughtered and packed. William Lindley engaged in the same business, though he made a

specialty, rather, of the horse and cattle trade. He bought droves of three-year-old steers for an average of \$10 per head, and drove them in herds of several hundred to Ohio, where there were extensive markets for them for some reason. He also bought droves of horses and had them driven through to Philadelphia and New York, where they were shipped to Cuba to be used on the large sugar plantations there. Dr. Reed also engaged in buying cattle and hogs, which he drove to Leavenworth, and sold to the large packers there. It is probable that Chapman packed the first pork at Paoli. Dr. Reed and T. V. Thornton seem to have been in partnership in 1833-34, and later in the buying of hogs and the packing of pork. They slaughtered and packed as high as 100 hogs in one season. It was about 1835-36, that Clendenin and Moorman began buying, slaughtering, packing and shipping hogs. Each erected a good substantial and rather large building in the town on Lick Creek, where he gave employment to ten or twelve men during the packing season—from November to March. Together, these men slaughtered as high as 500 hogs in one season. Then in the spring, after the roads became good, the pork was hauled to the Louisville market. Clendenin's packing house was destroyed with fire in 1840, but Moorman continued several years later. Late in the twenties and during the thirties the above men flat-boated the products of the farm—corn, wheat, rye, oats, flour, pork, skins, etc., to the Southern markets. Lick Creek was then a "navigable stream." James Pearson bought herds of horses and drove them to market at an early day. He was perhaps the earliest buyer of live stock in the town, and Chapman and William Lindley next.

OTHER MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS.

In about 1833 Campbell & Simpson erected the necessary buildings, equipped with suitable machinery, and began to card wool. At the same time or a little later they erected an oil-mill, and manufactured linseed oil, buying the flaxseed throughout the surrounding country. As every family raised flax in those days, the industry was common and profitable. About 1835 the Johnsons built the King grist-mill, which they operated until about the year 1850, when they sold out to John Fraser, who made some improvements, and in about 1855 sold out to the Truebloods, who remodeled the mill and made it much more valuable. At the same time, also, the Truebloods, Alfred and Hiram, began to pack pork and to keep store in the Andrews building. They also began the manufacture of cigars, buying large quantities of tobacco throughout the surrounding country. Alfred Trueblood was the active brother. He was venturesome and enterprising, and made a comfortable fortune at the various pursuits mentioned. The brothers had \$30,000 worth of capital invested, and had during the busy seasons not less than thirty hired men. They packed 2,000 hogs during each season, and constituted the business life of

the town, and gave activity to all other branches of business. Under them the grist-mill became useful and valuable. They made hundreds of thousands of cigars, and shipped tobacco in the leaf packed in huge hogsheads, in considerable quantity. Their store did a mammoth business. Reverses at last fell upon the brothers. Several of their consignments to New York houses were wrecked on the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic, entailing heavy losses, and their speculations and purchases became reckless, until at length, just before the last war, they were compelled to suspend business with heavy liabilities—\$10,000 more than their assets, it is said. The grist-mill went to John C. Albert, and just at the close of the war to King & Stucker, who rebuilt it and made it first-class. These men yet own and conduct it. They also started a woolen factory in an addition built to the mill, and for many years manufactured jeans, flannels, satinets, yarns, etc., of an excellent quality and in considerable quantity. This factory is yet in operating order, though its use is reduced to carding only. During this period, also, these men bought large quantities of wool.

THE BUSINESS MEN OF THE FORTIES.

The leading business men during the decade of the forties were: White & Moorman, H. T. Moxley, William and Jonathan Lindley, Lindley & Hazlewood, Hiram Braxtan, J. G. Clendenin, Henry Jordon, W. A. Bowles, Polson & Co., William Cox, John, Samuel and William Wise, Charles H. Moore, E. Coffin & Co., Matthew Trueblood, Grigsby & Albert, F. Bartl, James Cosgrove, Wilford Hoggatt, Henry White, J. N. Springer, A. J. Simpson (wool-carder), W. W. Murray, Wible & Rigney, Newby & Braxtan, Z. Tate & Sons, and others. The doctors were: W. A. Bowles, W. F. Sherrod, R. R. Town, W. W. Dougherty, *et al.* It is said that William Hoggatt was the first Postmaster, and his widow the second. Patrick Dougherty served as Postmaster from June, 1836, to June, 1866, a period of thirty consecutive years. Titus, Anderson & Co. exhibited a circus and menagerie in Paoli in 1841.

THE BUSINESS MEN OF THE FIFTIES.

The leading business men of the decade of the fifties were: Gary & Young, tailors; W. Hoechstiller, jeweler; R. C. Alderson, house-painter; White & Trueblood, drugs; Wilford Hoggatt, wagons and plows; S. P. Wicks, merchandise; H. T. Moxley, merchandise; Wible & Rigney, merchandise; Henry Miller, cabinet; J. E. Sage, merchandise; J. E. Buerk, shoemaker; M. N. Messick, cabinet; Hoggatt & Miller, plows, wagons, etc.; E. Hearch, clothing; Dr. H. F. Barnes, Newby & Braxtan, merchandise; Dillinger & Wells, merchandise; Charles Haury, jeweler; Jackson & Polson, hardware; Gottlieb Belzer, clothing; Alfred & Hiram Trueblood, merchandise, cigars, millers, pork-packers; Dr. W. C. Williamson, Dr. S. Dill, Dr. Voyles; White & Woodford, merchandise; E. Doan, cabinet;

W. A. Jackson, ironware; William Hoppe, boots and shoes; Hiram Lindley, drugs; Sarah J. Averell, milliner; J. C. Smith, jeweler, C. Lomax, Daguerreotype artist, and others.

THE BUSINESS MEN OF THE SIXTIES.

During the decade of the sixties the business men were: Graham & Lomax, boots and shoes; J. W. Payne, merchandise; J. G. Edmundson, merchandise; J. & H. Lindley, drugs; H. T. Moxley, Sebastian Kuri, boots and shoes; T. N. Braxtan, merchandise; J. C. & B. M. Lingle, saddles and harness; White & Woodford, merchandise; W. H. Jackson, hardware; A. Trueblood & Bro., Dr. J. N. Riley, Pro & Allen, wagons and plows; Ebling and Irwin, tailors; P. L. Warrall, cabinet; Cogswell & Pro, groceries; E. H. Comingore, groceries; Hamman, King & Co., millers; Bowles & Hunt, drugs; Dr. L. S. Bowles, James Warrell, saddles and harness; Andrew J. Rhodes, furniture, and others. The population of Paoli in 1820 was about 80; in 1830 was 300; in 1840 was 450; in 1850 was 500; in 1860 was 550; in 1870 was 700; in 1880 was about 750, and in 1884 was about 800.

SUNDRY ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The first temperance movement in Paoli was in 1833-34, when, as stated above, a petition was presented to the County Board, asking that no more licenses be granted for the sale of liquor. The leaders of this movement were A. J. Simpson, David Hudelson, Mr. Scantland, Mr. Springer, *et al.* They failed to accomplish their object, but effected organization which had results in after years. The completion of the New Albany and Paoli Turnpike in 1839, and the establishment of the *True American* by Henry Comingore the same year, were important factors in the future growth of Paoli and Orange County. Business at the county seat almost doubled, and it is said that soon afterward the town had as great a population as at present, though this must be a mistake. Daily stages ran out on the pike, giving the town quick communication with the outer world—quick for that day, but woefully slow for the present. In 1856 a fine saxe-horn band was organized at Paoli and instructed by Mr. Eckert, teacher; at the conclusion of his course of instruction his class gave a public exhibition of their success. The efforts made by Paoli to get a railroad early in the fifties are narrated elsewhere. The Postmasters of Paoli have been William Hoggatt, Mrs. William Hoggatt *

* Patrick Dougherty from 1836 to 1866; H. T. Moxley 1866 to 1870; Mr. Knapp 1870 to 1872; A. J. Rhodes 1872 to 1881; J. P. Throop 1881——.

THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION.

Late in the forties and early in the fifties the evil effects of the prevailing intemperate use of ardent spirits was strongly felt, not only in

Orange County but throughout all the West, if not the United States. People began to find out that alcohol was not one of the necessities of life, as had been previously and erroneously thought by many. Drunkards became alarmingly numerous, but owing to the prevailing custom and the tendency of public thought to overlook the evil, the sorrowful homes were likewise disregarded. During the decade of the forties the truth came out visible to the masses, and temperance organizations sprang up in all directions like mushrooms from a hot-bed. In March, 1850, a public meeting in the interest of the temperance movement was held at Paoli. Dr. W. W. Dougherty was made Chairman of the meeting, and J. C. Thornton appointed Secretary. John Baker, Z. W. Coffin and W. W. Murray were appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws similar to that of the Washingtonians and the Temperance Union, their report with some changes, the object of the Paoli Temperance Association, "being to remove the evil effects of intemperance." The following permanent officers were elected: John Baker, President; Bennett Grigsby, Vice-President; J. C. Thornton, Secretary; Benjamin McCann, Treasurer; James Abernathy, Auditor.

THE BANK OF PAOLI.

This institution began business in 1854 with a capital stock of \$50,000 based upon Louisiana six per cent bonds, and the combined real and personal effects of the stockholders was declared to be worth over half a million of dollars. The doors were first thrown open December 16, 1854, with the following officers in attendance: James M. Hains, of New Albany, President; Elijah Sabin, of New Albany, Cashier; Zeno W. Coffin, Teller; A. J. Simpson, Cornelius White, James M. Hains, George Lyman and Elijah Sabin, Directors. It was officially announced that six per cent interest would be paid on deposits of six months' duration or over. The paper of the bank began to appear, and at first was received with some fear and at a slight discount, but soon it went up to par and became current in exchanges. The following are the articles of association, and the names of the original stockholders with the number of shares held by each:

"The undersigned associate themselves together for the purpose of establishing an office of discount, deposit and circulation, to be known as the Bank of Paoli, under the general banking law of the State of Indiana, approved May 28, 1852, and as such used in its dealings and located in Paoli, Orange County, Ind. The capital stock is \$50,000, divided into 500 shares of \$100 each. This association shall commence on the 1st day of December, 1854, and terminate on the 1st day of December, 1874." The names of, places of residence of, and number of shares held by each person are as follows:

Z. W. Coffin.....	20	Paoli.....	\$ 2,000
A. J. Simpson.....	15	Paoli.....	1,500
Cornelius White.....	1	Paoli.....	100
W. C. DePauw.....	50	Salem.....	5,000
Elijah Sabin.....	177	New Albany.....	17,700
J. M. Hains.....	100	New Albany.....	10,000
J. J. Brown.....	50	New Albany.....	5,000
Phillip Lindsey.....	10	New Albany.....	1,000
Mary A. Lindsey.....	50	New Albany.....	5,000
George Lyman.....	10	New Albany.....	1,000
Martha Frisbie.....	10	Milltown.....	1,000
Samuel Stalcup.....	5	Valeene.....	500
Maria J. Woodford.....	2	Paoli.....	200

As the years passed numerous changes were made in the officers and stockholders. In July, 1856, the officers were as follows: J. M. Hains, President; A. M. Black, Cashier; Z. W. Coffin, Teller; J. M. Hains, A. M. Black, C. White, Jacob Hungary and M. C. Kerr, Directors. Among the new stockholders were M. C. Kerr, A. M. Black, R. S. and Libeas Frisbie, Jacob Hungary, P. S. Kentner, S. H. Owen, W. T. Otto, C. A. Reineking, W. A. Wininger, Esther Walker and J. G. Williamson. The following is the financial statement of the bank for the six months preceding the first Monday of July, 1857:

RESOURCES.		
Bills receivable.....		\$ 81,939.27
State bonds.....		72,000.00
State bonds on hand.....		7,000.00
Furniture.....		1,002.27
Profit and loss.....		91.00
Expense.....		977.49
Due from banks and bankers.....		62,994.57
Cash, gold.....	\$ 7,150.00	
Silver.....	4,198.43	
Bank notes.....	11,859.00	23,207.43
Total.....		\$249,232.03
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock.....		\$ 50,000.00
Circulation.....		59,959.00
Discount of State bonds.....		5,527.00
Deposits on certificates.....	\$67,422.82	
Deposits casual.....	13,151.47	80,574.29
Banks and bankers.....		43,778.00
Surplus fund.....		602.37
Interest.....		1,452.10
Discount.....		1,449.30
Discount and exchange.....		4,550.28
Premium.....		1,339.69
Total.....		\$249,232.03

This statement represents the usual condition of the bank. John C. Albert gradually secured the stock until he owned a controlling interest.

He steadily assumed the liabilities also, paying its debts and buying its stock, until the institution belonged to him. The issues continued to circulate at par, during and long after the war, indeed until after the expiration of the charter, December 1, 1874. Every dollar was redeemed, but the vicissitudes through which the bank went, the efforts made by the proprietor to meet his obligations and successfully compete with the National banking system, would have disheartened the majority of men. It wound up its business soon after the charter expired, having redeemed all its obligations. Since then Paoli has had no bank.

THE FIRST INCORPORATION OF PAOLI.

In May, 1840, in accordance with the provisions of the act of February 17, 1838, relating to the incorporation of towns, Leonard Green, A. J. Simpson and others petitioned the County Board to order an election to decide the question of whether Paoli should be incorporated. This was done and the election which occurred May 30, 1840, was in favor of investing the town with municipal powers. The first Trustees were Zachariah Moorman, Arthur J. Simpson, Hiram Braxtan, Abraham Wolfington and Thomas J. Throop. Hiram Braxtan was elected President of the Board, and T. J. Throop, Clerk. In subsequent meetings a full series of town ordinances was adopted. One imposed a tax upon dogs, and another prohibited the sale of playing cards. After about a year the municipal government was abandoned by mutual consent. W. H. Hudson says a tall wagon-maker of the town, now a resident of Indianapolis, attacked Braxtan, the President of the Board, for some fine imposed, and gave him a severe beating, which act caused the total relinquishment of the town government.

THE SECOND INCORPORATION OF PAOLI.

On the 20th of July, 1869, a meeting of the citizens of Paoli was held at the court house to take steps to incorporate the town. A. J. Simpson was called to the chair and H. H. Polson and A. J. Rhodes appointed Secretaries. Several speeches were made all favoring the project. W. J. Hollingsworth, J. M. Andrew and J. W. Payne were appointed a Committee to survey the town, ascertain its population and otherwise comply with the necessary legal requirements. The Committee reported the following for incorporation: "Beginning on the meridian line at the northeast of Section 1, Township 1 north, Range 1 west, thence north 60 rods, thence west through Section 30, Township 2 north, Range 1 west, 320 rods to the line dividing Sections 35 and 36, thence south 60 rods to the line dividing Sections 36, Township 2 north, Range 1 west, thence south on said line to Lick Creek, thence up the same to the southwest corner of Lot 226, thence east to the Meridian line, thence north to the place of beginning." This was the third official survey of the town, the first having been made by the County Agent in 1816, and the second by

John Frazer in 1861-62. It was found at this time, 1869, that Paoli had a population of 584. An election to determine the question of incorporation was ordered held on the 25th of September, 1869, and although there was considerable opposition, the result was favorable by a fair majority, and in December the town was duly declared incorporated by the County Board. The following were the first officers elected: Luke B. Cogswell, Thomas Ireland and Robert King, Trustees; T. B. Buskirk, Clerk; B. D. Riley, Treasurer; Jeremiah Hobson, Marshal; Hiram Lindley, Assessor. The first meeting of the Town Board was held at the office of T. B. Buskirk, January 22, 1870, and Robert King was elected President of the Board. The first act was the adoption of a long series of town ordinances, similar to those of other towns. These ordinances were reported January 29, 1870, at which time they were discussed and adopted. After this, from time to time, other and sundry rules and regulations were also adopted.

ADDITIONAL ACTS OF THE TOWN BOARD.

On the 7th of April, 1870, A. J. Rhodes, H. H. Polson and A. Noblitt were elected School Trustees. By April 30 nine arrests had been made by the Marshal, and the Treasurer reported the receipt of \$43.80 for licenses, of which \$4.50 had been expended. The officers elected in May, 1870, were: Thomas Ireland, W. K. Andrew and Hiram Lindley, Trustees; Joseph Cox, Clerk; Jeremiah Hobson, Assessor; John Jones, Marshal; B. D. Riley, Treasurer. Joseph Cox was appointed Town Attorney, and John C. Albert, Street Commissioner. The School Trustees appointed as above stated, not having qualified, A. J. Rhodes, L. B. Cogswell and Lewis S. Bowles were appointed. The attorney was directed to procure a corporate seal with the words, "Paoli Corporation Seal, Indiana." A tax of 20 cents on each \$100 valuation, and 50 cents on each poll was ordered levied for 1870, but this was soon repealed, 20 cents on each \$100 valuation, and 25 cents on each poll being substituted. At this time the meetings of the Town Board were held at the office of Joseph Cox. In April, 1871, J. C. Albert, Street Commissioner, reported receipts \$186.90, and expenses \$196.56. In May John Jones, Marshal, reported fifty-two arrests for the year. The Assessor's report showed a levy of \$138.824 on personal property; there were seventy-seven polls; \$42 on male dogs; \$2 on female dogs. The School Trustees reported on hand about \$1,100, besides \$1,000 from the sale of the seminary.

SCHOOL BONDS, OTHER OFFICERS, ETC.

At the meeting of May 6, 1871, the School Trustees recommended the building of a schoolhouse which should cost about \$10,000. They had on hand about \$2,100, and advised the sale of \$8,000 worth of corporate bonds to cover the cost. The Town Board carefully considered the mat-

ter, and finally made the following order: "Be it ordered by the Board of Trustees of the Town of Paoli that there be issued bonds with proper coupons thereto attached to the amount of \$8,000, \$4,000 of said bonds to be issued as soon as can be done conveniently, bearing ten per cent interest per annum from the date of sale of said bonds until paid, said interest to be paid annually, for the purpose of building a schoolhouse for the use of the citizens of said town; the said bonds to be issued in bills of \$100 each, to run for five years, but redeemable sooner at the pleasure of the Board of Trustees; the other \$4,000 of bonds to be issued at such time or times as the Board of Trustees may deem proper on the above terms, but to run eight years, and be redeemable sooner at the pleasure of said Trustees." In accordance with this order work on the project was begun. The town officers elected May, 1871, were: Thomas Ireland, W. R. Andrew and Hiram Lindley, Trustees; J. Hobson, Marshal and Assessor; John W. Payne, Clerk; B. D. Riley, Treasurer. The Assessor exhibited the following assessment: Value of total personal property, \$138,834.77; value of total real property, \$166,532. In addition to the usual tax 20 cents on each \$100 valuation and 25 cents on each poll were ordered levied for school purposes. J. Hobson became Street Commissioner in 1871. The Treasurer reported for the fiscal year 1870-71: receipts, \$329.45; expenses, \$284.91. The order for a seal was revoked, and a new one issued in June, 1871. In August the School Trustees reported that they had advertised for bids for the construction of a schoolhouse, and in response had received three, which were opened and examined July 15, and the contract was awarded to John A. Mickey, the lowest responsible bidder, for \$13,900, or \$3,900 more than was expected. The School Trustees, therefore, asked the approval of the Town Trustees, and that an additional \$4,000 of bonds might be issued, which requests were complied with. The officers for 1872-73 were: W. K. Andrews, Thomas Ireland and Hiram Lindley, Trustees; B. D. Riley, Treasurer; Jeremiah Hobson, Marshal; J. W. Payne, Clerk. The receipts for 1871-72 were \$810.09, and the expenditures \$586.67; receipts from the sale of \$4,000 worth of school bonds, \$3,814. The tax for schoolhouse purposes was raised to 50 cents on each \$100 valuation, and \$1 on each poll. On the 2d of August, 1871, an additional \$4,000 worth of bonds were ordered sold. In June, 1872, it was found that of the \$12,000 of town bonds issued \$7,500 remained on hand unsold. These were destroyed by order of the Board, and \$7,500 bonds of the denomination of \$500 each, bearing ten per cent interest, payable semi-annually, \$1,500 payable in seven years, \$3,000 payable in ten years, and \$3,000 payable in twelve years, were ordered issued and sold to defray the expense of building the schoolhouse. Benjamin Stinson had negotiated the sale of the former bonds. Cogswell, Bowles and Rhodes were re-elected School Trustees for two years.

MORE OF THE BONDS, THE STREETS, ETC.

The first street opened was along the south side of Lot 241. In August, 1872, the School Trustees asked for the issue and sale of \$4,000 additional of town bonds, which was done by the Town Trustees in denomination of \$500 each with 10 per cent interest, payable semi-annually, the bonds to run twelve years. In April, 1873, Bowles, Rhodes and Cogswell were re-elected School Trustees. The receipts for 1872-73 were \$1,156.23, and the expenses \$1,038.21. Andrews, Ireland and Lindley were re-elected Trustees for 1873-74. Thomas Stalcup, Marshal and Street Commissioner; John W. Payne, Town Attorney; J. Hobson, Assessor; J. W. Payne, Clerk; B. D. Riley, Treasurer. In July, 1873, the town ordinances were revised, many important changes being made. In April, 1874, L. B. Cogswell was elected his own successor as School Trustee for three years. In 1874-75 Thomas Hunt, W. K. Andrew and James H. Sherrod became Town Trustees; B. D. Riley, Treasurer; J. W. Payne, Clerk and Attorney; Thomas Stalcup, Marshal, Assessor and Street Commissioner; T. B. Buskirk, School Trustee. The receipts for 1873-74 were \$476.55, and the expenses \$280.60. School fund receipts \$1,398.38; expenses, \$1,561.55. Joseph W. Comingore became Marshal, Assessor and Street Commissioner in June, 1874. In 1875-76 the Trustees were Thomas Hunt, J. F. Stucker and W. K. Andrew; Clerk and Attorney, J. W. Payne; School Trustee, L. S. Bowles; Treasurer, J. C. Albert; Assessor, etc. J. W. Comingore. The number of polls in May, 1875, was ninety-nine. The receipts for 1874-75 were \$2,053.84, and the expenses \$2,114.87. The officers of 1876-77 were Hunt, Stucker and Andrew, Trustees; John L. Megenity, Treasurer; J. W. Payne, Clerk; W. J. Hackett, Assessor, Marshal and Street Commissioner. Thomas L. Brown was elected School Trustee, in June, 1876, for three years. The receipts for 1875-76 were \$2,558.98; expenses \$2,439.71. In September, 1876, the Town Board ordered the issue of \$4,000 of bonds to take the place of those then falling due which had been issued in 1871 to be used in building the schoolhouse. The new bonds were to be of the denomination of \$100 each payable in five years with 10 per cent interest. These bonds were issued and sold, and the first \$4,000 issued of the old ones were taken up. In April, 1877, the office of Assessor was abolished. In 1877-78 the officers were Thomas Hunt, Christian Pro and Abraham Noblitt, Trustees; J. L. Megenity, Treasurer; J. W. Payne, Clerk and Attorney; W. J. Hackett, Marshal and Street Commissioner; W. F. Osborn, School Trustee for three years. The receipts for 1876-7 were \$1,855.78 and the expenses \$1,801.73. In January, 1878, B. E. Bushaw succeeded Hackett as Marshal and Street Commissioner, and William H. Martin succeeded J. W. Payne as Clerk and Attorney.

THE BONDS REFUNDED; OFFICERS, ETC.

In 1878 the sale of 6 per cent bonds was begun to obtain means to

redeem those bearing 10 per cent interest and then falling due. Bonds worth \$8,000 were accordingly issued, in denominations of \$50 and \$100 each, bearing 6 per cent interest, payable semi-annually, the bonds to run five years, but to be paid after one year, at the option of the Town Trustees, and to bear date May 15, 1878. The officers of 1878-79 were: J. M. Andrew, H. E. Wells and J. T. Stout, Trustees; W. H. Martin, Clerk and Attorney; Elisha Braxtan, Assessor (the office having been revived); Marshal and Street Commissioner. L. S. Bowles was elected his own successor as School Trustee. The officers for 1879-80 were: Andrew, Stout and Wells, Trustees; E. G. Wilson, Clerk and Attorney; Thomas Hunt, Treasurer; S. E. Dayhuff, Marshal and Street Commissioner; B. D. Riley, School Trustee. In July, 1879, the amount of 6 per cent bonds to refund those outstanding drawing 10 per cent interest was fixed at \$10,000, bonds to be of the denominations of from \$50 to \$500, payable in ten years, interest payable semi-annually, bonds payable after five years, at the option of the Town Board. These bonds were sold and the proceeds used in redeeming the others as they fell due. In November, 1879, a revision of the town ordinances occurred. The officers of 1880-81 were: Stout, Wells and Andrew, Trustees; Abraham Noblitt, Clerk and Attorney; W. M. Bagerly, Marshal and Street Commissioner; Thomas Hunt, Treasurer. W. H. Martin became Clerk and Attorney in December, 1880. G. W. Beswick became Marshal, etc., in February, 1881. The officers of 1881-82 were: Andrew, Stout and Wells, Trustees; E. C. Simpson, Clerk and Attorney; Thomas Hunt, Treasurer; Jacob Snider, Marshal, etc. U. H. Hon, L. S. Lindley and J. W. Hollingsworth were appointed a Board of Health. The officers of 1882-83 were: John L. Megenity, Benjamin M. Lingle and John T. Stout, Trustees; Thomas Hunt, Treasurer; W. J. Hackett, Marshal; B. D. Riley, L. S. Bowles and W. F. Osborn, School Trustees; E. C. Simpson, Clerk; A. J. Rhodes, School Trustee, June, 1882. In July Pendleton Brown became Marshal. The officers of 1883-84 were: Stout, Andrew and Megenity, Trustees; James F. Collins, Clerk; Thomas Hunt, Treasurer; Pendleton Brown, Marshal; W. F. Osborn was elected to succeed himself as School Trustee. In July, 1883, town bonds to the amount of \$4,300 were ordered issued and sold to get means to redeem old bonds of that amount which came due May 15, 1883. The new bonds were \$100 each, payable in five years, and bearing 6 per cent interest, payable semi-annually. William Farrell became Town Attorney in February, 1884. The officers of 1884-85 were: Megenity, Andrew and Stout, Trustees; W. J. Hackett, Marshal; H. F. Davidson, Clerk; Thomas Hunt, Treasurer. The receipts for the fiscal year 1883-84 were \$7,080.64, and expenses were \$6,359.05.

THE SECRET SOCIETIES.

Paoli Lodge, No. 119, A. F. & A. M. was established in Paoli, in

February, 1850, a dispensation having been granted Hugh C. Wible, John Baker and H. T. Moxley, by the Grand Lodge to work until a charter could be prepared and forwarded. Within a short time George Faucett, S. D. McCann, J. T. Throop, W. T. Osborn and G. W. Coffin were duly initiated, and invested with Masonic dignity. The first meeting of the lodge was held on the 13th of February, 1850, and the first initiation—that of John T. Throop—occurred May 24, 1850. The first officers were: Hugh C. Wible, W. M.; John Baker, S. W.; H. T. Moxley, J. W.; and the remaining officers were elected as follows after they had been initiated; J. T. Throop, S. D.; W. T. Osborn, J. D.; George Faucett, Treasurer; S. D. McCann, Secretary; G. W. Coffin, Tiler. The lodge was weak at first but gradually became strong as the membership increased. The charter was received in June, 1851, and bore the date May 30, 1851. The lodge has owned no hall of its own, but has a small property saved, and at present meets in the second story of the Riley Block, on the south side of the square. Their hall is taste, fully arranged. The present officers are: Christian Pro, W. M.; B. D. Riley, S. W.; William T. Hicks, J. W.; W. J. Throop, S. D.; W. H. Harrison, J. D.; Abraham Noblitt, Secretary. The present membership is large.

The early records of the Odd Fellows' Lodge at Paoli are missing. From the charter it is learned that that instrument was granted by the Grand Lodge upon the application of John A. Lane, George Clark, W. C. R. Kemp, John Baker and Thomas W. Knox. It is stated that John A. Lane was the first Noble Grand. It is probable that the lodge worked under a dispensation at first, and if so was established in 1852. The charter bears date March 16, 1853, and the name, Reliance Lodge, No. 130, was adopted. The organization was fairly prosperous during its early existence, but soon after the war came on seems to have had a hiatus for about two years, owing to internal troubles. At the close of the war the meetings were fully revived, and have continued regularly until the present. The leaders of the lodge in 1855, are said to have been John A. Lane, John Frazer and George Clark. The lodge owns no hall, but meets in a rented one, in the Riley Block. It has property of some value saved from time. The present officers are as follows: M. S. Mavity, N. G.; B. M. Lingle, V. G.; George A. Buskirk, Secretary; John L. Megenity, Treasurer; A. J. Rhodes, Warden; J. H. McCarthy, Guard; William Farrell, Conductor; B. D. Riley, Host; William Farrell, M. S. Mavity and Jacob Schneider, Trustees. The present membership is about thirty-five.

In early years the Washingtonians and the Sons of Temperance had organizations in the town, and were largely attended. They continued several years, and did much good in removing the prevailing impression that alcohol was an indispensable drink. These organizations were effected during the thirties, and were revived during the forties and fifties.

In 1868 Paoli Lodge, No. 563, I. O. G. T., was instituted, and for several years flourished with a good membership. On the 12th of July, 1884, Williamson Post, Grand Army of the Republic, was organized at Paoli, with a charter membership of twenty-three. The officers were installed by Spicely Lodge of Orleans, and was named for Dr. Williamson, who had resided for a short time at Paoli. He was mortally wounded at Champion Hills, while at his post. The lodge gives promise of prosperity.

THE NEWSPAPERS OF THE COUNTY SEAT.

The first newspaper published in Paoli, or Orange County, made its appearance on the 5th of May, 1832, and was called "*The Paoli Times*." It was a small sheet, Democratic in politics, subscription price, \$1.75 per year, and was edited by William A. Bowles. After about a year and a half of irregular appearance, the issue was discontinued. About the 1st of January, 1835, the second paper was started at Paoli by Leonard Green, and was called the *Indiana Patriot*. It, also, was an insignificant sheet, compared with the present newspapers; was neutral or independent in politics, and cost \$2 per annum. How long it was issued, is uncertain, though probably about two years. In April, 1838, the third attempt was made to permanently establish a paper in Paoli. R. McGrew began issuing a Democratic paper called the *Torch Light*, and charged \$2 per year subscription. This paper died without hope of resurrection within a year. The fourth attempt to found a permanent paper at the county seat was highly successful.

THE TRUE AMERICAN.

On Monday, the 27th of May, 1839, the first number of the *True American* was issued by Henry Comingore. It was a five-column folio, subscription price, \$2 per year, and made the following announcement concerning its politics: "Our politics, both of a general and local nature, shall be strictly Democratic, believing the people to be the sovereigns in National as well as State Governments. The doctrines laid down by the illustrious Jefferson, the father of Democracy in this Republic, and the universal friend of mankind, shall be carefully maintained in our paper." D. C. Dodds was publisher. The second issue was June 10. In September the paper was changed to a six-column folio, and at this time J. Mayne became connected with Mr. Comingore in a subordinate capacity. The issue at this time and later was somewhat irregular. In 1840 the publishers of the *True American* commenced issuing a small sheet called *The Mirror*. This was filled with miscellaneous literature, and was sold in connection with the *American* for 50 cents per year. It was not continued long. The subscription price of the *American* was soon dropped to \$1.50 per year, but still the editor had all he could do to make both ends meet. In August, 1840, George McKay

became associated with Mr. Comingore, but about six months later retired. In the spring of 1841 the name was slightly changed, becoming the *True American and Agricultural Register*. A full page was devoted wholly to matters of agriculture, and was made valuable to farmers in order to receive their support. The subscription list improved for a time, but the paper was again diminished to five columns, but again enlarged in December, 1841. It was during this period that the first agricultural society in the county was organized, chiefly through the influence of Mr. Comingore. In 1842 the paper was again diminished in size, and repeated calls came from the editor for produce on subscription. In 1844 J. M. Marts became associated with Mr. Comingore, and in 1845 the two started the *Bedford Sun*, at Bedford, of which James Hughes was established as editor. The *True American* was issued until January, 1846, when it was discontinued, the editor going to Jasper, where he founded a paper. While he was gone two short-lived papers made their appearance at Paoli—the *Telegraph* and the *Battery*—neither of which lived long. Cox & Payne were connected with the *Telegraph* and Riley & Baker with the *Battery*.

THE AMERICAN EAGLE.

On the 29th of September, 1848, Mr. Comingore having returned to Paoli, issued the first copy of *The American Eagle*, a six-column folio newspaper, Democratic in politics of course, subscription price \$1.50 per year. In June, 1854, D. O. Comingore was associated with H. Comingore in the publication of the paper, but his name disappears from the issues in January, 1856. In 1856, for a time, three or four columns of the paper were set in German. This was done by the editor to catch the German subscription, mainly in Dubois County. The issue of the paper continued until September, 1861, and was then abandoned until May, 1862, and then issued until July, 1862, and then abandoned again. It made its appearance in March, 1863, greatly reduced in size, but was suspended in August, and so remained until August, 1865, when it again came out as bright as ever. It was issued until 1874, and was then permanently abandoned, after having been issued about twenty-five years by the veteran editor, Henry Comingore; or counting the *True American* as the real commencement of the issue, Mr. Comingore conducted the sheet from 1839 to 1874, a period of about thirty-five years. It is not too much to say that in this long period no man in the county did more for the Democratic party than Mr. Comingore. He took a strong party position and maintained it to the last. During the latter part of the war he displeased the ultra element of his party by favoring the rapid enlistment of men in hopes of soon quelling the Rebellion. For this he was called by some a "weak-kneed Democrat," but time vindicated his judgment. Again, in the Greeley movement he refused, as he

stated, to leave his party and political principles and "eat crow," and for this was denounced by many of his party.

THE UNION AND THE NEWS.

In 1868 a Republican newspaper called the *Orange County Union*, was started at Paoli, the editor being Mr. Knapp. The material had been purchased by Mr. Knapp mainly in Cincinnati, the funds being furnished or rather subscribed in shares of \$10 each, by from thirty to fifty leading Republicans of the county, who felt the need of, and were determined to have a party organ. Sufficient funds to pay for the outfit were not raised, and a mortgage was executed upon the office in favor of the Cincinnati Type Foundry. The sheet was conducted with fair success until early in 1872, when the editor, who had been appointed Postmaster of Paoli, suddenly decamped, having first, by fraudulent postal orders on other offices made payable to himself, managed to rob the Postoffice Department of several hundred dollars which he collected on his departure from this portion of the State. The mortgage on the office was foreclosed, and the material was sold at Sheriff's sale to Thomas B. Buskirk, a promising young lawyer of the town, who began the issue of a bright Democratic paper called the *Paoli News*. Mr. Buskirk owned and conducted the paper from July 31, 1872, until November, 1879, and for a time had his father, John B. Buskirk as an associate. The paper during this management, secured a large circulation, and had a valuable job and advertising patronage. It was first a folio, then a quarto, then a folio, subscription \$1:50 per annum. At the last date above named the office was sold to Hon. John L. Megenity who is yet its owner and editor. It has a comfortable circulation, and a good job and advertising patronage and is the organ of the Democracy of the county.

THE REPUBLICAN.

The old *American Eagle* became defunct in 1874, and the following year, with the same office and material, J. W. Comingore began the issue of the *Paoli Republican*, a seven-column folio weekly newspaper. The paper was fairly prosperous, and was conducted by Mr. Comingore until November, 1878, when the entire office, good-will, etc., were purchased by Joseph P. Throop and Stephen Collier. The material belonged to Henry Comingore and was not sold. Throop & Collier bought the office material of the Orleans paper, and thus equipped, continued the issue of the *Republican*. In 1879, Collier sold his interest to Throop, who is now sole owner, editor and manager. At the time of purchase by Mr. Throop, the office was conducted mainly, if not exclusively in issuing the paper, but soon a valuable job and advertising patronage was secured, and is maintained until the present. The *Republican* is the organ of the county Republicans, though the *Examiner* of Orleans, takes a portion of this honor.

THE GREENBACK ADVOCATE.

In 1876 Henry Comingore began the issue of *The Greenback Advocate*, the name signifying in what interest the paper was founded and conducted. A fair patronage in all departments was secured, but at the close of the second volume the issue was abandoned. The Normal School has for some time issued a small sheet in the interests of that institution and education in general.

PRESENT BUSINESS INTERESTS.

Dry Goods—A. J. Rhodes, W. F. Osborn, J. M. Andrew, Stout Brothers. These firms also have groceries, boots and shoes, notions, etc. Drugs—L. S. Bowles, Gabbert & Hudelson, J. H. Sherrod. Furniture—B. D. Riley & Son, John R. Simpson & Sons. Grocers—E. H. McVey, King & Bro., Robert White, Braxtan Bros. Harness—B. M. Lingle. Hardware—B. D. Riley & Son. Milliners—Mrs. Rachel Williams, Boring Sisters, Mrs. L. E. King, Miss Ellen Dayhuff. Barbers—John V. Noblitt, William McCarthy. Wagon and Blacksmith Shops—Dickey & Stout, Alfred McVey and Jacob Schneider. Contractor—William Johnson. Lumber Yard—A. J. Rhodes. Shoemakers—Sebastian Kuri, W. F. Hoppe, A. H. Love. Marble Shop—Love & Carroll. Livery—Elisha Braxtan, A. J. Rhodes, T. J. Hunt. Photographer—George Coquette. Agricultural Implements—B. D. Riley & Son, Stout Bros. Jeweler—J. W. Hollingsworth. Saloons—G. W. Felkner. Tailors—W. L. Worrell, Mr. Swallow. Grist-mill—King & Stucker. Carding-mill—King & Stucker. Saw-mills—John R. Simpson Cox Brothers. Newspapers—*Paoli News*, Hon. J. L. Megenity, editor; *Paoli Republican*, Joseph P. Throop, editor. Hotels—Sherrod House, Dayhuff House, Rhodes House, Hunt House. Lawyers—T. B. Buskirk, M. S. Mavity, William Farrell, Abraham Noblitt, William Throop, Joseph P. Throop, George A. Buskirk, J. L. Megenity. Physicians—U. H. Hon, Laban Lindley. L. S. Bowles, J. H. Sherrod. Dentists—B. T. Radcliff, C. W. Pinnick. Restaurant—William Bagley.

TOWN OF ORLEANS.

The town of Orleans, in Orleans Township, claims the distinction of being the oldest laid-out town in Orange County. The original plat of the town was recorded at Salem, Ind., while Orange was a part of Washington County, and Indiana yet a Territory. It was dated March 11, 1815, and signed by William McFarland and Samuel Lewis as owners of the land, and by Samuel Alexander as Surveyor. This plat shows the original town to have six streets running east and west, named Vincennes, Main, General Coffee, Washington, Jackson and Wayne, and seven running north and south, named Cherry, Kerr, Alexander, Sugar, Congress, Lemon and Lindley. There were forty-eight full squares of eight lots

each and one tier of eight half squares, on the north side, making in all 416 lots. The following is a copy of the record:

Plan of the town of Orleans, Indiana Territory, as laid out within the county of Washington, upon the southwest quarter of Section 30, of Township 3 north, of the base line in Range 1 east, of the second principal meridian line, of the lands directed to be sold at Jeffersonville. References: Each lot in the town of Orleans, Indiana Territory, is 80x160 feet, and each street 60 feet wide, and each alley 10 feet wide. Congress Square is composed of Lots Nos. 167, 168, 169, 170, 195, 196, 197 and 198 to remain for the purpose of erecting any building for county, Territory or State, or deemed necessary by citizens of the town. The streets and alleys to remain as open and common highways forever, excepting where they pass within the limits of Congress Square where they become a part. No part of Congress Square ever to be appropriated as a burying-ground. March 11, 1815.

Test: SAMUEL ALEXANDER,
Surveyor.

WILLIAM MCFARLAND.
SAMUEL LEWIS.

Two months before this time, on the 8th of January, Gen. Jackson had achieved his famous victory over the British at New Orleans, and in honor of that event the patriotic founders and pioneers of the new town christened it Orleans. The first house on the present site of the town is said to have been built by Samuel Lewis, and as saw-mills had not yet found their way to this frontier, it was made of logs. It was used as a tavern for several years, where the wants of weary pilgrims to this Western World could be supplied, and where at night before the blazing fire they were beguiled with marvelous tales of the new country's wonders and advantages. Soon after this came John Steers, who launched the first commercial bark on this ocean wilderness. And a tiny craft it was, too. Built of logs and stocked with the pioneer's necessities, and gaudy notions to attract the occasional savages that yet lingered reluctant to quit their early hunting-ground, what a contrast this first store of Orleans presents to those of the present day. It is said that the first blacksmith was William Redfield, who came among the earliest settlers and followed his trade in all its branches, from gun-mending to horse-shoeing. The first grave at Orleans was dug in 1816, for a man named Festerman, a German, whom the icy hand of death had rudely seized. The reign of Hymen extends equally to the remote dwellers on the frontier and to the luxurious resident of the city. The first matrimonial act in the infant town was that of John B. Moyer and a Miss Misenhamer, in the year 1816, and it was an undoubted case of "love in a cottage." The first schoolhouse was a log one, built it is said, in 1823, and Mr. S. B. A. Carter was the first teacher. In this house and under this instruction many of the children were educated in the primitive manner of the time, and they afterward came to be among the best and influential citizens of their community.

GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT.

In 1817 Mr. Lewis built a small brick house and Messrs. Hardin & Kimbley erected the first frame in 1822. Being situated in a happy and

fertile district the new town grew rapidly, and for a time bid fair to be one of the principal places in southern Indiana. Merchants came with new stores and new goods, mechanics brought their skill and industry, and the professions had here their early representatives. Two men who went far toward building up the commercial interests of the town were Benjamin and Ezekiel Blackwell, two brothers, that were long among the foremost men here. As early as 1823 they were actively engaged in merchandising. William McLane conducted an early store. How different was the method of carrying on business in that day from the ways of the present. Then the hunter or farmer brought in his peltry or products of the soil, and received in exchange for them the merchant's wares. Each merchant bought all kinds of produce, and when sufficient was received they were hauled by wagon to Louisville. Now the producers sell their products to men who make a specialty of a particular kind, and get cash in return. They then go to stores and buy for cash what they want, where only that article is kept. In 1823 Benjamin Webb was doing quite an extensive mercantile trade, and in 1827 Kimbley & Moyer and Burton Sutherland were in business, the latter having one of the old-time "groceries" that bring many pleasing recollections to life's gray-haired veterans, who still haunt their boyhood's scenes and dwell with emphasis on the bygone sobriety of mankind. Another of these groceries was kept by Freeman Wright, from 1829 to 1831, and perhaps longer. Others who engaged in keeping these stores, where liquor was the order of the day, were Abner and Jeremiah Wilson and Samuel Hogen, in 1832. Thomas Busick in 1840 and several years prior, James Ware in 1839 and before, and William Teal in that year. In 1840 were Gabriel P. Busick and William Field. Thomas B. C. Taylor in 1844, and L. J. Kimbley in 1846. A considerable excitement was created in 1848, when one of the Busick men applied to the County Commissioners for a license. Several of the citizens of Orleans remonstrated, but after a hot contest a license was finally granted. Other merchants have been Moyer & Hasler, 1828-29; Henry Lingle, 1831; Charles Glover, 1834; Fulton & Bradley, 1838; Bradley & Allen, 1842; J. C. Busick, 1842; J. & J. B. Moyer, 1839; B. & J. B. Webb, 1839-40, and many others of prominence, among whom may be mentioned Col. William McLane, who afterward went to Lawrence County and became one of its foremost merchants; the firm of Walker & Richards, that succeeded Bradley & Allen, about the year 1854; Lynch Brooks and John G. Huff.

MILLS OF ORLEANS.

Samuel Lynd is said to have built the first mill in Orleans about the year 1830. It was an old style horse-mill, and was used for some time. He was instrumental in the erection of the first steam-mill, although he was not the entire owner. This continued to do the business for several

years, and was superseded by the present mill which was built about 1857 or 1858 by Eli Wright & Brothers, who, after operating it for six or seven years, sold out to Mr. John Chenoweth, the present owner and proprietor. He has frequently repaired and remodeled it so that it is now one of the best mills in the country, and equipped with all necessary modern machinery. About ten years ago a large steam grist and saw-mill was built by Mr. Newton Turley. This did a very extensive business in both grinding and sawing, and was considered one of the model mills in southern Indiana. It was totally destroyed by fire in 1883, and has not since been rebuilt.

PRESENT BUSINESS MEN.

The following is a full list of the different persons and firms with their respective businesses now in Orleans, and will give a tolerably accurate idea of the present commercial status of the town: W. L. Reed, dry goods and hardware; John D. Carter, dry goods and notions; Walker & Son, dry goods, boots and shoes, and groceries; J. B. Gifford, dry goods and groceries; C. A. Conder, J. T. King & Co. and T. R. Webb, groceries; John Gonichio, restaurant and confectionery; J. H. Bowles and David Hardman, drugs; Mrs. L. C. Alers and Miss Lizzie Webb, milliners; Cox & Taylor and John Oches, furniture; Merriman & Mallory, carriages and agricultural implements; S. J. Glover, wagon-maker; John Ficklin, William Carter and Miller Girkin, blacksmiths; Reynolds & Co., saw-mill; John Chenoweth, grist-mill and wool-carding; Salyards & Son and Albertson & Nugent, marble dealers; J. C. Hattabaugh, Charles H. Keeth and Henry Heil, boots and shoes; Oliver Turley, harness and saddles; J. H. Steers, Union Hotel; W. H. Graves, Phoenix Hotel and livery; J. Stanley, Stanley House; Newton Turley, dealer in general produce; Love Brothers, livery; W. F. Brewer, jeweler; J. Henson and M. A. Ashley, barbers; E. D. Laughlin, R. W. Lingle, B. J. Hon and May, physicians; J. J. Lingle and Thomas G. Mahan, attorneys; Emmett Harris, editor of *Examiner*.

INCORPORATION.

Orleans was incorporated as early as the year 1829, and Ezekiel Blackwell was first President of the Board of Trustees. The town was too small, however, to support these municipal expenses, and all effort at maintaining its incorporation was soon abandoned. It is said that at this time the town contained only about thirty-five houses. A second incorporation was effected in the fall of 1865, the election to decide the question of corporation or no corporation being on the 3d of October in that year, with David L. Barker, John Laswell and W. B. McDonald Judge and Inspectors. There were seventy-five votes cast in all, sixty-one for and fourteen against incorporating. On the 4th of December following the Board of County Commissioners declared it duly incorporated, and on

the 22d of the same month an election was held for officers. This resulted in electing the following persons as Trustees for the First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Wards respectively: A. W. Gray, John Vestal, Henry Lingle, Samuel H. Glenn and Elbert Jeter. David L. Barker was elected Clerk and Treasurer, and Thomas N. Collins, Marshal and Assessor. Immediately after this the Trustees met and were sworn by James W. Webb, a Notary Public, and organized by electing Samuel H. Glenn President of the Board. They then adjourned until December 29, at which time they met and passed several important ordinances, the first one of which was "for protecting public morality, order and safety;" the second "for regulating and protecting streets, alleys, sidewalks, shade trees, etc.;" the third "regulating licenses and providing a penalty for the violation thereof." Forty printed copies of these were ordered, and on January 15, 1866, the Board met to inspect these copies and the record. The meetings of this first Board were held in the shop of David L. Barker. The first annual election was held May 8, 1866, with the following result; Trustees, Thomas Elrod, John Vestal, Henry Lingle, S. H. Glenn and G. H. Hon; Clerk and Treasurer, David L. Barker; Marshal and Assessor, Samuel Lingle. Marshal Collins reported having received \$34 on license, and the Treasurer reported having received \$30, and paid out \$69.15, leaving the town in debt to him the sum of \$39.15. At the first meeting of the new Board, May 14, 1866, a tax of 25 cents on the \$100, and 25 cents on each poll was ordered to be levied and collected "for the purpose of building a lock-up, and other contingent expenses during the ensuing year." The next record of a Board meeting was in October following, when the Marshal reported \$91.02 his collections, and the Treasurer was instructed to promptly collect all unpaid taxes, and to "defend in court the suit appealed by Joseph Kauffman from the Justice of the Peace, and if necessary to employ an attorney for the same."

At the election in 1867 the same officers were re-elected, excepting S. B. A. Conder in place of Marshal Lingle. About this time a lethargy fell over the municipality, and for a time it seemed that the town organization was about to expire. This continued until 1871, when the next election after the one just spoken of occurred. At that time Jacob H. Stephens, John Chenoweth, William C. R. Kemp, Thomas D. Lindsey and Jephtha S. Jeter were chosen Trustees, John J. Lingle, Clerk and Treasurer, and Charles L. Freeman, Marshal and Assessor. This Board met at the shop of Jeter & Irwin, electing William C. R. Kemp, President. F. A. Sears, A. F. Allen and S. B. A. Conder were appointed as School Trustees, but Allen declining, H. Lingle was appointed in his place. In April, 1873, the town was re-districted into three wards instead of five, as before, and each Trustee thereafter elected was to receive 25 cents for each Board meeting he was in attendance. Under the new

order John D. Carter, Thomas N. Taylor and Volney T. Moore were Trustees, with Taylor as President.

SCHOOLHOUSE BONDS.

On February 27, 1874, it was ordained by the Board of Trustees "that there be procured fifty \$100 bonds for the payment of the school building situated on the public square, principal and interest payable at Orleans, Ind. Interest at 6 per cent per annum." This building was erected in 1864 on what is known in the original plat of the town as Congress Square. It was done by a stock company, or it might almost be said, by public subscription, the cost being \$9,000. It was generally considered at the time of purchase by the town to be something of a bargain a \$5,000. The last of this debt was paid in 1880, amounting at that time to \$1,276.41. So rapid and prompt a payment as this is a thing not often noticed in the history of towns. The time was less than six years, which would make over \$1,000 yearly, counting the interest—a large sum for a town of this size to turn off each year besides its other current expenses. The present School Trustees are Thomas R. Webb, J. H. Steers and Thomas G. Mahan.

OTHER PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

There are two wells in the town that are kept up by public money. One of these is at the corner of Mr. Salyard's property in the northwest part of town, and the other is at the southeast corner of the public square. In March 1879 G. W. Sutherland was awarded the contract for putting 100 shade trees on Seminary Square for \$35. The wisdom of this is manifest, for the yard already presents a beautiful and alluring scene, contrasting agreeably with the surrounding bustle of business. In June, 1882, Dr. R. W. Lingle was elected Secretary of the Board of Health, and after serving with satisfaction for one year, was re-elected by a full vote of the Board. Benton J. Hon was for several years Clerk and Treasurer, and his signature to the town records is a familiar sight on nearly every page, recording the transactions of the Board while he held that office. The present Trustees are E. W. Moore, J. J. Cox and E. J. Salyards, the first acting as President. Mr. Charles E. Allen is the efficient and accommodating Clerk.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Orleans Lodge, No. 153, was chartered a regular lodge of Free and Accepted Masons May 25, 1853. For eleven months prior to this it had been working under a dispensation, with John M. Riley, W. M.; John Baker, S. W., and William Craig, J. W., but when the charter was granted, John Baker was made W. M., William W. Manning S. W., and Thomas W. Knocks J. W. In addition to these five gentlemen, J. B. Hamilton, Wolfe Braun, John White, J. J. Salyards and Henry Lingle

were members at the organization, making ten in all. This lodge was at one time large and flourishing, but owing to many members moving away it has been greatly reduced in numbers and finances. The present membership is twenty-five, among them being the following as officers: Edwin D. Laughlin, W. M.; Jeruel Leonard, S. W.; Jacob C. Woner, J. W.; Jesse A. Irvine, Treas.; Thomas R. Webb, Sec. The total enrollment in this lodge is 170, and of these 120 have been made Masons by it.

Orleans Lodge, No. 296, of I. O. O. F., was organized November 29, 1867, with five charter members, W. C. R. Kemp, John D. Carter, S. B. A. Conder, W. F. Cloud and N. W. Britton. Eight persons were initiated on the first night of meeting, and from that time to the present this lodge has prospered in numbers and finances, having initiated 108 persons in all. It owns a nice cemetery and has \$1,500 at interest. W. C. R. Kemp was the first Noble Grand, that office being now filled by J. W. Higgins. Mr. H. T. Allen is the present Vice Grand, and W. C. R. Kemp, Permanent Secretary.

About the year 1849 an organization of the Sons of Temperance was effected, and nearly contemporaneous with this was one of the Daughters of Temperance. These existed for seven or eight years, and then expired. Beginning about the year 1855, the order of Good Templars had an up and down life here until 1870, but since that year no temperance society has been in existence at Orleans. On this account, however, it must not be concluded that it is not a temperate community, for it is as much or more so than most towns of its size. It now has but one saloon.

An organization of the Grand Army of the Republic was effected October 25, 1883, and was called Custer Post, No. 252. The following were the charter members: Stephen J. Glover, W. H. Pickler, M. V. Mallory, Abel Murray, William Brown, Thomas J. Bringle, Francis M. Johnson, Charles Sutherland, Reed C. Moore, D. W. Lee, Allen E. Talbott, John J. Cox, Volney T. Moore, John W. Ficklin and John Moore. Stephen J. Glover was the first Commander, Allen E. Talbott, Sr. V. C., and John W. Ficklin, Jr. V. C. The present officers are the same, excepting Thomas G. Mahan in place of Allen E. Talbott. In April, 1884, the name of the Post was changed to Spicely instead of Custer. The present membership is seventy-five, and it is in a good and healthy condition; is out of debt, and has money in the treasury.

NEWSPAPERS AT ORLEANS.

The first newspaper at Orleans was established in 1851 by Giles Smith and John Baker, and was called the *Commercial Review*. It was neutral in politics with strong Whig tendencies, Mr. Smith being the publisher, and Mr. Baker, a man of bright intellect, the editor. These

men conducted it with success until 1853 (February), when Mr. Baker resumed the practice of law.

The next enterprise of this nature was in 1854 and 1855, when W. L. Green published the *Lost River Bulletin*. This, too, was of but short duration here, for it was soon after moved to Paoli. A third effort to maintain a newspaper at Orleans was in 1877, when the *Orleans Journal* was begun as an Independent paper. Like its predecessors, it came to an untimely end after several changes in owners. The paper now published at Orleans is the *Examiner*. This was established in July, 1879, by H. J. Cooper, and has always been an ardent supporter of Republican principles. It is what is known as a five-column quarto, and was conducted by its founder until August, 1883. At that time it was purchased by Emmett Harris, who has since that date increased its circulation from 400 to 700, and improved the paper in both matter and "make-up." After so many efforts a paper has at length been permanently fixed as an addition to the enterprises of the town, and its esteemed and gentlemanly editor is worthy of the support of all citizens in the county.

PHYSICIANS AT ORLEANS.

Probably the first physician at Orleans was Dr. Lynch Brooks, who came sometime in the twenties, and was for many years one of its leading citizens. Besides his practice, which was of the regular backwoods kind, he did considerable business in merchandising. Those old-time whims about "bleeding" for every ailment of humanity, and animality, too, for that matter, are gone and now considered among the things to be classed in the list of the "twin relics." Instead of the old style pocket lance with which every "doctor" was armed, and which answered every use of both cathartic and emetic, the modern "physician" comes with a fever thermometer and a bottle of quinine. That the earlier way was the easier on the patients there can be but little doubt, for then it was either get well or bleed to death—in either case getting rid of the doctor for a time. Now the feeble are not so fortunate, for by the skill of the physician they neither get well nor get sick, but that indispensable individual they have with them always. After Dr. Brooks came Drs. Prosser, Riley, Henry Lingle, Hoover, Wakefield, Charles and James Pearson, Tucker, and those of the present time who are elsewhere mentioned in this work.

THE RAILROAD.

The only railroad at Orleans is the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago. This was built through the town in the winter of 1851-52, and was at that time called the New Albany & Salem Railroad. That was a time when railroads were comparatively in their infancy and ere many of the modern inventions were known that now hurry the commerce of a nation along with such impetuous velocity. The rails were of the old

fashioned flat bar kind, and a trip to Louisville in a half day was then thought to be swift traveling. To secure the road at Orleans the citizens gave \$40,000, all by private subscription, which, considering the time and size of the town, was a remarkably large amount. The largest donor to this sum was Benjamin Blackwell who gave \$3,000. Many others gave liberally, among whom was the firm of Bradley & Allen, at that time doing the largest trade, it is said, that was ever done in the town. On account of having this railroad, Orleans is the most important town in Orange County in a business point of view. Being the only station of any consequence it is the real outlet for nearly all the produce in the county.

ORLEANS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

Under this name a society was organized at Orleans in 1880. It is a stock company with a membership of sixty and shares at \$25 each. The objects of the organization were "to improve the breed of live stock and the quality of seed sown, to cultivate a spirit of rivalry or rather emulation among the farmers and mechanics, and to educate the people to appreciate the advantages of our goodly country and to make it blossom as the rose." Among the prominent and active founders were Benjamin F. Turley, Dr. E. D. Laughlin, Gen. W. T. Spicely, Newton Turley and John J. Lingle. The association has held four successful annual fairs, and the gross receipts for each year have been about \$2,500. It is in a prosperous and flourishing condition and bids fair to be one of the lasting and beneficial institutions of the county. The present officers are: S. R. Tegarden, President; J. T. Monyhan, Vice-President; Henry T. Allen, Treasurer; Henry Reed, Secretary, and G. T. Wright, Superintendent.

NEWTON STEWART.

The third town in the county, both in size and in business importance, is Newton Stewart, in the extreme south of Jackson Township near the county line, on the northwest quarter of Section 27, Township 1 south, Range 2 west. Patoka Creek flows by this town, and furnishes abundant water-power for the mills that have occasion to be built there. The grist-mill now in operation is owned by Samuel and Reuben Brown, who bought it in 1879. This is the same one built by the Fosters in 1856, on the site of the old Lewis Allen mill. It is now valued at about \$2,000. The town was laid out April 17, 1839, by William and Henry Stewart, at that time having sixty-eight lots, but in December, 1868, seventy-two lots were added, and are known as Shoulder's Addition. To their own name the Stewarts are said to have added the name of their birthplace in Ireland, making the full name of the town Newton Stewart. They were the first merchants of the place, and are said to have begun about 1835 with a stock of general merchandise. Stephen Elkins was their immediate successor, and remained in trade for some time. As

near as could be ascertained the following is a list of the merchants who have been in the town since that time: Dr. James Dillard, Henry Jordan, Henry Banks, John A. Wininger, Daniel Williams, Henry Critchfield, T. N. Braxtan, Foster Bros., Stewart & Edrington, Solomon Williams, John Foster, Wesley Shoulder, Thomas A. Fleming, Tillery & Gass, Stout Bros., Pritchard & Cadle, Frederick Wiedeman, William Roberts, H. H. Polson, Thomas & Burgess, Lindley & Stout, Campbell, Rhodes & Co., Dr. W. M. Brent, J. R. Simpson & Son, William T. Swift. At present there are two dry goods stores, one furniture store, one drug store, one grocery store and one blacksmith and wagon-shop by James F. Dillard.

The first physician was Dr. James Dillard, who came in 1839 and remained the balance of his life. Others have been: Drs. Thomas Polson and Josiah Brown, partners; Dr. J. E. V. Radcliff came in 1855 and remained for twelve years; Dr. Edmund Byon, Dr. John Courtney, Dr. Sylvester Brown, Dr. W. M. Brent, from 1870 to the present; Dr. Emanuel Smith, from 1870 to present. Drs. James Smith, Thomas Courtney and R. H. Hutchason have each been located at this place for a short time. Since the establishment of the postoffice these men have been Postmasters: Dr. Radcliff, Isaac Harmon, Solomon Williams, Dr. Dillard, Jeremiah Jacobs, William Roberts, H. H. Polson and E. B. Rhodes, the present incumbent. Mails arrive twice a week from Paoli, on Mondays and Fridays.

A Masonic lodge was organized here May 23, 1871, and is known as the Newton Stewart Lodge, No. 432. It had worked nearly a year prior to that time under a dispensation. The first officers were: John Courtney, W. M.; Washington Kellams, S. W.; and William Brown, J. W. These three with James B. Gass, Robert King, James N. Marlett, Jordan C. Marlett, William Parks, Robert Parks and James C. Stevens were the charter members. The lodge is in a flourishing condition, and has been prosperous ever since its organization, being now out of debt and owning a hall worth about \$1,000. Its present membership is thirty-six, and the officers are: David H. Stevens, W. M.; James A. Smith, S. W.; Henry Sutton, J. W.; James F. Dillard, Secretary; Jesse Tucker, Treasurer; Eli Jones, S. D.; Jesse Cope, J. D.; and J. C. Marlett, Tiler. The lodge of I. O. O. F., known as Patoka, No. 385, was established here on the 8th of January, 1872, with Kinder Parks, N. G.; James Dillard, V. G.; James F. Dillard, Secretary; J. W. Jacobs, Permanent Secretary; William Parks, Treasurer; and in addition to these were William Brent, Joseph R. Leonard and William S. Fisher as charter members. At one time this organization was one of the most thriving in the county, having as high as forty members, but owing to its members moving away it has lost much of its interest, and is now on the wane. There was also an Encampment here with about twenty members, but this is now defunct.

UNIONVILLE.

The town of Unionville is in the northern part of Greenfield Township, and is a flourishing little village of about 200 population. It was laid out some time prior to September, 1864, and is said to have derived its name from the circumstance of the two political parties uniting to raise a pole. At that time, as at present, the township was strongly Democratic, and some dispute arose as to which party should have the top of the pole as the more honorable place. This was finally determined in favor of the "old hickory," and thenceforth everything "went merry as a marriage bell." From this union of the parties the town has been called Unionville. It is said to have been laid out by the Teaforths, and is on Young's Creek, an addition being made in February, 1869. There is quite an extensive trade done at this place, and Frederick Gobble is said to have been the first merchant. This was probably late in the fifties or early in the sixties. His stock was not large, and was composed of such goods as country stores of those times kept. He also kept a distillery for some time, but quit that about the year 1868. In 1869 William R. Apple commenced doing a mercantile business with what was then counted a good stock of general merchandise, and for some time did a good trade. His successors have been Enoch Apple, Braxtan & Braxtan, Scott & Wolf, Gilliatt & Weeks, and Teaford & Apple, the last firm now doing a good trade with a full stock of goods. William B. Hill started another store in 1878, and is yet doing a prosperous business with a stock of dry goods, groceries, etc., usually kept in stores of this kind. Mayfield Bros. have recently opened a drug store here, and are having good success in their enterprise. Besides this Dr. W. B. Gilliatt does considerable business in the drug line of merchandise. Mrs. Paulina Bundy, in 1883, began her present flourishing trade in millinery goods. J. A. Weeks and A. McBride are the blacksmiths of the place, each having a shop of his own. Dr. Jacob Martin is said to have been the first physician of the place, coming in 1864, and after remaining about two years, with but little practice, he left. Dr. William D. Ellis located here in the fall of 1867, and has continued here ever since, enjoying a successful practice. Frederick Gobble, the first merchant of the place, began the practice of medicine in 1869 and continued until 1874, when he moved away. In the fore part of 1871, Dr. W. B. Gilliatt began the practice here, and has been actively engaged in it ever since that time. Besides these, Drs. Lomax and Hammond have done some practice in the country, although they never were citizens of Unionville. The churches of the town are two—the United Brethren and the Old School Regular Baptist. At this place there is a Post of the Grand Army of the Republic, organized in June, 1884, with twenty-eight charter members, and William H. Hobson as Commander. It is in a healthy and growing condition, and one of the strongest in the county. The name

of the Postoffice here is Young's Creek, and since its establishment these persons have been Postmaster: Frederick Gobble, W. D. Ellis, W. R. Apple, W. B. Gilliatt and J. A. Weeks. They receive mail twice a week from Paoli, on Mondays and Fridays. Williamsburg was laid out in December, 1842, by William McDonald, on the banks of Patoka Creek, in the northwest quarter of Section 15, Township 1 south, Range 1 west. At that time he owned the grist-mill there, and also a store. He did a prosperous business for some time. After him Levi Long and Jonathan Halmer were merchants there. This attempt to build a town was unsuccessful, and in a few years there was nothing left of it in a business point of view, and now exists only in name. It is the present place of holding the elections in Greenfield Township.

PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg, near the south boundary of the county, is said to have been named for a family who lived there named Pitman. This place is familiarly known among the citizens of the surrounding country as "Short Peg," but whence this unenviable appellation came is past finding out, even by the inquisitive historian. There is at this time a country store there owned by Patton, a grist-mill by Alonzo Bennett and a saw-mill.

ORANGEVILLE.

On the 14th day of June, 1849, Samuel Hicks, Harvey Denny and Nathaniel B. Wilson laid out a town on the southeast quarter of Section 6, Township 2 north, Range 1 west. This town, consisting of fifty-eight lots, was named Orangeville, and something of the spirit of its founders may be caught from the following stipulation placed in the record at the same time: "The proprietors of the said town of Orangeville do mutually covenant and agree that we and our successors in title forever will not make, sell or dispose of, or permit others to make, sell or dispose of spirituous liquors, except for medicinal or mechanical purposes, in or contiguous to the said town of Orangeville. For each day's violation of the above covenant the violator shall pay five dollars, as in any case of debt, upon the complaint of any citizen of said town of Orangeville, to be applied to the district school in which the said town of Orangeville is situated." The object aimed at by this agreement is indeed a commendable one, but whether or not such a contract would be binding on everybody "forever" is a matter of much doubt. Nevertheless, it is surely a harmless means to obtain a worthy end, and in this case it seems to have worked the desired effect, as there has never yet been a saloon or retail liquor establishment of any kind in the town. Long may Orangeville retain its present reputation for temperate and moral habits! It is situated at what is usually known as the "rise of Lost River," where the water springs from the earth at the foot of a large rock, affording a stream sufficient to be dignified with the name of river. A short distance below

this is situated the flouring-mill now owned by Samuel Hicks, one of the original proprietors of the town. The first mill here was built and owned by Jacob Shirley, probably as early as 1820, and it was operated by an undershot water-wheel. The building was made of logs, as was nearly everything else in the line of architecture at that date in Orange County. This mill has changed owners several times, but for several years has been controlled by Mr. Hicks at different times. The last time it came to his hands he changed the location and rebuilt, at the same time putting in new machinery, so that it can now be operated by either steam or water power.

About the year 1850 William P. Hobbs began doing the first trade in general merchandise that was ever carried on at Orangeville, and at nearly the same time was appointed the first Postmaster of the place. He continued in his business for about three years when he sold to Van R. Noblitt and Andrew Elrod, the former of whom has remained in trade there ever since. John B. Buskirk succeeded Mr. Hobbs as Postmaster, and since then John A. Ritter and Van R. Noblitt have held the office, the last since 1869 continuously.

There is at present a daily mail, and it is on the route from Mitchell to Jasper, going each way every day. The firms of Ritter & Buskirk, Buskirk & Collins, Noblitt & Buskirk, Davis & Brown and H. H. Polson & Son, have all, in their turn done the leading trade of the place. Lewis Webb had a drug store about 1876, and Dr. Ritter also kept a full line of medicines for several years. Asbury Knight kept a sort of huckster shop here for a short time.

Harrison Woods was the first blacksmith and after him Richard Pruett and many others. Robert Knight is the present "Village Blacksmith," and he finds but little time to repose in the shade of any spreading chestnut. John Whittington followed wagon-making for several years, and used to turn out two-horse wagons for \$15. Of course there were others at higher prices, but then people were not so proud nor wealthy either, and a \$15 wagon was good enough for most folks. George Faucett also worked at this considerably in early times, and Dr. Ritter now has a wagon that he says was made by Faucett nearly sixty years ago.

Dr. John A. Ritter, one of the prominent and respected citizens of the county, was the first physician at Orangeville, where he settled in 1850, and has ever since been in the active practice of his profession. Other physicians here have been Dr. A. L. Goodwin, Dr. Charles Reed, Dr. Elias Albertson, Dr. Charles M. Riley and Dr. Carter, the last coming in 1856, and has ever since then been associated with Dr. Ritter.

A lodge of Odd Fellows, No. 113, is located here. It was organized June 30, 1852, at Orleans, with M. L. Deal, J. B. Wilson, Edward Barr, W. L. Vancy and L. S. Coffin as petitioners. The following were the

charter members: John Baker, William C. R. Kemp, George Clark, Jeremiah Reed, Thomas W. Knox and John G. Huff. Sometime after this the lodge was changed to Orangeville, where it has been successful, owning the building in which they meet, and have over \$1,000 at interest, and a present membership of twenty-five. There was also a lodge of the Patrons of Husbandry that flourished here for a while during the period when that organization was in its glory.

VALEENE.

Within the bounds of Southeast Township there is but one town. This is Valeene, located a little west of the center, on the southwest quarter of Section 10, and the northwest quarter of Section 15, Township 1 south, and Range 1 east. It was laid out April 10, 1837, by John Hollowell, Sr., and John Hollowell, Jr., who at the same time donated Lot No. 21 to the public for school purposes. The first store in the township is said to have been kept by Samuel Stalcup, one and a half miles east of Valeene, at his residence, about the year 1836. He soon after sold to Isaac Roach who moved it to Valeene making the first store of that place. Since then the following persons have been doing a general merchandise trade there: William Wellman, Irvin Polson, John Briggs, John Maxedon and Dr. Lee Hazlewood, partners, Joseph Ferguson, Thomas Maxedon, Reed Stalcup, J. W. Montgomery & Co., Albert Montgomery & Co. and J. W. Sloan, these last two being now in business. The earlier merchants were compelled to haul all their goods from Louisville by wagons, but since the building of what is known as the Air Line Railroad, all goods are shipped to Marengo on that road, and thence carted to Valeene. The postoffice was established about the year 1840, with William Holaday as the first Postmaster. Since then William Wellman, William Stalcup, Henry Smith, John Walton, John Maxedon, Pearson Maxedon, J. W. Montgomery and J. W. Sloan have held that office, the last-named gentleman being the present incumbent. The first postal route that brought mail to Valeene was from Leavenworth to Paoli, which continued until November, 1882, and since that time has been brought from Marengo on the Air Line. On account of the prevailing good health, physicians have been rather shy of this town. Dr. Lee Hazlewood, now one of its honored and respected citizens, was the first doctor that located there, coming in the spring of 1841. Dr. John C. Dyer came in 1852, and after a few months left, as did Dr. Goodwin in 1873. Dr. Robert Maxedon practiced here from 1873 to 1875. Dr. George R. Hazlewood began practice in 1879 in company with his father, and has remained with him ever since.

A lodge of Odd Fellows, known as Valeene Lodge, No. 558, was organized here in 1879. Its first officers were: J. W. Montgomery, N. G.; Pearson Maxedon, V. G.; S. S. Murphy, Secretary; Robert Wood, Treas-

urer; Lee Hazlewood, R. S. N. G.; G. R. Hazlewood, L. S. N. G.; Isaac Free, R. S. V. G.; Emanuel Smith, L. S. V. G. These six persons appear as charter members: J. W. Montgomery, S. S. Murphy, Emanuel Smith, Pearson Maxedon, Robert Wood and Joseph Bird. The lodge has been prosperous and has about forty members at present.

LANCASTER.

The town of Lancaster is situated in the northwest part of Northeast Township, on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad. It was laid out in October, 1851, by David S. Lewis and Isaac Edwards on both sides of the railroad, and has a total of thirty-eight lots. North, High, Railroad and Water Streets run east and west, while Lost River, Walnut and Leavenworth Streets run north and south. It is on the northeast quarter of Section 26, Township 3 North, Range 1 east.

The first store here was kept and owned by the founders of the town, Messrs. Lewis & Edwards. This was about the time of completing the railroad. The building at that time answered the purpose for both store, railroad depot and warehouse. These men did a good trade for some time, and after changing hands several times the store was discontinued. About the same time the Postoffice was established there, with Spencer Smith as Postmaster. His successors have been but two—A. C. Dowd and the present incumbent, Henry Mahan. Soon after the railroad was built here, Frank Moore and Benjamin Turner formed a partnership and for a year or so did quite an extensive mercantile trade. Mr. J. G. Reed succeeded Moore & Turner, and in 1855 or 1856 sold out to Messrs. Lee & Hardman, who sold to A. C. Dowd, and he to Mr. Henry Monyhan, who is still there and pursuing a prosperous business, and is agent for the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad. In 1875 or 1876 Mr. J. G. Reed put in a stock of general merchandise at Lancaster and has continued there ever since. The first blacksmith was probably James Hostetler, but since his day several have been there. Mr. John H. Mathew is now engaged in that trade. A saw-mill was put up here about 1852, by Tegarden & Forester, and about five years later a grist-mill was added, and for about ten years did a considerable custom grinding, and then gradually died out.

FRENCH LICK.

The town of French Lick was laid on the second day of May, 1857, by William A. Bowles. It consisted of seventy-seven lots on Section 3, Township 1 north, Range 2 west. A "public ground or avenue" was donated "for school or township purposes, where suitable buildings shall be erected thereon by the public." On the authority of Dr. Ryan, it is said that a store was kept here as early as 1813, by Charles & Hungate, although it was probably but little more than a supply store for ammunition and such necessities as were kept in the neighborhood of early

military stations of that day. Dr. Bowles was interested in the development of the place, and early became one of its merchants. About or prior to the time of laying out the town a postoffice was established here, but after a few years it was discontinued until 1865, when Dr. Ryan re-established it there and was himself made Postmaster. This position he held for seventeen years, when H. E. Wells was appointed in his stead and occupies that office. The store that probably does more business than any other one in the county is now at this place, and is owned by Mr. H. E. Wells. He keeps a full assortment of general merchandise and has no opposition. This was the voting place for old Southwest Township, as it is also for French Lick.

NEW PROSPECT.

New Prospect, also in French Lick Township, was laid out September 4, 1836, by Nathan Pinnick, on the east half of Section 27, Township 2 north, Range 2 west. It is situated at the junction of French Lick Creek and Lost River, and on the new Albany and Vincennes turnpike. The auction of lots occurred on the 5th of September, 1839. Lost River was at that time navigable for ordinary river craft to the mouth of Lick Creek, about one mile farther up the stream, and where there were two grist-mills in operation for several years, one of which is now known as the Grigsby Mill. A postoffice has long been established here, and the place was formerly a very good trading point.

Lick Creek is another postoffice in the eastern part of the township, kept by Mr. George W. Campbell. He is also doing a thriving trade in dry goods and general merchandise.

CHAMBERSBURG.

The land upon which this village stands, the southeast quarter of Section 15, Township 1 north, Range 1 east, was purchased from the Government by Samuel Chambers, September 13, 1821. Mr. Chambers had bought the southwest quarter of the same section, July 28, 1815. On the southwest part of the southeast quarter of the above section, Samuel Chambers, owner and proprietor, assisted by Thomas Newlin, County Surveyor, laid out a total of 207 lots in the month of September, 1840, and named the village thus founded in honor of himself—Chambersburg. Prior to that period it had had no particular name, though there had been a store and blacksmith-shop and possibly other business interests there for many years before. As early as 1822 Mr. Chambers erected a small log store building on the present site of the village, in which he placed about \$600 worth of a general assortment of goods which he had bought at Louisville, Ky., the stock comprising, among other things, dry-goods, groceries, hardware, notions, etc. He also opened a harness and saddlery shop, which he conducted in connection with his store, and also opened a tavern. He also engaged in business at the county seat, and

thus had "several irons in the fire," not the least important being his occupation of the office of Representative and later of State Senator. Soon after this store was established Robert Paschal opened a blacksmith-shop there. Here it was that many of the early settlers bought their plows, axes, etc., and obtained their repairs of farm implements. Late in the twenties James Woolly erected a building and began to manufacture wagons, which were ironed at the shop. A postoffice was secured about 1830, Samuel Chambers being the agent. The brick house of Mr. Chambers was built about this time. This was the village prior to 1840. As soon as the lots was laid out and offered for sale, and as soon as it became apparent that a village in earnest was to grow there, residents began to appear and industries spring into life. Col. John Murray opened a small store. The turnpike had been completed the year before, and extensive travel westward created the necessity of a village at that point. The tavern was crowded. Solomon Donner soon opened a blacksmith-shop. George Moore opened a carpenter-shop. John G. Cadle opened a general store. R. S. Dillinger commenced blacksmithing. Henry Stewart also began to sell goods. Dr. Greer Hazlewood located in the village and is there yet, with a good practice, and the good will of all. Liness Campbell sold goods in the town for a time, as did also Daniel Dwyer, James Kirkwood, Moore & Pritchard, Nathan Hollowell, Lancaster Trublood, Wood and Ira Boyd during the last war, Thomas & Burgess and others. The present merchant is J. T. Wolf. W. G. & C. F. Chambers built a saw-mill in the town about 1857, but soon sold out to Montgomery & Chenoweth, who erected a grist-mill. After a few years this mill was conveyed farther down the creek. Daniel Dwyer was the Postmaster, in 1840, and Dr. James Kritzer was the first resident physician. The population has not exceeded 150.

MILLERSBURG.

There is no regularly platted and laid out village within the present confines of Stampers Creek Township. Millersburg, situated a little north and east of the center of the township, has long been the headquarters for business. The first store was started here about the year 1833, by Greenup Miller, for whom the place has since been called. He remained in trade some three or four years. Since his time a man named Rogers, True & Moss, True & Duncan, then Duncan alone, Gilliland & Polson, Ulrich Sailer, and Polson & Pickens have succeeded each other in the order named; the last firm being the one at present engaged in the merchandise trade at this little place. They are doing a large trade, and in connection deal largely in produce of various kinds. Their stock is valued at about \$2,000. Ulrich Sailer was a merchant here for over seventeen years. About the year 1840 William Mahan opened a store on the Mahan farm, about two miles west of Millersburg, which

he continued about five years, with a good assortment of goods. He sold out to John Jackson, who, after remaining a while longer sold out, and the store at that place was discontinued. The only postoffice is at Millersburg, called Stampers Creek. It was established about the year 1851, with Seth M. Stone as Postmaster. His successors have been George C. Duncan, Nancy R. Duncan, Ulrich Sailer, and the present incumbent, Dr. James Baker. Until July 1, 1884, a mail was received twice a week from Paoli, but at that date a daily mail began, the route being from Campbellsburg, in Washington County, on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad. In the year 1845, two men, Davis and Dillard began doing a blacksmith trade at this place, which was continued for some time, but since their day no one has attempted the business there.

CHAPTER VII.

BY WESTON A. GOODSPEED.

MILITARY HISTORY—THE OLD MILITIA SYSTEM—THE COMPANY FOR THE MEXICAN WAR—THE MUSTER ROLL—THE WELCOMING BARBECUE—PUBLIC SENTIMENT IN 1861—EXTRACTS FROM RESOLUTIONS, EDITORIALS AND SPEECHES—THE CALL TO ARMS—THE FIRST VOLUNTEERS—WAR MEETINGS—COMPANIES—SKETCHES OF THE REGIMENTS—RECRUITS—THE FIRST DRAFT—DISLOYALTY—THE RAIDS OF HINES AND MORGAN—ADDITIONAL ENLISTMENTS—LAST CALL—SUMMARY OF MEN FURNISHED—BOUNTY AND RELIEF—SOLDIERS' AND LADIES' AID SOCIETIES—OTHER INTERESTING ITEMS.

THE county of Orange had but little if any to do with wars prior to that with Mexico, in 1846-47. The county, or rather the territory now comprising the county, contained a few settlers at the time of the war of 1812-15, and what was done will be found, so far as known, in another chapter of this volume. After that, for the greater portion of time until the last war, militia organizations existed in the county and annual or other musters were held. As early as 1813, while the present Orange County was attached to Washington County, Zachariah Lindley and John McVey were Captains of militia companies. In 1817 the Thirteenth Regiment, Indiana Militia, was organized in Orange County, with the following officers: Zachariah Lindley, Colonel; John Pinnick, Lieutenant-Colonel; J. G. Clendenin, Major; Jacob Condra, William Brooks, John Rigney, Peter Benjamin, Samuel Dougherty, John Scott, Daniel Weathers, John Hill, William Blair and Ezekiel Riley, Captains. Lindley remained Colonel for five or six years or longer. After this the militia organizations can not be traced. Many of the leading men of the county were at some time commissioned officers. J. G. Clendenin, and perhaps

others, was commissioned Brigadier-General. In later years the organization of the county militia was merely nominal, and the musters were little better than farces, owing, doubtless, to the prevailing sense of security from danger from enemies.

ORANGE COUNTY IN THE MEXICAN WAR.

The war with Mexico in 1846-47 brought out more than a full company from Orange County. On the 13th of May, 1846, President Polk called for volunteers, and soon afterward in response to this William A. Bowles, Trustin B. Kinder, William T. Spicely, John Murray and others, began the formation of a company in the county. The organization was completed some time in June, and the following officers were elected: William A. Bowles, Captain; T. B. Kinder, First Lieutenant; W. T. Spicely, Second Lieutenant; John Murray, Third Lieutenant. Soon after this the company assembled at Paoli to march to New Albany, where the Second Regiment, to which they were assigned, was being organized. The boys in bright new uniforms were drawn up in front of the residence of the Captain, and were there presented with a beautiful banner in behalf of the county by one of the Doughertys, it is said Capt. Bowles replied in a short eloquent speech, pledging the lives of his company for the preservation of the national flag. Lieut. Kinder, a talented young lawyer, delivered a speech of considerable length and of great strength. He declared that he would leave his bones to bleach on the sunny plains of Mexico rather than see his country's flag dishonored and trailed in the dust. Lieut. Spicely also delivered a speech to the same effect. The company, then, in wagons and on horseback, started for New Albany, being escorted some distance from town by the brass band of Paoli, and a large delegation of sorrowing relatives and friends, some of whom continued on to New Albany. The Company became B, of the Second Regiment, Indiana Volunteers, and at New Albany Capt. Bowles was promoted to the Colonelcy of the regiment, and was succeeded as Captain of Company B, by T. B. Kinder. In July the regiment started for Mexico. An account of the service of this regiment will be found in another part of this volume. The roll of the company at the date of muster-in cannot be given. The following is the roll June 23, 1847, at the time of muster-out: William T. Spicely, Captain; John Murray, First Lieutenant; John Gullett, Second Lieutenant; D. S. Lewis, Third Lieutenant; John Hungate, Augustus G. Brooks, James H. Vandever, and Abner Dougherty, Sergeants; Eli McDonald, Albert Mayfield, Christian P. Leatherman and Christopher C. Shore, Corporals. Privates—David A. Apple, John Allen, John R. Allen, William Burks, James Blackburn, John Brown, Robert W. Bolton, Thornton Burgess, William Cook, Patrick Cosgrove, Martin Cutsinger, James Cobble, Alexander Conklin, G. Dougherty, Abe Dover, Epaulette Dufriend, James Dooley,

Irwin Drake, Charles Edwards, Henry Edwards, Martin Gobble, Daniel Hulmstutter, John Hulmstutter, Samuel Harris, Samuel Hostetler, B. N. Hostetler, H. B. Hawkins, William Henson, Edward W. Hollowell, Nelson Johnson, Squire Kesterson, Joshua Y. Lewis, John R. McGhee, Elihu McDonald, Elias F. Moyer, James Moyer, William Morgan, Francis N. Noblitt, James M. Pinnick, Elijah Pinnick, Josephus Pounds, Jonathan Palmer, Elisha Pruett, Jacob Quinlan, Hiram Russell, W. J. Shelton, William Scarlett, John A. Smith, Eli Stalcup, Oliver M. Throop, Angel Tillery, George H. Tyler, Samuel VanCamp and Benjamin Walker. The following were killed at Buena Vista: Capt. T. B. Kinder, John T. Hardin, Joseph Lafferty, Arthur Massey, David McDonald, John Shultz and Joseph H. Harrison. The following died of wounds or disease: James H. Edwards, James H. Smith, David W. Johnson, Wesley Edwards, John Robertson, Benjamin Taylor, William Goldsmith. The following were discharged, probably for disability: William Warren, Robert Dougherty, Henry Harrison, Joab Burt, Enos Evans, Alexander Keith, Harvey Morris, Clement McDonald and John P. McDonald. At the battle of Buena Vista Capt. Kinder was dangerously wounded, and was placed in ambulance which started for the rear, but was upset in one of the many ravines on the battle-field. Here the wounded Captain was killed by the Mexican Lancers. His body was brought to Paoli where it was publicly received by a large assemblage at the court house, and was then conveyed to Indianapolis, the former home of the young soldier, for interment, being also publicly received by a large throng of citizens at Orleans on the way. John T. Hardin was killed by a spent ball just as the battle was over. Another company of this regiment was partly raised in Orange County, an account of which will be found in Part V.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT IN 1860-61.

A strong political sentiment prevailed in Orange County for one or more years next prior to the Rebellion of 1861-65. The citizens were aware of the differences which bitterly divided the North and the South, and took sides according to their education, sympathy, location or conscientious belief. The great majority of the people of the county stoutly denounced any interference whatever on the part of the North with the institution of slavery, many Republicans being of that opinion. The sprinkling of Abolitionists was ridiculed without stint. It was soon developed that many of the citizens believed in the right of secession—believed that the Union was simply a convenient confederacy and that each State was sovereign and could withdraw at will when her citizens deemed that by so doing she was bettering her condition. On the other hand the great majority of all parties in the county was opposed to a dissolution of the Union. As soon as the Southern States, led by South Carolina, began to enact ordinances of secession and make preparations

to set up a separate government, the question of the constitutional right of coercion became for a time the all-absorbing topic. In November, 1860, the able editor of the *American Eagle*, H. Comingore, said through his paper :

"It does appear to us that our Southern neighbors are acting rather hastily—notwithstanding they have great cause for complaint. They should wait and see what course Lincoln intends to pursue. If it is his determination to carry out the ultra-Republican doctrines against the South, it will then be time enough for them to take steps for a separation of the Union."

This was perhaps the prevailing sentiment in the county. The majority of the citizens were of Southern origin, had relatives and pecuniary interests in the South, believed in State sovereignty, the right of secession and the right of slavery, and had for years opposed that Northern faction which had advocated the abolition of slavery. In this view they were highly determined and conscientious. The *Eagle* of December 27, 1860, said:

"We are satisfied that the citizens of South Carolina have acted rather hastily in passing their secession ordinance. They should have waited the action of the efforts now making in Congress to secure the rights of the Southern States."

The paper, as an exponent of the views of many in the county, broached and discussed the subject as to what Indiana, particularly the southern portion, should do in the dilemma—whether she should go with the South in case of a dissolution of the Union, or remain with the North. On the 17th of January, 1861, a large mass meeting of the citizens was held at Paoli to consider the state of the country. Theodore Stackhouse was made President of the meeting; John H. Campbell and David Hudelson, Vice Presidents; J. N. Riley, John Frazer and H. Comingore, Secretaries. Prayer was offered by Rev. J. B. Ramsdell, and the following committee was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting: J. B. Buskirk, Dr. J. A. Ritter, John Frazer, Jonathan Lindley, W. Proctor, Rev. Ramsdell, William Holaday, N. Willis, W. F. Mavity, John A. Lane, W. W. Wells and S. Foster. While this committee were preparing their report, patriotic speeches were delivered by Rev. Ramsdell, A. J. Simpson, T. Stackhouse, D. S. Huffstutter, Dr. S. Dill, F. Wilson, M. S. Mavity, et. al. The sentiments of the orators were loyalty to the Government, and the fervent hope that the Union might be preserved with the rights of all factions undisturbed. The resolutions prepared by the committee were read and unanimously adopted by the representatives of all political factions of the county. They recommended that the Crittenden Resolutions be adopted as the basis upon which all differences might be amicably adjusted; affirmed that the laws and the Constitution must be sustained and enforced, and favored a State

Convention to determine what course Indiana should pursue. Great enthusiasm and harmony prevailed. A similar meeting was held at Livonia, and was largely attended. On the 15th of February, 1861, a similar meeting was held at French Lick, a large crowd assembling from many miles in all directions. Rev. Samuel G. Hamilton was President, and A. J. Rhodes, Secretary. Resolutions were reported by W. A. Bowles, David Livingood and Reuben Cox, Committee, stating that this was a white man's government, regretting the severance of the Union, and hoping that it might be restored; opposing the coercion of the Southern States, and expressing sympathy for the South in the perversion of the Constitution by the President of the United States. The meeting was strongly divided over these resolutions, and a warm discussion ensued. Soon after this Mr. Bowles challenged any person in the county to publicly debate with him the question of the right of slavery from a Bible standpoint, he to affirm. So far as known, the challenge was not accepted.

THE COMMENCEMENT OF HOSTILITIES.

The news of the bombardment and surrender of Fort Sumter created great excitement in the county, and brought out expressions of all shades of opinion from ultra-Abolitionism to ultra-Secession. Many of the citizens were unfavorable to coercion, and so stated. Others were for immediate war. Some were in doubt as to the best course to pursue. All or nearly all were opposed to a permanent dissolution of the Union. Many opposed any interference with slavery. Some thought the South right; others the North. A revolution in opinion was undergoing. The crisis in political opinion had been reached, but still many hesitated, not wishing to make a mistake on so vital a question. Soon a decided stand was made in favor of the raising of volunteers for the preservation of the Union. Steps were immediately taken to raise a company of home guards at Paoli, and perhaps elsewhere, to insure the security of life and property at home. On the 25th of April, the *Eagle* said: "We have contended from the start against a civil war, and shall continue to advocate that policy to the end. If the South should make an attempt to invade the North, we will be found as ready as any man to repel the invasion." The same issue also said: "We are opposed to war being made upon the Southern States by the North, and we are just as strongly opposed to the South making war upon the Northern States. * * We sincerely hope and trust that it may not be necessary to use force on either side." The same issue said: "On Tuesday an American flag with the word Union, and each State represented by a star was put up on the public square. It is a neat flag and pole, to which nobody will object." The issue of May 2, said: "A number of our young men have joined a company of horsemen at Bedford to go into the service of the State." L. B. Cogswell and A. Ebling were Captains of the home guards at Paoli—one of

a horse company and the other of a foot company. Night watches were instituted at Paoli and Orleans to be in readiness for any emergency which might threaten the towns or citizens.

THE FIRST VOLUNTEERS FOR THE WAR.

It is said that the first troops from Orange County to get into the United States service went south about the middle of May and joined a loyal Kentucky regiment. Their names and numbers cannot be given. The first considerable number of men who left the county for the service was raised in the vicinity of Orleans, and left for Cincinnati to join the United States service about the 20th of June. There were twenty-five or thirty of them, under the command of Thomas N. Davis. A number of them returned when it was found difficult to get into satisfactory regiments. Those who remained there were Hugh Langford, Alfred Smith, E. H. Talbot, J. K. McPherson, John Hall, John A. Lee, John Donavan, W. H. H. Wright, C. A. Smith, G. W. Harrison, H. B. Martin, Gilbert Heart, J. H. Nitsman, Samuel R. Tegarden, R. E. Marygoes, W. C. Fitts, J. M. Waldrip, Christian Clayton and J. F. Gotzell. What became of these men cannot be stated definitely.

UNION MASS MEETINGS.

On the 15th of May, after the citizens had had time to deliberate since the fall of Fort Sumter, an enormous Union meeting of the citizens of Orange and Washington Counties was held at Livonia. William R. Wible was made Chairman, and E. P. Huston, Secretary. John I. Morrison spoke for over an hour with the most fiery loyalty. Revs. McCann, Hutchinson and Barr followed him in addresses of like loyalty and eloquence. The Committee on Resolutions, A. McPheeters, William Guthrie, W. F. Patton and E. L. Stalker, reported a long series, expressing the determination to stand by the old flag, declaring that no State had the right to secede—that such an act was treason, asserting that the South was responsible for the war, approving the prompt and decisive action of the Government, and the arming of the militia, and expressing gratification at the quick response from the loyal States to the call for volunteers. This was one of the strongest and most loyal meetings of the war.

COMPANIES OF HOME GUARDS.

Soon after this H. T. Braxtan issued a call for about thirty volunteers for the company of Capt. Sheeks, then forming at Mitchell. About this time, also, a rifle company was organized at Paoli, and uniforms were obtained. In several places throughout the county hickory poles were erected, up which were run the stars and stripes, usually amid loyal cheers. The parties were uniting to preserve the Union. Early in June a large meeting of all parties was held at Paoli, where appropriate resolutions were adopted expressing sorrow for the death of Senator Douglas.

In June two companies of home guards (afterward the Indiana Legion) were organized in Orange County, and mustered into service—one company being at Orleans and the other at Orangeville. The officers of the Orangeville Company were: John A. Ritter, Captain; Theodore Stackhouse First Lieutenant; Thomas B. Ware, Second Lieutenant. The Orleans Company was officered as follows: William T. Spicely, Captain; Charles Jenkins, First Lieutenant; Arthur W. Gray, Second Lieutenant. Both companies were mustered into the State service June 26.

VOLUNTEERS FOR THE TWENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

During the latter part of June and the early part of July, from the home guards or militia organizations, two full companies were raised in the county for the Twenty-fourth Regiment which rendezvoused at Vincennes, under Col. A. P. Hovey. One company was mainly raised in and around Orleans, and the other in and around Paoli, though men were secured from all portions of the county. W. T. Spicely led the movement at Orleans, and Solomon Dill at Paoli. War meetings were held at these two towns and at Valeene, Chambersburg, Orangeville, French Lick and elsewhere. At these meetings orators would inflame the patriotism of the young men, in fiery and eloquent addresses, and beautiful ladies would pass the fatal enlistment-roll around. At Orleans about fifty of the old citizens pledged themselves to care for the families of volunteers in the company of Capt. Spicely. Great interest was felt throughout the county for the companies of Capts. Spicely and Dill. In the short space of a week and a half or two weeks, both companies were raised and fully organized. The officers of the company at Orleans were W. T. Spicely, Captain; Charles S. Jenkins, First Lieutenant; A. W. Gray, Second Lieutenant; and the officers of the Paoli Company were Solomon Dill, Captain; John W. Tucker, First Lieutenant; S. H. Southwick, Second Lieutenant. Capt. Spicely's company left Orleans for Vincennes, July 10, 1861, and was given a public and touching farewell by the citizens. Good advice was given the boys in public addresses, and responses were made by members of the company. Two or three days later Capt. Dill's company left Paoli for Vincennes, going via Orleans and Mitchell. A large crowd of town and country folk assembled on the public square at Paoli to see the boys off. The occasion though enthusiastic was sober and sorrowful. Ah, it was hard to see the dear boys go. There were brothers and fathers and husbands and sons there—some going away forever, brave, valient, beloved, to die amid the cypress or magnolia swamps of the "Sunny South," or perhaps to return with empty sleeves or broken constitutions. Good-byes and kisses were exchanged amid bitter tears and passionate embraces, and with colors flying and drums beating, away the company went. The *American Eagle* of July 18 said "No county in the State made up two companies of volun-

teers and sent them into camp in a shorter time than our county did. From the best information we can get, over 300 men have volunteered from our county."

SKETCH OF THE REGIMENT.

Capt. Spicely's company became G of the Twenty-fourth Regiment, and Capt. Dill's, Company B of the same regiment. Both companies were mustered into the three years' service on the 31st of July, 1861, and with their regiment started for St. Louis, Mo., on the 19th of August. The regiment joined Gen. Fremont's forces and moved into the interior of Missouri, where it remained until February, 1862, when it joined the troops at Fort Donelson. It reached Paducah one day after the surrender of Fort Donelson, thence moved to Fort Henry, and later moved with Gen. Grant's army to Pittsburg Landing. At the battle of Shiloh it was hotly engaged, losing many officers and men including its Major, John Gerber. Col. Hovey having been promoted Brigadier-General, he was succeeded by W. T. Spicely, of Orleans. This was May 14, 1862. In May and June the regiment participated in the siege of Corinth and after the evacuation moved to Memphis, and in July to Helena, Ark., where it remained during the succeeding winter, participating in sundry expeditions. In the spring of 1863 it joined Grant's army and moved with Hovey's division of the Thirteenth Corps, in the campaign against Vicksburg, engaging in all the battles and skirmishes, including the battles of Port Gibson and Champion Hills. In the latter battle it distinguished itself for its daring charges on the enemy. It was actively engaged in the trenches before Vicksburg during the siege from May 19 to July 4. After this in August it moved to New Orleans by boat. In the fall of 1863 it did duty at New Iberia, La., and later at Algiers, near New Orleans, where January 1, 1864, it "veteranized," and soon afterward was granted a furlough. During the year 1864, the regiment occupied various points in Louisiana, and while at Morganza in December was consolidated with the Sixty-seventh Regiment, the new organization retaining the designation of the Twenty-fourth Regiment. In January, 1865, it moved to Barrancos, Fla., remaining there until the movement against Mobile in April, in which it participated, fighting near Blakely, assaulting the enemy several times and first placing the Federal colors upon the rebel works. After this it moved to Selma, Ala., and thence to Galveston, Tex. On the 16th of July, 1865, it was re-organized as a battalion of five companies. The other five companies, consisting of the older soldiers, were mustered out of the service and sent home, being publicly received at Indianapolis. The battalion remained in the service until early in 1866.

COMPANIES FOR THE THIRTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

The *American Eagle* of August 15, 1861, said: "H. L. Williams and others are now engaged in getting up a third company for the war.

The officers of the company will not be elected until after it is made up. We understand that half of the company is ready." At this time also, Lieut. Wheeler, of Bartholomew County called for recruits in Orange County. By the 25th of August the company of Capt. Williams lacked only about fifteen men of being full, and at this time the officers were elected as follows: H. L. Williams, Captain; T. D. Potter, First Lieutenant; William Leonard, Second Lieutenant. Soon after this the remainder of men necessary were obtained, and on the 31st of August the company left the county for New Albany to join the Thirty-eighth Regiment. Wheeler's company was quickly formed, and the following officers were elected: W. C. Wheeler, Captain; George W. Webb, First Lieutenant; John P. Southern, Second Lieutenant. Wheeler's company became A of the Thirty-eighth Regiment, and Williams' company I of the same. They left the county about the same time, and were mostly mustered in on the 17th and 18th of September, 1861. Sixteen or eighteen men joined Company I later, and were mustered in October 4.

SERVICE OF THE THIRTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

The Thirty-eighth Regiment, to which these companies were assigned, entered the three years' service, and on the 21st of September, 1861, moved to Elizabethtown, Ky. The fall and winter were passed at Camps Nevin and Wood, on Barren and Green Rivers. In February, 1862, it moved with Buell's army against Bowling Green and Nashville, reaching the latter place March 6. On the 25th it moved to Franklin, thence to Columbia, thence to Shelbyville, and while at this point moved several times against Morgan's cavalry. On the 13th of May the regiment skirmished the enemy near Rogersville. On the 29th of May it moved toward Chattanooga, arriving on June 7, then returned to Shelbyville, and soon moved to Stevenson, and to Decherd, where it remained from August 17 to the crossing of the Tennessee River by Bragg, then fell back to Nashville, and later to Louisville. It participated in the campaign through Kentucky, and fought gallantly at Perryville, losing twenty-seven killed, 123 wounded and seven prisoners. On the 2d of November it moved to Bowling Green, where it was placed with the First Division of the Fourteenth Army Corps. Early in December it moved to Nashville, and later to near Murfreesboro, where, on the 31st of December, 1862, and the 1st and 2d of January, 1863, it participated in the galling battle of Stone River, losing fourteen killed and eighty-six wounded. It camped at Murfreesboro. and later moved toward Chattanooga, skirmishing hotly at Hoover's Gap, losing one killed and fifteen wounded. On the 19th and 20th of September, 1863, it was desperately engaged at bloody Chickamauga, losing nine men killed, fifty-nine wounded and forty-two missing. It then returned to Chattanooga, but late in November took part in the engagements of Lookout Mountain

and Mission Ridge. The winter was passed at Rossville, Ga., and at Chattanooga; and at the former place the regiment "veteranized" December 28, 1863, and January 3, 1864, started home on "veteran furlough" reaching Indianapolis on the 9th with 360 men and officers. Late in February it took the field at Chattanooga, thence moved to Tyner's Station in March and Graysville in April. On May 7 it started on the Atlanta campaign, and participated in all the engagements on that famous march, losing a total of 103 men, killed, wounded and missing. At Jonesboro, the regiment carried the rebel works in a charge. The color-bearer was shot as he planted the colors inside the rebel works, and Lieut. Redding seized them and carried them through the day. Early in October it moved after Hood as far as Gaylesville, Ala., and in November started on the "march to the sea." On the 5th of February, 1865, it started from Savannah northward through the Carolinas, participating in all the battles of note as at Bentonville. Later it moved to Raleigh, and, after Johnson's surrender, to Richmond and on to Washington. It was then transferred to Louisville, Ky., and after a time was mustered out July 15, 1865. Indianapolis was reached July 18, with about 600 men, where the boys were given a public reception by Gov. Morton and others. They were then discharged.

THE FORTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

In September and October, 1861, Dr. J. A. Ritter, William Charles and others raised a company for the Forty-ninth Regiment. The following became the officers: John A. Ritter, Captain; William Charles, First Lieutenant; Elijah T. Pinnick, Second Lieutenant. Late in September, 1861, the company moved to Jeffersonville, where it became Company G of the Forty-ninth Regiment. It was mustered into the service November 21, and on the 11th of December marched with its regiment into Kentucky, the regimental colonel being John W. Ray. A camp of instruction at Bardstown was occupied on the 13th. January 12, 1862, the regiment started for Cumberland Ford, arriving February 15, and remaining until June. Here the regiment suffered terribly from the ravages of disease. March 14, part of the regiment skirmished at Big Creek Gap and assisted in trying to take the Gap, but failed. June 18 it occupied Cumberland Gap, the day after the evacuation by the rebels. Here the regiment remained until September 17, and then moved northward toward the Ohio River subsisting mainly on green corn. After sixteen days of marching it reached Greenupsburg, Ky., and October 3 marched to Oak Hill, Ohio. Here it was refitted and then marched into West Virginia on the Kanawha. It then returned and embarked for Memphis, arriving November 30. December 19, it embarked for Vicksburg, reaching Chickasaw Bayou December 26, and engaging in the destructive five-days' battle which followed, losing forty-six men killed

and wounded. The movement proving a failure, the troops were removed to Milliken's Bend early in January, 1863, and thence moved against Arkansas Post, the Forty-ninth assisting in the reduction. It returned to Young's Point, assisted in digging the canal, remained until April 2, then started with Grant's army for the rear of Vicksburg, fighting May 1 at Port Gibson, May 16 at Champion Hills, May 17 at Black River Bridge, May 22 in the bloody assault on the works about Vicksburg, and assisting in the siege of the last named city. After the surrender the regiment moved to Jackson and took part in the seven-days' fight there. It returned to Vicksburg, and August 10 embarked for Port Hudson, thence moved to New Orleans, and was there assigned to the Department of the Gulf. It participated in the expedition up the Teche, going as far as Opelousas. It then returned to New Orleans, and December 10 embarked on transports for Decroe's Point, Tex., arriving on the 14th. It then moved to Indianola, and February 3, 1864, one hundred and sixty-seven men and four officers re-enlisted. In March the regiment moved to Matagorda Island, and April 19 embarked for Alexandria, La. to re-enforce Bank's army. It skirmished with the enemy until May 13 and then moved to New Orleans, and soon afterward (early in July) coming home on "veteran furlough." After this it moved to Lexington, Ky., and September 7, 1865, to Louisville, where on the 13th of the same month was mustered out of service. The next day it reached Indianapolis with 261 men and 17 officers and was soon discharged.

VOLUNTEERS FOR THE FIFTIETH REGIMENT.

In September and October the enlistment of men in the county was rapidly pushed. Cyrus L. Dunham had been commissioned Colonel of the Fiftieth Regiment to be raised at Seymour. Col Dunham was a strong Democrat, and aided by John Hungate and others succeeded in raising a full company, mostly in the western part of the county, the men coming largely from the Democratic party. War meetings were held under the stimulus of fiery speeches, and soon the requisite number of men were secured. The men were mustered in as Company F of the Fiftieth Regiment on the 1st of October, and on the 1st and 5th of November, 1861, with the following officers: John Hungate, Captain; B. F. McClintock, First Lieutenant; Isaac A. Craig, Second Lieutenant. The regiment moved into Kentucky late in 1861. The regimental sketch will be found elsewhere in this volume.

THE FIFTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

In January and February, 1862, another company was raised, mostly in Orange County, by W. R. Reeves, Mereda McDonald, John Vestal, W. T. Cloud, and others, the men coming mainly from in and around Orleans. The men were at first designed for the Fifty-second Regiment, but later became Company K, of the Fifty-third, and were officered as fol-

lows: Wiley R. Reeves, Captain; Mereda McDonald, First Lieutenant; William T. Cloud, Second Lieutenant. About two-thirds of this company, or perhaps, three-fourths, were raised in Orange County. The men were mustered in February 24, 1862, and the regiment under Col. Walter T. Gresham, moved from New Albany to Indianapolis, where it did guard duty at Camp Morton until March 15, when it moved to St. Louis, thence to Savannah, Tenn., and on April 15 joined the army moving toward Corinth. After the evacuation of Corinth it moved to La Grange, thence made expeditions to Holly Springs and elsewhere, then moved to Memphis, and in September to Bolivar, and then toward Corinth, and October 15, fought at Hatchie, where it crossed the bridge on fire and charged the rebel lines. It marched with Gen. Grant's army into Mississippi, then returned to Moscow, Tenn., and soon marched to Memphis. In April, 1863, it moved with the Third Brigade of the Fourth Division of the Sixteenth Army Corps to Young's Point, thence to Grand Gulf, thence returned to Young's Point and Chickasaw Bluffs, and joined the army besieging Vicksburg. Here it bore an honorable part, and after the surrender moved to Jackson and participated in the movements there. It then returned to Vicksburg, thence moved to Natchez where it remained three months. In September it moved with the Seventeenth Army Corps into Louisiana, capturing a fort and damaging the enemy. It returned to Vicksburg and remained there until February, 1864, when it moved on the Meridian campaign. At Hebron 383 men "veteranized." After "veteran furlough" it went to Vicksburg, and June 6 joined Sherman's forces at Ackworth, Ga., and then participated in the subsequent engagements of the Atlanta campaign. June 27 it assaulted the enemy at Kenesaw Mountain; July 5 it fought at Nickajack Creek; July 20 it fought at Peach Tree Creek, and July 22 before Atlanta bore an honorable and conspicuous part. It suffered severely at Atlanta—its Colonel, Jones, being killed. It pursued Hood, and later marched to the sea. It then marched northward through the Carolinas, and after Johnson's surrender, moved to Raleigh, Richmond, thence to Louisville, Ky., where it was mustered out July 21, 1865. It then marched to Indianapolis and was publicly received July 25 by Gov. Morton and other State officers, and by Maj.-Gen. Sherman who was present. It was then discharged and the boys came trooping home.

THE FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

During the late fall of 1861 and the early winter of 1861-62 about half of a company was raised in the vicinity of Valeene and Chambersburg by W. H. Wellman, Thomas Riley, James N. Murphy, William Churchill and others for the Fifty-ninth Regiment, which rendezvoused at Gosport, Ind. The men were mustered in at Gosport, December 2, 1861; February 13, 1862, the regiment moved to New Albany. During

its term of service it participated in the following movements: Siege of New Madrid, Mo., the capture of 5,000 prisoners at Tiptonville, expedition to Fort Pillow, siege of and skirmishes around Corinth and pursuit of the enemy, expedition to Ripley; battle of Corinth, October 3 and 4, 1862; pursuit of Price to Hatchie; sundry expeditions—one to Yazoo River in March, 1863, the Vicksburg campaign, fighting at Forty Hills, Raymond, Champion Hills, Jackson, Big Black River, and the bloody assaults on the fortifications of Vicksburg, where it suffered severely, losing 126 men, killed and wounded; in September, 1863, moved up the river; fought at Mission Ridge, November 25; veteranized at Huntsville, Ala., January 1, 1864; enjoyed the veteran furlough; took the field again April, 1864; did guard and provost duty in Tennessee until November, 1864, and then marched with Sherman to the sea, and then through the Carolinas, and finally to Washington City. It was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 17, 1865. It was publicly received at at Indianapolis, July 18, and was then discharged.

THE SIXTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

But little effort was made during the spring and early summer of 1862 to raise volunteers for the war. The call of July, 1862, for 300,000 men for nine months, and the call of August 4, 1862, for 300,000 men for nine months, stimulated new enlistments, and war meetings were held throughout the county. The draft threatened for September, and afterwards fixed for October 6, together with offers of bounty was sufficient to bring out the troops. In July and August a little more than two full companies were raised for the Sixty-sixth Regiment, which rendezvoused at New Albany. Company D, except about seven men, was wholly from Orange County, and was officered as follows: John W. Payne, Captain; John Mills, First Lieutenant; James M. Hobson, Second Lieutenant. All of Company E, except about ten men, was raised in Orange County, the officers being: F. C. Bivins, Captain; Shadrach B. A. Conder, First Lieutenant; William Maple, Second Lieutenant. There were fifteen from the county in Company A, twelve in Company B, and a few in other companies. The men were all mustered in August 19, and the same evening the regiment, yet incomplete, marched southward to oppose Kirby Smith who had invaded Kentucky. It moved to Lexington, and on the 23d of August marched to Richmond, Ky., where on the 30th, it participated in that disastrous engagement, losing the greater portion captured. The men were paroled, sent to Indianapolis, and soon rendezvoused again at New Albany. The remainder of the regiment reached Louisville September 10. The entire regiment, November 18, was transferred to Indianapolis, was duly declared exchanged, and December 10 again took the field at Corinth. Here it remained a part of the First Brigade of Dodge's Division until

August 18, 1863, when it moved to Collierville, where Companies B, C, D, E, G and I engaged the enemy October 11, 1863. It reached Pulaski Tenn., November 11, where it remained until the spring of 1864, and then with the Second Division of the Sixteenth Army Corps started April 29 for Chattanooga to join Sherman at Dalton, Ga. It then participated in the Atlanta campaign, fighting at Resaca, Lay's Ferry, Rome Cross Roads, Dallas, Kenesaw, before Atlanta (July 22) and Jonesboro. At Eastport it was transferred to the Fifteenth Army Corps. It reached Rome, Ga., September 27, and from November 15 to December 21 marched across Georgia to Savannah. It then moved through the Carolinas, and after Johnson's surrender reached Washington City May 24, 1865. Here it was mustered out June 3 and sent to Indianapolis, arriving June 12, and all except the recruits were discharged. The recruits were transferred to the Fifty-Ninth Regiment, and were mustered out July 17, 1865, at Louisville.

RECRUITING IN THE AUTUMN OF 1862.

Early in September, 1862, about a dozen men left the county as recruits for Company A, of the Thirty-eighth Regiment. In August a dozen men joined Company G, of the Forty-ninth, and a few Company K, of the same regiment. About fifteen joined Company F, of the Fiftieth Regiment, in September and October. The work of enlistment was well done, and at the time of the draft of October 6, 1862, only two townships—Greenfield and Jackson—were deficient, while the other townships, almost all, had a surplus, so that Orange County was in reality ahead of her quota. A few men from the county went into the Fourth Cavalry (Seventy-seventh Regiment), and a few more entered the Eighty-first Regiment, all prior to the draft of October.

THE NINETY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Almost an entire company was raised for the Ninety-second Regiment in the vicinity of Newton Stewart, but really became H of the Ninety-third, with the following officers: William T. Swift, Captain; John W. Parks, First Lieutenant; Wesley Shoulders, Second Lieutenant. The men were mustered in at Madison, August 20, 1862, and on the 9th of November moved to Cairo, Ill., thence to Memphis, thence to near Oxford, Miss. Late in December, it moved to La Grange, Tenn., thence to Corinth, thence to near Memphis, where it did guard duty. About the middle of March, 1863, it sailed to Helena, and then to Duckport, La. It then participated in the movement on Vicksburg. Its first fight was at Jackson, Miss., where it lost 3 killed and 7 wounded. It moved back toward Vicksburg, and in assaults on that place lost 3 killed and 14 wounded. It then moved in the expedition to prevent Gen. Johnston from assisting the enemy in Vicksburg, but returned upon the surrender of the latter place. It then participated in the investment of Jackson,

losing one killed and three wounded. After various movements it skirmished the enemy October 17, near Brownsville, Miss. It remained at Vicksburg, Memphis and other points, skirmishing several times, until May, 1864. On the 1st of June it started on the Gun Town expedition, and encountered the enemy at Brice's Cross Roads. After a hot fight, the regiment was driven rapidly back, with the loss of 13 killed, 56 wounded and 184 prisoners. The remainder of the regiment reached Memphis June 12. July 15, another fight was had at Harrisburg, Miss., where the enemy was repulsed, and on the way back to Memphis several skirmishes ensued. It then moved up the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, to Little Santa Fé, Kan., thence moved to St. Louis, thence (November 14) to Nashville, Tenn. Here on the 15th and 16th of December, 1864, it participated in the battle of Nashville. It joined the pursuit, and later selected winter quarters at Eastport, Miss. Early in February, 1865, it went by water to Dauphin Island, Ala., thence to Danby's Mills, thence to Spanish Fort, in the investment of which it was actively engaged. Early in April it moved to Fort Blakely, which was carried by storm. On the 20th, Montgomery, Ala. was reached. It moved to Selma, thence to Gainesville, at which place it was ordered home. It was mustered out at Memphis, Tenn., August 10, 1865, and August 11 was given a public reception at Indianapolis. Companies I and K remained with the recruits in the service until October, 1865.

THE DRAFT OF OCTOBER, 1862.

By the 19th of September, 1862, the status of Orange County was as follows: Total militia, 1,453; total volunteers, 1,023; total exempts, 313; total conscientiously opposed to bearing arms, 19; total volunteers in the service, 992; total subject to draft, 1,121. James W. Webb was Draft Commissioner; S. H. Glenn, Provost Marshal, and E. D. Laughlin, Surgeon. On the 20th of September, 1862, Jackson Township was deficient fifteen men, and Greenfield five, but as they were permitted to continue volunteering until the day of the draft, October 6; it is probable that Greenfield at least cleared herself and probably Jackson also. At least but very few, if any, were drafted in the county on this occasion. It will be seen that up to this time the county had furnished more than a regiment of men for the war, and about 1,000 men were then in the service. Orange County need not be ashamed of that record.

DISLOYAL SENTIMENTS IN 1863.

After the draft of October, 1862, only a few men left the county for the field until the summer of 1863. A few men—half a dozen—entered the Eighty-first Regiment. There were no calls for troops, and the county and country settled down to await events. From the commencement of the war more or less disloyalty prevailed in the county. Treasonable secret societies had been organized, and a feeling of insecurity

had been slowly created. As time passed the sentiment became more and more bitter until neighbors became estranged, and fights more or less bloody occurred. Public meetings were often disturbed, and more than one church society was hopelessly divided on questions of politics. The year 1863 was dark in the county. Numerous desertions from the army made the outlook dark to those who favored the continuance of the war. Letters urging the soldier-boys to desert were written from the county, and no doubt often accomplished their object as concealment from arrest was solemnly promised. The following is an extract from one of these letters:

"I would love to see you, and if you will take my advice, I can see you, and that is this—desert and leave the army for there is no honor in it. Now——, I do hate for any of my connection to fight to free the negroes. I would rather they would desert and go to the South. Just come home and I will see that you sha'n't be caught, for there are plenty of Copper-heads here, and they wont let them take you. I want you to write to your cousin and tell me when you dare to leave the army and I will have a place fixed for you to hide in. Be sure you come without fail."

This letter and others of a similar character were severely denounced by the editor of the *American Eagle*. He brought forward the strong point that by such letters friends and relatives were advising their loved ones to violate a law that would cause them to be shot, in case of their arrest. Many deserters, however, came to the county and were concealed. About the middle of June, 1863, a squad of soldiers arrested three deserters in the southwestern part of the county, but on the way to camp one escaped. The enrolling officers in June were threatened. It was evident that the treasonable societies were armed and that they regularly drilled under competent leaders. The commission of crime became frequent. It was evident that the county was over-run with criminals—probably refugees from the South. The gathered crops of, in most cases, strong union men, were occasionally burned. Men of this class were warned, in threatening letters, to leave the county. The better class of citizens of the county of all political opinions lamented these acts and denounced the perpetrators, and took active steps for their arrest and conviction.

THE RAID OF THE REBEL CAPT. HINES.

Some time in May, 1863, a portion of the rebel Gen. Morgan's command, numbering about sixty men, under Capt. Thomas H. Hines, crossed into Indiana from Kentucky, about eighteen miles above Cannelton, and started northward toward Paoli, to pick up as many fresh horses as possible, and otherwise do damage to the country. For some distance he managed to pass himself and men off as Union Federal troops sent out to arrest deserters, and had no difficulty in exchanging his broken-down horses for fresh and strong ones, giving vouchers upon the Federal

authorities at Indianapolis for the difference between the value of the horses. On the second day out, however, his actual character and mission became known, and the news of his raid spread like a prairie fire throughout southern Indiana, and armed and resolute men assembled to pursue him, oppose him and capture him. He moved rapidly over the country, protecting his flanks by scouts thrown out. Valeene was reached on the second day, and here some unsuccessful opposition was met from the citizens. They moved on toward Paoli, but upon arriving within sight of the town and learning that preparations had been made to give them a warm reception, made a detour to the west and passed around the town, taking horses as they went, and upon reaching a point five or six miles northeast of the town, encountered about fifteen armed citizens who were on their way to protect Paoli, and who were captured and plundered. Two others met soon afterward were likewise treated, and one showing opposition was shot and mortally wounded. The rebels now concluded it was time for them to be getting back to Kentucky, and accordingly started southeastwardly toward the Ohio River at a rapid rate. They passed through southwest Washington County, near Hardinsburg and Fredericksburg. Becoming aware that they were being pursued by a large force of minute men, they pressed on with all haste toward Blue River Island, where boats were to be ready for their crossing. This was prevented, however, by the activity of the pursuit, and nearly all the enemy were captured on the island, Capt. Hines and a few others only escaping. A few were killed and wounded. As soon as the presence of the enemy became known in Orange County, great excitement prevailed, and prompt steps were taken to repel the intruder. About 100 men were immediately assembled and started in pursuit. These men of Orange County were the first to cross to the island and demand the surrender of Hines and his command.

THE RAID OF THE REBEL GEN. MORGAN.

In July the county was again thrown into intense excitement by the news that the rebel Gen. Morgan was marching upon Paoli with a large force, plundering and burning as he went. Two companies of minute men were hastily organized, and July 10 were mustered into the State's service. They became Companies E and I of the One Hundred and Twelfth Regiment, and were officered as follows: Company E—Thomas N. Collins, Captain; Samuel Ryan, First Lieutenant; Samuel Hostetler, Second Lieutenant. Company I—Solomon Moore, Captain; William J. Johnson, First Lieutenant; William E. Scott, Second Lieutenant. The regiment, under Col. Hiram F. Braxtan, moved from Mitchell to Seymour; thence to North Vernon, which place it held against Morgan's forces. It then moved to Sunman's Station, and soon afterward to Indianapolis, where, July 17, it was mustered out of the service, Morgan having left the State.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Under the six months' call of June 15, 1863, the county furnished very few if any men. Under the call of October, 1863, about one hundred men were raised for the Thirteenth Cavalry (One Hundred and Thirty-first Regiment), sixty of them being in Company F, the officers being: William P. Coffin, Captain; James Jones, First Lieutenant; S. M. Stockslager, Second Lieutenant. The most of the Orange County men were mustered in in January, 1864. The regiment was fully completed in April, 1864, and under Col. Johnson left Indianapolis on the 30th for Nashville, Tenn., dismounted and with infantry arms. The last of May it went to Huntsville, Ala., and in this vicinity skirmished several times with the enemy. The most of the regiment went to Louisville in October, to draw arms and horses. Before this could be done the regiment was ordered to Paducah, to assist in repelling Gen. Forest, and upon its return was fully equipped as a cavalry organization. It then reported at Nashville, and soon was ordered to Lavergne to watch Hood. Here they were cut off on the line of retreat, and then reported to Gen. Rousseau, under whom they fought at Overall's Creek, Wilkinson's Pike and twelve different skirmishes, losing an aggregate of sixty-five men killed and wounded, and two missing. Only about half of the regiment was in these movements, though the other half was at the battle of Nashville in December. Soon after this the men were re-armed and remounted. February 11, 1865, the regiment embarked for New Orleans, but disembarked at Vicksburg, but later continued on to New Orleans. It then moved to Mobile Bay and participated in the movements on Mobile. On the 17th of April it started northward, reaching Columbus May 22, and then soon moved to Macon, in the vicinity of which it took charge of enormous quantities of stores, etc. June 6 it returned to Columbus, and remained there until late in the fall, when it marched to Vicksburg, and was there mustered out November 18. It was publicly received at Indianapolis, November 25.

RECRUITING EARLY IN 1864.

Under the three calls of February, March and April, 1864, for an aggregate of nearly 500,000 men, about twenty-five volunteers were sent to Company B, and as many more to Company G, of the Twenty-fourth Regiment. About a dozen were sent to Company F, of the Fifty-ninth, and about twenty to Companies A and I of the Thirty-eighth Regiment. About a dozen were sent to the Sixty-sixth Regiment, and probably more than twenty to various other regiments. Thirty-five men raised in the county were assigned to Company K, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Regiment, 100 days' service, the officers being: John R. Freed, Captain; E. Patrick, First Lieutenant; J. S. Harrold, Second Lieutenant. These men were mustered into the service May 26, 1864, and were sent with their regiment to Tennessee, where they principally did guard duty during the term of service.

VOLUNTEERING, DRAFTING, RECRUITING, ETC., LATE IN 1864 AND EARLY IN 1865.

In September, 1864, about ten men were sent into the One Hundred and Fortieth Regiment. These were raised under the call of July 18, 1864, for 500,000 men for one, two and three years. The enlistment of men was very slow. The county's strength had been fully tested during the early years of the war, and the people remaining were willing to let the law take its course, trusting that the draft would strike others than their loved ones. In October, 1864, quite a heavy draft occurred throughout the county, the exact number being unknown, but probably over 100. After the draft those drafted were given an opportunity of redeeming themselves by volunteering, which many no doubt did. The quota was thus nearly or quite filled. Under the last call of the war for volunteers (December 19, 1864, for 300,000 men for three years) but little effort was made to raise men until it was seen that the Rebellion was tottering on the bloody brink of the "last ditch." Then there was quite a rush, especially by the stay-at-homes, to get into the army in order to share in the honor and glory. About thirty men in January and February, 1865, entered the One Hundred and Forty-fourth Regiment, about twenty entered the One Hundred and Forty-fifth Regiment, and over 100 men drafted, volunteers or substitutes, entered the Fifty-third Regiment from October, 1864, to March, 1865. The men under the call of December 19, 1864, were not raised without a third draft for the county in March, 1865, but by the 14th of April, 1865, when all efforts to raise volunteers in the State were abandoned, the county had a surplus over all former calls of sixty-one men. The result in the county under the calls of February, March and July, 1864, and the responses to the draft of October, 1864, prior to January 1, 1865, is shown by the following table:

TOWNSHIPS.	Quota under call of February 1, 1864.	Quota under call of March 14, 1864.	Quota under call July 18, 1864.	Total of quotas and deficiencies.	Credits by voluntary enlistments.		Credits by draft.	Total credits by enlistments and draft.		One year.	Three years.	Surplus.
					New recruits.	Veterans.						
Orangeville	15	6	18	39	28	5	6	39	12	27	....	....
Orleans	34	14	33	81	86	30	....	116	....	116	35	35
Northwest	11	4	14	29	17	2	11	30	12	18	1	1
French Lick	19	7	23	49	33	15	1	49	2	47	....	....
Jackson	16	6	17	39	26	2	11	39	18	21	....	....
Greenfield	24	10	27	61	41	2	19	62	23	39	1	1
Paoli	53	21	49	123	146	33	....	179	....	179	56	56
Stampers Creek	15	6	14	35	22	5	8	35	13	22	....	....
Southeast	30	12	32	74	61	19	....	80	....	80	6	6
Northeast	19	8	23	50	35	5	11	51	16	35	1	1
Totals	236	94	250	580	495	118	67	680	96	584	100	100

The enlistments from December 19, 1864, to January 1, 1865, under the call of the former date have been counted in this table. The number is not known, but was not probably as many as the surplus above shown of 100 men. The county managed in some way at each call for men to fill her quo a. If it could not be done by volunteering, it was done by hiring white or colored substitutes, or through the draft. From January 1, 1865, to April 14, 1865, at which last date efforts to raise troops in the State were abandoned, the following table shows the result:

TOWNSHIPS.	Second enrollment.	Quota under call of December 19, 1864.	Surplus December 19, 1864.	Total of quotas and deficiencies.	Credits by voluntary enlistments.		Credits by draft.	Total credits by enlistments and draft.	One year.	Two years.	Three years.	Surplus.
					New Recruits.	Veterans.						
Orangeville	74	10	...	10	9	...	1	10	9	1	...	...
Orleans	162	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Northwest	39	4	...	4	4	...	...	4	4	...	...	...
French Lick	112	8	...	8	...	...	8	8	8	...	...	...
Jackson	58	12	...	12	...	...	12	12	12	...	...	...
Greenfield	112	19	...	19	8	...	11	19	19	...	...	...
Paoli	253	...	35	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	36
Stampers Creek	68	12	...	12	11	...	1	12	12	...	1	...
Southeast	145	2	...	2	5	...	...	5	5	...	...	3
Northeast	91	12	...	12	...	...	12	12	12	...	...	...
Totals	1114	79	57	79	37	1	45	83	81	1	1	61

SUMMARY OF MEN FURNISHED BY THE COUNTY.

It is impossible to give the exact number of men furnished by the county for the war, but the approximate number can be given. On the 19th of September, 1862, the county was credited with having furnished 1,023 volunteers for the war. As she afterward filled all her quotas, either by voluntary enlistments or by draft, the approximate number of men furnished can be found. Her quota under the June call of 1863, was not less than fifty men, and her quota under the October call of 1863 was 186 men. All these were furnished. Her quota under the call of February, 1864, was 236; under the call of March, 1864, was 94, and under the call of July, 1864, was 250. Under these three calls aggregating 580 men, the county actually furnished 680 men or a surplus of 100. Her quota under the last call of the war, December 19, 1864, was 136, but this number was reduced by surpluses to 79 men, which the county furnished together with a surplus of 61. It is also certain that the county furnished at least 150 men for the war who were not placed to her credit, but left and entered regiments and companies raised elsewhere. Adding the numbers 1,023, 50, 186, 680, 79, 61 and 150, the grand total of 2,229 is obtained as the approximate credits of the county.

Of course each man has been counted as often as he enlisted, which in some cases was three times. This is an excellent showing for the county.

COUNTY BOUNTY AND RELIEF.

As early as July 8, 1861, the County Commissioners were called upon to make an appropriation out of the County Treasury for the support of soldiers' families, and the following is the action taken: "Whereas, sundry petitions having been presented asking an appropriation by the Board from the county treasury, for the benefit of the families of those who have or may volunteer in the service of the United States as soldiers to be applied as necessity may require: it is the opinion of the Board upon due consideration, that there is no law authorizing such an appropriation, therefore the Board has no authority to make such appropriation, and this cause is dismissed." This action seems to have been annulled, as in September 9, 1861, the Township Trustees were directed to obtain the names of all families likely to suffer from the absence of husband, father, etc., in the army, and to report the same to the County Board. On the 23d of September, the Board appointed for each civil township one person to superintend the distribution of relief fund to needy soldiers' families. The following were these appointments: Paoli Township, Hiram Trueblood; Northeast, George Trimble; Orleans, Thomas B. Walker; Orangeville, John A. Ritter; Northwest, L. D. Laferty; French Lick, W. W. McCracken; Jackson, James N. Marlett; Greenfield, John B. Kendall; Southeast, William Holaday; Stampers Creek, William Gilliland. These Superintendents were directed to furnish needed articles to the soldiers' families, and report the same to the County Board. Prior to June, 1862, there was thus paid out \$433.91. This good work was continued as needs required during the war, and for several years afterward. The table below will show the total amount thus paid out.

So far as can be learned, the first bounty offered by the county for volunteers was under the October call, 1863, for 186 men. December 25, 1863, the County Board "Ordered, that the Auditor of Orange County issue as extra bounty, an order on the Treasurer of said county for the sum of \$100, payable one year after date, with interest from date, to each volunteer, not exceeding 186, who shall be accepted and sworn in as a soldier in the service of the United States, and be credited to Orange County upon the call for 300,000 men, now made by the President of the United States, to assist in suppressing the present Rebellion: Provided, however, that said Auditor shall not issue said orders until said volunteers shall produce and file in this office, the certificate of his Captain or Colonel, that said volunteer has been so accepted, sworn in and entered the service in good faith." The following table taken from the Adjutant General's Reports exhibits the bounty and relief paid by the county:

	Bounty.	Relief.	Miscellaneous.
Orange County.....	\$19,220	\$1,976 75	\$31
Paoli Township.....		500 00	...
Northeast Township.....	2,475	100 00	...
Orleans Township.....		700 00	...
Orangeville Township.....	3,000	1,600 00	...
Northwest Township.....		500 00	...
French Lick Township.....		300 00	...
Jackson Township.....		300 00	...
Greenfield Township.....		300 00	...
Southeast Township.....	1,750	500 00	...
Stampers Creek Township.....	3,491	600 00	...
Totals.....	\$29,936	\$7,376 75	\$31
Grand total.....	\$37,343 75		

OPPOSITION TO THE CONTINUANCE OF THE WAR.

During the latter part of the war a strong sentiment in opposition to its continuance was developed in the county. This sentiment came from the best classes of people, was conscientious, earnest, and was due to the close relations with the South, whence such people had come. Many residents of the county had been born and raised in the South, were familiar with her customs and laws, respected her institutions, and had a warmer love for her interests, naturally so, than for those of the North. It is then no wonder that they should show warmer interests for Southern people than for Northern people. This state of affairs led during the latter part of the war to the opposition mentioned. The conspiracy whose avowed object was the separation of the Northwestern States from the Union, if not actual assistance to the South, took a strong hold on Orange County, principally through the influence of one of the most prominent, intelligent and magnetic of the resident Southern sympathizers. This able man, Dr. William A. Bowles, who had often represented the county in the State Legislature, became, it is said, a Major-General in the secret order of the Sons of Liberty or Knights of the Golden Circle, in which organization he wielded a powerful influence. In 1864 he, with other leaders in different parts of the State, was arrested and taken to Indianapolis and was there tried for certain public acts and was sentenced to death. The sentence was approved, the day of execution fixed and preparations were made to carry the sentence into effect, when, through the earnest solicitations of Gov. Morton and other prominent men, the sentence was commuted to imprisonment in the Ohio Penitentiary at Columbus. After a time he was pardoned and sent home.

SOLDIERS' AND LADIES' SOCIETIES.

No definite statement can be made concerning the amount of relief furnished by ladies' or soldiers' aid societies. That several societies of

this kind were organized in the county is certain, as is also the fact that supplies of bandages, lint, clothing, dried fruits, provisions, etc., were sent to the hospitals and to the camps of the home boys. The facts in detail cannot be given, however, as no record was kept. Such a society was organized at Paoli and another at Orleans, and likely several were organized in the country at populous localities.

CHAPTER VIII.

RELIGIOUS HISTORY OF THE COUNTY—THE CHURCHES OF PAOLI WITH AN ACCOUNT OF THEIR FORMATION AND GROWTH—THE CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS AND THE NAMES OF MEMBERS AND MINISTERS—THE CHURCHES OF OTHER TOWNS—THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS OR QUAKERS—THE ORGANIZATION AND GROWTH OF SUNDAY SCHOOLS—CIRCUITS, DISTRICTS, CONFERENCES OR MISSIONS—COUNTRY CHURCH SOCIETIES—INTERESTING ANECDOTES AND REMINISCENCES.

THE Methodist and the Presbyterian Churches of Paoli were organized about the same time, not far from the year 1820. It is probable that religious services were held in the town before that date, as early, doubtless, as 1817, though the most reliable accounts, in the absence of trustworthy records or authentic records of any character, fix the date of permanent organization at about the year 1820. But little can be given of the early existence of the societies. Meetings were held in the old stone court house. Circuit riders from the older localities began to preach in that edifice as soon as it was ready for occupancy, about the year 1818-19. Soon sufficient interest was aroused and the Methodists effected an organization. Among the earliest members were Edward, John and Reuben Moore and their families, Edward Millis and family, David Stucker, John Kiger, Benoni and Elizabeth Jackson, John Throop, Sr., who, it is said, was virtually the founder of the church, his house being the stopping place for years of the circuit riders who supplied the society; he it was who instituted the first Sunday-school in the church and stood at its head for years; Joel and Edward Kearby and their families, Giles C. Smith, Lewis F. Wilson, James Craig, Levi Gifford, Mrs. James Collins, Samuel Morgan, James Dishon, Adam Fulton, Rev. Draper Chipman, the Depews, Ruth McVey, George Meacham, Anderson Meacham, Marian Coffin and several of her sons, Louisa Campbell and others whose names are forgotten. The society has been in existence since 1820. The names of the early ministers cannot be given. In 1837 G. C. Smith, Lewis F. Wilson, William Higgins, John T. Throop, Sr. and Henry Shirley were Trustees of the church and Rev. James Balee was pastor in charge. In March, 1837,

Thomas Pitts sold to these Trustees for \$50, Lot 181 in Paoli. David Osborn was one of the Trustees in 1838. Henry Miller and Edward Kearby were Trustees in 1840. G. C. Smith was a lawyer, but he relinquished that profession and adopted that of the ministry, and served the society for several years. Benjamin Polson was a Trustee in 1840. It was about this time that the society received several large accessions through the medium of revivals. In about 1841, the land across the creek south of town was fitted up and used as a camp-meeting ground. Here it was that for four or five years annual camp-meetings of about one month's duration each, were held. Many outsiders joined, and many of them afterward "backslid." The meetings were very interesting. It is said that one of the ministers had remarkable lung power, and on any still, clear evening in autumn could be heard shouting the anathemas of the church for a distance of over two miles up and down the valley of Lick Creek. Among the ministers early in the forties and late in the thirties, were Revs. Guthrie, Kemp, McIntire, Whitten and others. Among the later ministers were Chipman, Powell, Rose, Trainer, Layton, Ames, Jackson, Cornelius, Chapman, Bell, Schwartz, Jones, Tellee, Schamahorn, Eller, Webb, Wells, Miller and the present pastor, N. E. Boring. Revs. Guthrie, Chipman and others held revivals of long duration and great success. Over fifty converts joined under the former. In later years Schamahorn held the largest revival, probably, in the history of the church. About seventy-five joined, and at one time about sixty were "sprinkled" by the pastor. This was doing work for the Lord by wholesale. The society met in the court house until the old church was built in about 1838. The building was about as large on the ground as the present structure, but was higher, and was constructed of lumber furnished largely by donation from Methodists, Presbyterians and outsiders. Judge Simpson, a Presbyterian, gave the equivalent of several hundred dollars toward the church. The structure was erected by all with the understanding that the two denominations then in town—the Methodists and Presbyterians—should alternately occupy it. During the forties the Methodists secured exclusive ownership of the house, which was used by them until the present building was erected in 1880 at a cost of about \$3,000, including furniture and lot. The dedication took place July 31, 1880, the Rev. Joseph S. Wood officiating. The society is in a prosperous condition, and owns a comfortable parsonage.

The Presbyterian society at Paoli was organized fully as early as that of the Methodists. It is said by one of the oldest members of the organization that this society was organized before the Methodists. Rev. William Martin, a very able man for that day, and a Christian of deep piety, had visited Paoli as early as 1818, where he had preached to the few resident families. Soon afterward, possibly 1819, certainly as early

as 1820, he formed a small class, and thus laid the foundation of Presbyterianism in Paoli. Among the very first members were John H. Campbell, Mrs. Eleanor Campbell, Dr. Shields, Joseph Potts, Mrs. Meriam, and several of her family, John G. Clendenin, Mrs. Eliza Brown, who afterward became Mrs. Wise, of Vincennes, Mrs. Helen Lewis, three or four members of the Liggett family, Elder James Clemmons, John Fraser, A. J. Simpson, T. V. Thornton, Mrs. Payne, Mrs. Dougherty, the Misses Parker, several members of the White family, Elder David Hudelson, Elder John Springer, several of the Cook family, Mrs. H. T. Moxley, Mrs. T. N. Braxtan, Mrs. Woolfolk, Miss Mary Braxtan, William H. Hudelson, Mrs. Judge Pearson, Martha and Mary Dougherty and others. The Trustees of the church in 1843 were Thomas V. Thornton, John G. Clendenin, Arthur J. Simpson, Daniel Dayhuff and Cornelius White. At this time meetings of the society were held in the seminary; but steps were taken to build a church, as, a short time before this, the Methodists had obtained absolute control of the old building. The contract for building a frame church was let to William H. Harmon for \$750, of which amount \$250 was to be paid in corn, wheat, potatoes, etc. This building is yet in use. Several stated to the writer that this church was built about the year 1850, and as no records were accessible, the date of erection is in some doubt. John R. Simpson says it was built about 1841-43. As stated above, the venerable William Martin was the founder of the society, and its pastor for many years. It is stated also, that Rev. Martin taught one of the first schools in Paoli. Rev. Mr. Hart was probably Rev. Martin's successor. Rev. Mr. Ennis came later, as did Rev. J. T. Martin, and since have been Revs. Aubee, J. G. Williamson, John McCrea, Samuel Barr, and Francis Simms, the last pastor. The society is now without a resident pastor. John Lyle Martin, a nephew of William Martin, was an early minister of the society. He was a man of high natural talent, and became eminent in the ministry. He afterward went to China in the interest of his church, and is there yet. He is a noted linguist, a profound student of biblical lore, and is the American authority on all Chinese questions. He often, in his earlier ministrations, visited the Paoli society and there gave evidence of his power in sermons that are yet green in the hearts of his congregation. This society has had numerous revivals. Late in the thirties the eminent President of Hanover College held a revival at Paoli, and secured about thirty new members, among whom were T. V. Thornton, A. J. Simpson, and others of equal prominence. Later, in the forties, another was held on which occasion about fifty joined. This minister, whose name is not remembered, possessed great personal magnetism and unusual forensic power. In one of his strongest sermons he told the story of a boy brought up by a loving Christian mother, and described with thrilling effect the efforts made by the mother to prevent her gifted boy from

wrecking his bright and promising life in sin, drunkenness and crime. He pictured the profligacy of the boy, and the tears and sleepless nights of the mother, and when his congregation were wrought up to the highest pitch, he hesitated for a minute and then leaning forward exclaimed in an intense whisper that went to every heart, "That boy was I." The effect upon his congregation was electrical, and when he grandly described how, by the grace of God, his mother had rescued him and brought him back to Christianity, and dedicated his life to the service of the Master, half his congregation were shouting or in tears. It was at this revival that the Doughertys, the Parkers and others joined. Later revivals have been held, but not so noted.

The Baptist Church of Paoli was organized in May, 1868, the first members being Mary A. Wallace, Margaret Wallace, Lorinda Wallace, A. J. Dickey, Sr., Belinda Dickey, Mary Clancy, Louisa C. Potter, Henry Dickey, L. B. Cogswell, Elizabeth Cogswell, John Jones and E. J. Jones. Since then the following have joined: M. E. Cogswell, Catherine Dickey, Joan Lingle, John Dixon, Huldah Pro, Elizabeth Pro, Nancy A. Hunt, Martha Dickey, Lydia A. Dickey, Deborah Dickey, David Clancy, Carrie Wallace, Ellen Guy, B. F. Holaday, Eli Holaday, Margaret H. Dickey, Mary J. Dickey, A. J. Dickey, Jr., George W. Beswick, Harriet Beswick, Annis Beswick, Ary Beswick, Sarilda Holtsclaw, Samuel Dalton, George Pinnick, Mary Merrill, Angeline Gaustine, James Jones, Eliza Holtsclaw, S. M. Stalcup, Lucinda Gaustine, Mariam Busha, Emory Busha, Caroline Kibler, Sarah Gross and George Stout. The first pastor was Rev. J. B. Porter, a very worthy man. The second was Wright Sanders, the third J. M. Kendall, and the fourth J. K. Howard, the present pastor, who visits the society monthly from Livonia. While Rev. Kendall was pastor an effort that was nearly successful was made to build a church, but failed, no doubt, by reason of the expiration of Mr. Kendall's appointment. He was the prime mover of the attempt, and secured a subscription of over \$800. The society at first met in the churches of the Methodists and Presbyterians, but now occupies the court room.

No doubt the Friends or Quakers were the first to hold religious services in Paoli Township. Members of this sect had come in for permanent settlement as early as the war of 1812, and no doubt at that time founded their organizations, which endure until the present day. It is likely that the old Lick Creek Meeting-house on Section 8, Township 1 north, Range 1 east, was erected as early as 1813, and was, without question, the first structure of the kind in the county. It was built of logs, and was used about twelve years, and was then replaced by another erected in the same place, and this in turn was used until the present one was built, about twenty-five years ago. Among the early members of this class were Thomas Maris, William Lindley, Jonathan Lindley, Owen Lindley, Sr., John Maris, George Maris, Robert Hollowell and his sons,

Enoch Thompson, James Crane, David Lindley, Ephraim Doan, Samuel Chambers, John, Jesse and George Towel, Silas Dixon, and many others. Amy Moore was an early preacher of this denomination. All are familiar with the peculiar customs of the Quakers, how different they were from the other denominations of Christians. Eleanor Chambers was an early preacher. This class is yet in existence with the great-grandchildren of the early settlers as members. In about 1818 the Newbury Meeting-house of the Friends, situated west of Paoli on the old Indian boundary line, was built of logs, and was used many years. It stood on Section 34, Township 2 north, Range 1 west, and on the twenty-eighth day of the eleventh month, 1826, the Trustees of this society, Abraham Osborn, Thomas Lindley and Ebenezer Doan, bought two acres for \$50, of Alexander Clark and Henry Towel. This was the land upon which the old church was then standing, having been built there by the sufferance of the owners. The above men were the leading members of this society at that time. Prominent, also, were Joseph Allison, Noah Hadley, Jesse Towel, Ephraim Doan and many others, including the families of the above. This old society yet endures. Another early society of the Quakers was in the southern part of Paoli Township at Beach Chapel. This was a branch of the Lick Creek Church, and its early members were the above-named families and others. The church was built about 1826, and has been succeeded by several others. The Farlows, Joneses, Moores, Atkissons, Lindleys, Doans and Towels were prominently connected with this society at a little later date. The various organizations of Friends have exerted a powerful influence upon the morals of the county.

A society of Methodists was organized in Paoli Township about four miles east of the county seat about the year 1835, and there flourished for many years. The Kearbys and Robbinses were founders and prominent members. Joel C. Kearby, Edward Kearby, Daniel Robbins, Ezekiel Robbins and Jacob Robbins were Trustees in 1840. This society was the foundation of the Methodist Church of Chambersburg. Many residents of the northeastern part of the township have for many years attended the old Mount Pleasant Baptist Church on the line between Paoli and Orleans Townships. Moore's Chapel, west of the line, in French Lick Township, has been attended for fifty years by the residents of western Paoli Township. It is said that the first Sunday-school in the county was founded and conducted about three miles northwest of Paoli by Rev. William Martin as early as 1822-23. Nothing is known of its success and continuance except that it was abandoned within a few years by the removal of its patrons and its pastor.

THE CHURCHES OF CHAMBERSBURG.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Chambersburg was organized during the early part of the decade of the forties, and for ten or twelve

years met in private dwellings and in schoolhouses. Then a frame church was built largely from the donations of outsiders and other denominations, which building is yet standing and used. Among the early members were Daniel Robbins, Jane Robbins, and several of their children, Alexander Kearby, Joel Kearby, Edward Kearby, and others of the Kearbys to the number of half a dozen or more, Robert Paschal, Mary Paschal, John G. Cadle and family, Milton Hobson, Hiram T. Lindley, Mrs. Caroline Baker, several of the Boyd families, Mary Stewart and others. At times the society has been on the point of dissolution, and at other times has been quite strong and prosperous. It has usually been supplied with ministers from Paoli and elsewhere. At present it is weak and meets irregularly.

The United Brethren Church of Chambersburg was not organized until after the Methodist had been in good working order for several years. The Methodists really had an organization in the country near Chambersburg for a number of years before their removal to that village, and after the removal did not erect a church until about 1856. The United Brethren formed a society about 1851-52, and for some time, also, occupied the schoolhouse alternately with the Methodists. About the year 1858-59 they were strong enough with the help of the Methodists and other denominations and outsiders to build a frame church of their own, at a cost of about \$800. This building is still used by the society. It is said that the founder of this church was the Rev. Linus Chittenden. Among the early members were Solomon Danner and family, Joseph Cox and family, William Gray and family, and others; and a little later were Joseph Moore, Elijah Purkhiser, J. T. Wolf, R. S. Dillinger and others. The society has at no time been very strong numerically, though at times it has been prosperous. For several years the two denominations, Methodists and United Brethren, have conducted a Union Sunday school in the town with much greater effect for good than either or both could alone.

CHURCHES AT ORLEANS.

Following close upon the earliest settlements in Orleans came the pioneer preachers, who were the "holy men of old," and dispensed the Gospel in all its original austerity. These early and advance ambassadors of God were, and always have been, noted for their earnest devotion to the cause in which they labored. It is said that as early as the year 1816, Bishop Roberts began preaching at Orleans, with all the zeal that characterized that eminent divine while working for the Master, and which earned for him a place among the foremost ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In those primitive times, there were no costly church edifices where the pious could worship in luxury, but as "the groves were God's first temples" and ever dedicated to His cause, the first meetings of the religious were held in their friendly shelter,

unless the inclemency of the seasons drove the worshipers to some of the log dwellings that then studded the frontier. In this way religious meetings were held for about four years by Bishop Roberts, and under his lead was founded the Methodist Church at this place, and his efforts were crowned with success. A church building was erected, and the society grew and prospered. In 1850, a nice brick house was built at a cost of about \$2,000, and besides this a parsonage is owned by the organization, valued at about \$600. The first deed of property to the Methodist Church at Orleans, was Lot No. 273, in the town of Orleans, Francis Wood to Shadrach B. A. Carter, John Sears, Henry Redfield, Samuel Worrel, Joshua Brothers, Lewis Haller and John McCoy, "Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States," for \$17.50. This was sometime very early in the twenties, and is the first deed of church property in the records of Orange County. The deed for the parsonage property was in 1837, from John B. Mayer and wife to David Bruner, John Holmes, Henry R. Williamson, Eleazer H. Taylor and Henry Lingle, Trustees to build a parsonage. This was for Lots Nos. 275, 276, 297, and 298, the church paying \$100 therefor.

This church now has a membership of 140, and is at present under the charge of Rev. J. V. R. Miller as pastor. Here as elsewhere, the Methodist Church is energetic in maintaining a Sunday-school. In this about eighty scholars are in regular attendance, and it is presided over by Mr. William C. R. Kemp as the Superintendent. When this society was organized in 1820, the following were among the principal members: John and Mary Sears, Henry R. and Catherine Williamson, S. B. A. and Margaret Carter, David and Jane Worrel, and four others, whose names have gone from the recollection, the records having been destroyed. The first church house was built in 1822, of logs, and was 30x36 feet in size. It was furnished with the old style high pulpit, whence the preacher looked out upon his congregation with a magisterial complacency, and retailed his religion in no homœopathic portions to the spiritual invalids.

What is now the Orleans Presbyterian Church, was first organized on the 24th of August, 1818, nine miles northwest of Orleans, at the house, it is said, of Mrs. Nancy Fisher. It was at first called Concord Church, and started with a membership of nine, and Rev. W. W. Martin as pastor. In October, 1820, the place of meeting was changed to Orleans, and the name to the one it now bears. The ground on which the church is built is Lot No. 87, in Orleans, and was donated to the society in 1835, by John B. Mayer and wife. At that date Samuel Campbell, William Fisher and James Shields were the Trustees. The first house of worship was a frame, and it served for about ten years, when it was taken away to give place for the present brick building. This is a nice one in every respect and was built at a cost of nearly \$3,000, being one of the best

churches in Orange County. A part of the old frame is now used by Mr. Irwin as a barn. The present membership of this society is seventy-five, but a lethargy has of late years been over the association, and it is rather declining than advancing. There has formerly been a very good Sunday-school in connection with this church, but that has been abandoned within the past year and there is no regular pastor in charge at this time.

On the 26th day of March, 1852, the following Elders of the Missionary Baptist Church met in the Methodist Church at Orleans, for the purpose of considering the propriety of constituting certain members of that denomination a regular Baptist Church at Orleans: E. P. Bond, of New Albany, J. D. Crabbs, William McCoy, R. M. Parks and J. Blackwell. Besides these a council from each of the following churches was present: Spice Valley, Mount Horeb, Mount Pleasant, Lost River, Freedom and Bedford. A sermon was preached by E. P. Bond, after which the council organized by electing J. D. Crabbs, Moderator, William McCoy and R. M. Parks, Secretaries. After proper examination the council expressed satisfaction with the articles of faith and covenant adopted by the members and decided to recognize them as a legal Baptist Church as soon as the proper officers should be appointed, and accordingly extended the right hand of fellowship to the following members: T. N. and Edna Robertson, Z. C., Mary A. and Martha J. Smith, Catherine Yandall, Levisa Shields, Reed and Phoebe Walden, Mary Back, Anna Shevedien, J. M. and Jane Archer, Perlina Dean, Robert Patton, Anna Moore, Sarah A. Long, Charles Tiensch, William, Sarah, Catherine and Sally Gallihar, Letty Paul, Allen and Mary Stevens, Jeremiah V. and Margaret Alexander, Frederick Baker, William, Elizabeth and Ellen Duncan, thirty-one in all. At this meeting Elder T. N. Robertson was unanimously called to be their pastor. The first regular meeting was held on the fourth Saturday of April, 1852, and at that time Allen Stevens was elected Clerk, Z. C. Smith and J. M. Archer, Deacons. The Trustees elected then were J. V. Alexander, Z. C. Smith and J. M. Archer, and on the same day Elder Robertson accepted the call of the church to the pastorate. To this Board of Trustees Benjamin Blackwell and wife soon afterwards deeded Lot No. 225 in Orleans for \$5, and Lawrence Bradley and Albert Allen and their wives deeded Lot No. 6 in Bradley and Allen's Addition for \$10. At the second regular meeting of the church it was decided to furnish a house and lot for Elder Robertson and wife for life. This was done, and from that time forth he continued mostly in this place, and among the flock which he had helped to form and care for. Such a long and continued confidence between pastor and congregation is seldom seen, and examples of this kind are surely worthy of emulation. The society at once began the erection of a church house, and it was finely completed in 1854, at a cost of \$800. It is a very good

frame building and is yet in use, although it has been several times repaired and once reseated. A good Sunday-school has been organized in connection with this church for over thirty years, which now has an attendance of eighty scholars. This church now has sixty-six members, is flourishing well, and under the charge of Rev. J. H. Wright as pastor. Among the important ministers have been W. L. Boston, R. M. Parks, B. J. Davis and J. K. Howard. About the year 1868, Elder Boston held an important and interesting revival, in the course of which a large number of recruits in the cause of the Master were added to the church, and much moral regeneration in the community effected.

The Orleans Christian Church was organized in the fall of 1867. Prior to that time a good frame house of worship had been erected at the cost of over \$2,000. The original membership was about twenty-five, and the first Trustees were E. D. Laughlin, William Wright, Sr., and George Hon, who had superintended the church building. The first minister was James Mathews, who remained but a short time. Since him the following pastors have been in charge: Moses Smith, L. B. Bray, Samuel Moore, Mr. Littell, Mr. McGowen, George Terrell, Jonathan Stanley and Enoch Bower. About the year 1880, Rev. Stanley held an important revival, in which great interest was manifested, nearly one hundred professing religion, many joining the church. This association is out of debt and in a prosperous condition. The salary paid to its minister is \$400 per year for service every two weeks. The total number of members is now about 100, and a flourishing Sunday School of sixty scholars, with Thomas Sculley, Superintendent. E. D. Laughlin, William Montgomery and Moses Lewis are the present Board of Trustees.

THE ORANGEVILLE MISSION.

Until 1852 the Methodist Church at Orleans was connected with several other churches of that denomination in the northwestern part of the county and forming the Orleans Circuit, but in that year it was made an independent station. The other churches were then formed into the Orangeville Mission, and consisted of the following classes: Bruner's, now Wesley Chapel, Henderson, Faucett, Wadsworth, Bond, Bryantsville, Woodville and Hick Chapels. Robert Wadsworth, John Bond, William P. Hobbs and Samuel Hicks were local preachers, Alfred Bruner was Recording Steward, while Eli Faucett, Marion Davis, Harlan Pope and Davidson Carter were Class Leaders. In the following year the mission was changed to a circuit with the same appointments. During the year of the mission a revival was held at Orangeville by the Rev. Thomas A. Whitted and 104 accessions were received into the church, joining the various classes. Camp meetings were held about 1825 and several succeeding years by the old circuit at a grove near the Jacob Shirley School House, about three-fourths of a mile south from Orange-

ville, and at these considerable interest was always manifested. From these early grove meetings may undoubtedly be traced the growth of a large number of the present organized classes in this section of the county.

The society now known as Wesley Chapel was called at its organization Bruner's Chapel, and it was organized some time prior to 1830, probably at the house of Henry Shirley. The first meetings were held at the Henry Shirley Schoolhouse, and afterward at the house of A Bruner. A house of worship was built about the year 1858 at a cost of \$625. It is a good frame, and is now in use by the congregation. Among the early members of this church were Henry Shirley, his wife, mother and family, Nathaniel B. Wilson, wife and mother, Manley McNabb and wife, John Britton and wife, John Cook and wife and others. This society now numbers sixty-six, and has been of steady and substantial growth from the beginning, having nearly always maintained one of the best Sunday-schools in the county. This has greatly aided the church in bringing the youth of the community to a proper appreciation of the great Christian truths, and thereby making good members of both church and society.

Faucett's Chapel society was organized in 1837 at the house of James Faucett, under the labors of the Rev. William McGinnes. The first members were James and Elizabeth, William and Hannah Faucett, John and Rachel Brown. William Hamilton, James and Elizabeth Perine, Joseph Hamilton and Susan Hamer. In 1847 a log church was built, Samuel Hicks being the minister then in charge, and the Trustees were then J. L. Brown, William Hamilton, James Perine, Eli H. and William Faucett. The old log church continued to answer the purpose of the congregation until 1879, when a new and convenient frame was erected at a cost of \$1,000. Its present membership is forty.

The Orangeville class was organized about the year 1840, and has had a prosperous career now numbering something over sixty members. In November, 1851, Nathaniel B. Wilson and wife deeded to Alfred Bruner, Robert Higgins, Lewis B. Wilson, Harvey Denny and William P. Hobbs, Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Orangeville, the ground on which the church at that place now stands, for the sum of \$15. In August, of the following year, Samnel Hicks and Harvey Denny deeded to the same Trustees a piece of land in Orangeville for the purpose of building a parsonage upon. The church house was built immediately, and is a good and substantial frame, costing about \$800. At this time the circuit rider was Rev. Thomas a Whitted, who figured largely in the affairs of the Methodist Church of this section of country for several years. The minister in charge of the Orangeville Circuit resides at Orangeville, in the parsonage at that place. The present pastor is Rev. S. L. Culmer, who rendered assistance in this work.

SOCIETIES OF FRENCH LICK TOWNSHIP.

A society of the Methodist Episcopal Church was organized at the house of William Marley, near the French Lick Springs, about the year 1825 by John Miller, one of the pioneer circuit riders of Orange County. Among the first members were William Marley, Clayton Taylor, Alexander McGrew with their wives and families, Joseph McGrew and wife. The first church was a log structure built some time early in the thirties, but after being used for a short time was burned down. Another was soon after erected. This was on the farm now owned by Ross Grigsby. The third church was built about the year 1856, at its present site on the farm of Capt. William D. Moore. This is the old French Lick class at Moore's Chapel. John Miller, William Crane, John Decker and Samuel Brinten were among the early preachers here. It now has a membership of about sixty and is in a good healthy condition.

The Scarlett Ridge class of the Methodist Church in French Lick Township, was organized about the year 1840, by a minister named Johnson. First members were Samuel and William Scarlett and their wives, Isaac Damewood and family, William Wininger and wife, Harrison Hankers and others. For a time they met at the Scarlett Schoolhouse and then built a church at French Lick Springs. This soon after burned down and after some time meeting at the schoolhouse, again built another house of worship at its present site and is called Mount Lebanon. The cost of this last building was about \$600, and it is a good frame. Until about 1850 it was a mission but it was then changed to a circuit, which it has ever since been. For the past fifteen years a good Sunday-school has been maintained with an average attendance of about thirty-five scholars, while the church membership is about sixty. Among the early ministers were John Julian, George Walker, Thomas Ray and James Charles.

The Church Association at what is known as Ames Chapel, in the eastern part of French Lick Township, was formed in the year 1880, by a union of the classes at Smith's and Nelson's Chapels. There is nearly 100 members now belonging at this place, and it is said to be one of the most energetic, prosperous organizations of the kind in the county, and a good Sunday-school is maintained with James S. Porter as Superintendent. The church edifice which was built in 1880, at a cost of \$1,300, is one of the neatest in Orange County, and stands in the border of a pleasant and shady grove. It belongs to the Paoli Circuit.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP CHURCHES.

The Cane Creek Christian, or Campbellite Church, in the north part of Jackson Township, was probably organized about the year 1825. Prominent among the first members were Jacob Wise and wife, Christopher Flick and wife, Thomas Cox and wife, Joshua Hubbs and wife, William

Pinnick and wife, Charles Drake and wife and some others. Soon after the organization of this class a primitive log house was erected for worship, which was used until 1844. In that year a good hewed house was built in its stead, the work being done by the members of the church. The present frame was built in 1872, and is a good and commodious building, its cost being \$1,000. Christian Hostetler, Solomon Hostetler, and David Lewis, who lived near Orleans, were among the early preachers at this place. Other ministers have been Christopher Flick, Phillip Shively, John Mavity, Christopher Cox, Thomas A. Cox and B. T. Goodman. In the old log church during the fall of 1843, Phillip Shively and Christian Hostetler conducted an interesting revival in which about forty members were added to the church. Another by B. T. Goodman was held in 1850 and nearly sixty converts were made among the best citizens of the community, and it resulted in great influence for good on the morals of the neighborhood. Several attempts have been made to maintain a Sunday-school, but all have failed. This is one of the strongest societies in the county, and now has about 150 members.

GREENFIELD TOWNSHIP CHURCHES.

The United Brethren Church at Unionville was organized at the house of John Apple about the year 1847. Nearly all of the first members belonged to the Apple family, and were John and Jesse Apple, and their wives, Thomas, Moses and Alfred Apple, with a few others. The first minister was a man named Falkenberg, and after him were Daniel Shuck and Lyman Chittenden. Rev. John A. Richardson is the pastor now in charge. An old log church house was soon built after the organization and was in use until 1877, when the present frame building was erected at a cost of \$600, and the society is now reasonably prosperous, with a membership of thirty-nine.

Providence Baptist church, at Pittsburg, in the southern part of Greenfield Township, is said to have been organized as early as 1819, in what is now Crawford County, at the house of Robert Sands, although there is some doubt as to the date. Robert Sands, Cornelius Newkirk, Samuel McMahan and James McMahan were among the first preachers at this appointment, and together with their wives and Mrs. Rachael Pitman, Mrs. Mary Peters and others were the first members of the society. Prior to 1880, when the present church was built, there had been in their turn a round and a hewed log-house and a frame that served each a period of usefulness and then abandoned. The first frame cost in the neighborhood of \$400, and the one now in use about \$700, besides a large amount of work done by the members. There are now about 140 enrolled as belonging to the class, and it is in a growing and healthy condition. Samuel McMahan is the present minister.

In the spring of 1843 an organization of the Christian or Campbellite

Church was made at the house of Absalom Gobble, near the present town of Unionville. Absalom and Julia A. Gobble, Valentine and Mary Cook, Absalom and Anna McCabe, John and Rebecca Davis were the first members. The ministers that were instrumental in establishing this church: John Bobbitt, Phillip Shively and John Wright. For a considerable time after its formation the meetings were held at the house where it was organized, but a hewed log house of worship was built about the year 1850, and as nearly all the work was done by the members, the actual cost of the building in cash is said to have been only about \$40. There is now a good frame church erected in 1873, costing \$1,100. There is now a total of 147 members, and this society is one of the strongest in the county. A number of important and interesting revivals have been held here by various preachers, and at two different times seventeen were baptized at once, and at another time sixteen were baptized. There is a flourishing Sunday-school in connection with this church, that has an average attendance of about thirty scholars and four teachers, and of which Isaac Young is Superintendent.

A society of the Old School Regular Baptist Church was organized at Unionville in the fall of 1872. The temporary organization was effected on the 4th of October, by persons having letters of "Dismission and Recommendation" from Rock Spring and Providence Churches, and at this meeting Elder T. N. Robertson was Moderator, and L. H. Wright, Clerk *pro tempore*. On the 23d of November following, the church was formally established and the right hand of fellowship was extended to the following persons as members of the new organization: Elizabeth Lambdin, Lensford Lomax and wife, Harriet McDonald, William and Rebecca Willyard, John Cook and wife, Ruth J. Lomax, Lovisa Hancock, Martha Lomax, Mary E. Lomax, Sarah Hill, Leander H. Wright and wife, Nelson Willyard and wife, Emma Lomax, Albert Mayfield, Rachael Hammond, Minnie Tarr, George T. Mayfield, Susannah Hammond, Daniel R. Lambdin, Nancy Lomax, Tamor A. Lomax, Elva Truax, Martha Lambdin. T. N. Robertson was called as the first minister, and Albert Mayfield was elected Clerk. A good and substantial frame house of worship was built in 1873, costing about \$600. Samuel McMahan and George T. Mayfield have been the preachers at this place ever since Elder Robertson's time.

CHURCHES OF SOUTHEAST TOWNSHIP.

The Rock Spring Regular Baptist Church in Southeast Township was organized in the year 1826, at the house of Charles Vandever, on the farm now owned by Thomas Clements, in Stampers Creek Township. The first members were: Charles, Aaron, Joel and George Vandever with their wives; — Phillips and wife, and A. Pearson and wife. The first minister was Aaron Vandever and since him have been Charles Vandever, Jonathan Jones, William Robertson, T. N. Robertson and the present one, Samuel McMahan.

The first church house was built in 1841, where the present frame was erected, costing about \$500. Elder T. N. Robertson held an interesting revival in 1876, and succeeded in gaining about a dozen converts to the church.

There is a class of United Brethren about three miles north of Valeene that was organized about 1855. For the first fifteen years they held meetings at the schoolhouse near by, and then built the hewed log-house which they now own and which cost about \$300. There has been a number of revivals held at this place and the church has been instrumental in doing a large amount of good in the community.

Two miles southeast of Valeene is an organization of the Methodist Episcopal Church which was effected about the year 1850. The church known as the Cross-roads Meeting House is where the meetings are held. This is log and when new cost about \$200. Among the early members were the families of May, Lowe, Maxedon, Agan and others. Andrew May was the first and last minister. This class has never been very prosperous and at the present time has no regular pastor.

At what is known as Harned Chapel, three miles southwest of Valeene, is another class of the Methodist Church that was formed about the year 1845. The church house was built of logs and afterward weather-boarded. It is now a very comfortable building and has cost about \$500, being contributed by the people living adjacently. Thomas Harned and family, the Dillards, Sloans, Crandalls, Bateses, Stones and others were among the principal early members. Three of the Harned boys—William, Michael and John—became noted as preachers, they first preaching at Indianapolis and Jeffersonville. This church has been prosperous and in connection with it is maintained a good Sunday-school.

The Christian Church at Valeene was organized about the year 1830. The Hollowell family, the Selfs, the Moores, the Pirtles, the Sanderses, the Crittendens, the Bobbitts, the Fergusons, Samuel Harned, William Holaday and many others have been among the prominent members of this society. The first preachers were two brothers, Peter and John Wright, from Washington County. Other ministers have been David Stewart, Eli Stewart, John Hollowell, Jr., H. Bobbitt, Henry Crittenden, John Davis, Moses Smith, Nehemiah Tower and Samson Cox, the present pastor. The first house cost about \$150, and in 1855 a good frame was built which cost \$600, but this was destroyed by a cyclone in 1874. The present house, a frame, was immediately erected at a cost of \$1,000, or thereabouts.

CHURCHES IN STAMPERS CREEK TOWNSHIP.

The United Brethren Church in the southwestern part of Stampers Creek Township was organized in the latter part of the twenties sometime, but the exact date is not known. The first meetings of the society that can now be learned of were held at the house of Joseph Danner who

then lived on the farm now owned by Edward Mussear and the first minister was probably Samuel Haines. This church has had a gradual and uninterrupted term of prosperity and now has a membership of about sixty persons. The present house of worship was built in 1850 and is called Danner's Chapel. It is a frame structure and the original cost was in the neighborhood of \$300. It belongs to the Paoli Circuit and the present minister is Mr. John A. Richardson.

The Pleasant Valley Missionary Baptist Church was organized in August, 1870, at the house of Josiah Thomas in the southern end of Stampers Creek Township. The meetings of this society have always been held at what is known as the Green Brier Schoolhouse. The first members were Josiah Thomas, William T. Wells, Isaac Underwood, John R. Thomas and their wives, Jacob O. and Elizabeth Thomas. Under the charge of Mr. Josiah Thomas, as minister, the church has been ordinarily successful and it now has twenty-four members.

About one and three-fourth miles south from Millersburg, in Stampers Creek Township, is the Pleasant Grove Regular Baptist Church. This society was formed about the year 1876, and immediately built the present church house they occupy, which is a good and substantial frame costing about \$500. Francis M. Mattox was the first preacher of the class, and has been such ever since, and now occupies that position. Among the first members were: H. H. Polson and wife, William McIntosh and wife, Phoebe Rigney, Phoebe Strange, William Jones, Polly A. Jones and others. Services are held here every third Saturday in each month, and the organization is growing.

LIBERTY CHURCH, NORTHEAST TOWNSHIP.

In the northeastern part of Orleans Township is situated the Liberty Meeting House. The society here was probably organized in the year 1819, and is of the Christian or Campbellite denomination. Some of the first members were: Christian and Adam Hostetler, David S. Lewis, John Ribbel and their wives. This organization for a time flourished and took rank as the foremost church of its kind in the county for several years, but other classes being organized in this part of the county drew away much of its strength, although it is yet a strong society. It was probably organized at the house of a Mr. Knight, who lived in the neighborhood, and the meetings were held at private houses for some time. About the year 1824 or 1825, a hewed-log-house was built which continued to be used until the building now in use was erected, about the year 1855. This is a good and substantial frame, 40x60 feet, and cost, it is said, about \$2,000. The present membership is about 150, and the minister is Rev. Jonathan Stanley.

CHAPTER IX.

BY JAMES L. NOBLITT.

EDUCATIONAL HISTORY OF THE COUNTY—THE EARLY SCHOOLS OF PAOLI AND TOWNSHIP—CHARACTER OF THE EARLY HOUSES—OLD METHODS OF INSTRUCTION AND CORRECTION—NAMES OF SCHOLARS AND PATRONS—THE TEACHERS—THE SUBSCRIPTION SCHOOLS—THE FIRST AND SUBSEQUENT FUNDS—THE COUNTY SEMINARY—HIGH SCHOOLS—THE SOUTHERN INDIANA NORMAL SCHOOL—EDUCATION IN EACH TOWNSHIP TRACED—THE ORLEANS ACADEMY—THE TEACHERS' INSTITUTES—A GENERAL VIEW OF THE SCHOOLS.

THE first school established in Paoli Township was in a small round log-house, situated upon the land of David Thompson's heirs, in Section 16, Town 1 north, Range 1 east, one mile west of Chambersburg. The first teacher was an old gentlemam named Tomlinson. He could teach reading, writing, spelling and arithmetic. Among the patrons were the Chamberses and Lindleys. This was probably the first school ever taught in Orange County. There is now no person living who attended this school. Mr. Tomlinson remained here but a short time, and was succeeded by Thornton Brady. Nathan Farlow is the only person now living (1884) who attended Mr. Brady's school. The next teacher was Duncan Darrock, succeeded by Thomas Newlin. William G. Chambers attended during Mr. Newlin's term. John Murray taught about one mile south of this in 1823. These schools were superseded by the establishing of a school at Lick Creek, in 1824, at the site of the present school building. This was the first district school established in the county under the Congressional Township System. It was supported in parts by rents of school land. John Murray taught here in the fall of 1824. Thomas Newlin was teacher about 1828-29. He gave his pupils a treat of cakes and pies at Christmas time. It was served at his residence, a half mile from the schoolhouse. The house was a log building 18 x 24 feet. It was replaced by a frame house in 1822. Among the patrons were the Chamberses, Lindleys, Thompsons, Lynches and Gillums. William C. Gillum attended during 1829. Shadrack B. A. Carter and Jonathan Prosser were early teachers in this neighborhood. The studies embraced reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic and grammar. Several years after this Morris Pritchard introduced the first geography. Later than this Levi Woody taught here a number of years. He was a good teacher. Under his management the school was well supported, and became one of the best in the county under the district system. All the

common school branches, including algebra and philosophy were taught. The patrons at this time were the Lindleys, Chamberses, Towels, Dixons, Clouds, McVeys, Thompsons and Coxes. Miss Asenath Cox, who became a very excellent teacher, was a pupil of this school.

In the meanwhile other schools had been established in this and adjoining neighborhoods. In 1816 the citizens built a small log house near Thomas Atkinson's place, three miles south of Paoli, and employed a Mr. McIntire to teach. Shadrack Ditts taught here about 1820. The patrons of this school were the Atkinsons, Stouts, Farlows, Grimeses, Mormans, Boltons, Lambdins and Throops. Sophia Throop, then a young girl, walked three miles morning and evening to attend the school. Miss Throop afterward became the first lady teacher in the county. The studies in this school embraced reading, writing, spelling and primary arithmetic. In 1816 Evan Jones taught a school in a house which had been used as a dwelling, about one mile south of Paoli. The next year the citizens of this neighborhood built a schoolhouse on land of Nathan Farlow, west of Beechgrove Church. Roderick McLuskey, an Irishman, was the first teacher. He was succeeded by Thornton Brady in 1818. Mr. Brady was a good man and was much beloved by his pupils. The patrons of this school were the Farlows, Truebloods, Wolfingtons, Pin-nicks, Williamses, Weeks, Boyds, Hills, Lindleys, Dishons, Dixons and Hollowells. Mary Hollowell, who was said to be the first female child born within the present limits of Orange County, was a pupil of this school. Miss Hollowell afterward became Mrs. Joseph Clendenin. About the year 1820 Maj. Doak opened a school in a small house near the sink of Stampers Creek. Among his patrons were the Lewises, Johnsons, Sniders and Mahans. He was followed by Richard Mills near the present site of Rifetown in 1821, and he by John Murray, at same place, in 1822.

In 1825 the citizens built a log house, 18x18 feet, on the land of Cyrus Quackenbush. It was furnished with split sapling seats and one glass window, a log being taken out on the other side to admit light. Henry M. Canaday was the first teacher. The branches of study were reading, writing, spelling and arithmetic. This was the first silent school taught in the county. Mr. Canaday remained here three years and was succeeded by Samuel Dalton. Samuel Hudelson studied grammar at this school. The patrons were the Hudelsons, Elrods, Lindleys and others. During the summer of 1839 Sophia Throop taught in this district. The house was situated on Owen Lindley's place. Lindleys and Wellses were among her patrons. In 1841 William Hudelson and John Hollowell, District Trustees, built a log schoolhouse two miles northwest of Paoli. Judge John Baker, now of Vincennes, Ind., built the chimney for this house. Theodore Stackhouse taught here in 1845. The studies embraced all the common school branches; wages of teacher,

per month, term of three months, \$18, public money. Remainder paid by rate bills. Patrons were Hudlesons, Hollowells, Ellises, Braxtans, and Milligans. Mr. William Hudelson served as District Trustee here for more than fifteen years, for which service he never charged or received any pay. Schoolhouses being inconvenient in some neighborhoods, churches were used for schoolhouses. Alexander Morris taught at Newberry in 1831. Julia Talbert taught in the old log church at Stampers Creek in 1841. Sophia Throop also taught one school here. In 1832 Sarah Chambers taught a school where Chambersburg has since been located. She received \$1.50 per pupil for a term of three months. Among her patrons were the Cateses, Chamberses and Robinses.

Under the congressional township system, Paoli Township had the county seminary and five district schoolhouses in which to educate her 800 children. At the August election in 1848 her people refused to exchange these for a free school system. The vote was as follows: For free schools, forty-five votes; against free schools, 339 votes. The same question being again submitted in 1843, there were 116 votes in the affirmative and 258 in the negative. In 1850, and again in 1851, the question was voted upon. At this last election there were 133 votes in the affirmative, and 201 in the negative, but free schools came to Orange County without an affirmative vote of her people, by the passage of the school law of 1852.

The first Trustees in this township were Henry M. Hobbs, William Rhodes and Levi Woody. They were elected April, 1853, and on the 30th day of May submitted the proposition to vote a tax for building schoolhouses by taxation to a vote of the people. This proposition was defeated by a majority of 106 votes. The Trustees estimated the cost of schoolhouses required to furnish educational privileges to the children of the township at \$5,000. But as the money could not be raised without an affirmative vote of the people, the result of the late election was accepted as a final blow at the public schools of the township. The Board of Trustees now declined to purchase the county seminary building, which was sold in August of that year, pleading want of funds and the unwillingness of the people to be taxed for schoolhouse purposes. But happily the Legislature of 1855 furnished a remedy for this state of affairs by giving the Board of Trustees the power to levy without the vote of the people. The Board now proceeded to divide the township into ten districts. The first levy was made in 1856, being 25 cents on each \$100 worth of property, and 50 cents on each poll. Four of the district houses were adopted and six new houses built, one each year. The county seminary was afterward purchased and used as a public school building by the township. The first free schools were in the winter of 1855-56. Paoli Township has now thirteen school districts. The buildings are substantial frame houses, being well finished and furnished with

improved furniture and school apparatus. Schools are sustained from five and a half to six months each year, at a cost of about \$3,000 per annum for tuition expenses.

PAOLI TOWN SCHOOLS.

The first school in the town of Paoli was taught about the year 1817, by James Stores. The house was built for a dwelling, and was fitted up for school in true primitive style. Mr. Stores taught but one term, and and was succeeded by Joseph Athon. Not much concerning these schools has been learned. The Braxtans, Lindleys and Campbells were here, and probably attended, but of those who were pupils then all are gone to that land over and beyond "the river." About 1829 Benoni Jackson opened a select school in his dwelling-house in the east part of town. This school was continued several years. Mr. Jackson was a good teacher, and was liberally patronized by the people of the town. The Braxtans, McVeys, Campbells, Merriots and Hoggatts were among his patrons. About the year 1832 Mrs. A. M. Collins taught a school in a frame house east of the southeast corner of the public square. The Braxtans, Wellses and Merriots were pupils. Robert Higgins, of Orangeville, attended this school. Later than this, Col. John Murray taught in the Hoggatt property in the east part of town. He was succeeded by James Brooks, and he by Bartlet Coffin. The patrons of this school were the McVeys, Towels, Browns, Hoggatts, Braxtans and Hazlewoods. B. R. Harrison taught here in 1844 and 1845. About the years 1841 and 1842, Col. Murray taught in the White property in the west part of town. At Christmas time he gave his pupils a "treat" of cider and apples. Dr. Green Hazlewood, of Chambersburg, attended the school. The school history of the town of Paoli is nearly all included in the history of the seminary.

THE COUNTY SEMINARY.

The idea of a county seminary originated with the Constitution of 1816, which provided that all fines assessed for any breach of the penal laws, and all money paid as an equivalent by persons exempt from military duty, except in time of war, should be applied to the support of county seminaries in the counties wherein they were assessed. This money was held in trust by a Seminary Trustee, appointed at first by the Governor of the State, and afterward by the Boards of County Commissioners, and later elected by the people at a general election. Thomas Coffin, John Pinnick and Thomas Chapman, in the order named, served as Trustees of Seminary Fund in Orange County. The following act incorporated the seminary.

AN ACT INCORPORATING A SEMINARY IN THE COUNTY OF GIBSON AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES, APPROVED JANUARY 21, 1826.

* * * * *

SECTION 8. The county seminary for the county of Orange is hereby established at the town of Paoli, the seat of justice of said county, and it is hereby made

the duty of the President and Associate Judges of the Circuit Court of said county at the first term of said court, after the passage of this act, to appoint five good and lawful freeholders, residents of said county, as Trustees of said seminary, whose duty it shall be to take an oath or affirmation that they will well and truly discharge the duties assigned them as aforesaid for the term of one year from and after their appointment, and until their successors are appointed and qualified in the manner prescribed in the foregoing provisions of this act; and the Trustees of the Orange County Seminary Fund is hereby required to pay over all moneys that are or may come into his hands for the use of said seminary to the Trustees of said seminary or their order, when called on for that purpose; the Judges and Trustees of said county shall be governed in all other respects by the provisions of the foregoing sections of this act, except that nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to abolish the office of Seminary Trustee in the said county of Orange. This act to take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

The Trustees appointed under this act, were Lewis Byrum, John Scantlin, John G. Clendenin, Andrew Wilson and Joseph Potts. This Board, after being organized as required by law, proceeded to procure a site for the proposed building. Lot No. 50 was purchased from William Hendricks for \$40; a part of Lot No. 57, from Orange County, for \$24, and a part of Lot No. 51 from William Spooner donated for the encouragement of education. The seminary building was erected during the summer of 1827. Henderson and Holt were the contractors who built it. We have not been able to learn the contract price or cost of the building, nor have we been able to obtain the date when the first school was opened here, but it was probably late in 1827, or early in 1828.

THE SEMINARY TEACHERS.

Joseph Athon, who had previously been teaching in town, was the first teacher in the seminary. He taught but a short time and was succeeded by David Adams, who taught here during 1828-29. The patrons at this time were the Braxtans, Campbells, Scantlins, Clendenins, Doughertys, Lindleys and Spooners. Birney taught about 1830. He was succeeded by a man named Sisson. About this time Henry M. Kennedy taught for short time. T. B. Kinder had charge of the school during 1833. He was a fine teacher of penmanship. Samuel T. Lindley was a pupil this year. Rev. William Martin taught a term in the seminary about this time. Mr. Martin was a good man and well-beloved by all who knew him, but he evidently did not understand all the ways of thoughtless boys, as he could not succeed in maintaining discipline in school. During his term Thomas N. Braxtan and John G. Clendenin, Jr., having committed some offense in school, in order to evade punishment jumped out of the window and ran away to the top of the hill north of town; here they climbed a beech tree and rested in fancied security. But Mr. Martin was not to be outdone this time. He followed them and having brought them down, proceeded to administer a whipping there, lest his anger might cool while returning to the schoolhouse. That tree is still standing, and Mr. Braxtan declares that he would not

have it destroyed for \$500. During the summer of 1835, a feeling was worked up favorable to increasing the efficiency of the County Seminary. A. J. Simpson, Thomas Coffin, Hiram Braxtan and David Adams, having been appointed Seminary Trustees, resolved to raise the standard of the institution to that of other seminaries in the State. They accordingly gave notice that "a teacher who can come well recommended as to moral character, and who is well qualified to teach the Greek and Latin languages, together with Mathematics and English language," would be employed to take charge of County Seminary. As a result of this notice, Mr. James A. Watson, a learned and scholarly man, was employed. He opened school the second Monday in October, 1835. Mr. Watson was a good teacher and conducted the school in a very satisfactory manner. He remained here until about 1838, and was then succeeded by Samuel Newel. The latter was also a successful teacher. At the close of his school the pupils produced the play of "William Tell and the Tyrant Gesler." Thomas Coffin as Tell shot the apple off of John G. Clendenin's head, who personated Albert. T. N. Braxtan played the part of a soldier. About this time Mrs. L. Green had charge of the female department of County Seminary, and later Mrs. Meur taught the same department. Lawyer Thixton became principal teacher of the seminary about 1839, and James Brooks assistant. Thomas Hunt attended one term this year. About this time Mr. Keller was Principal of the seminary. The Legislative mind was never very clear as to the proper manner of electing Seminary Trustees. First they were appointed by the Judges of the Circuit Court; next elected by the people, and afterward appointed by the Board of Commissioners; and in 1841 changed back to an election by the people.

SEMINARY TEACHERS CONTINUED.

Andrew Wilson, John Hollowell, Josiah Hazlewood, Henry R. Williamson and Thomas Nichols were elected Seminary Trustees under this act. They employed Rev. Ennis, a learned man and a good teacher, to take charge of the County Seminary. He remained here for two years. His work was well received, being highly complimented in the county papers. About this time Col. John Murray taught one term in the seminary. He taught a loud school, and lost some patronage by so doing. During 1845 and 1846 Marshal D. Maxwell had charge of the school. He was assisted by his sister. They were good teachers. During 1847 and 1848 Rev. Thomas J. Thornton was Principal of the County Seminary. He was assisted by Mrs. Lord. The Braxtans, Simpsons, Clendennins, Throops, Coffinses, Hauns, Bakers, Craigs, Hazlewoods, Johnsons, Polsons, Merits and Collinses were among the pupils. Charles McCann was teacher during 1849. He was succeeded by Sidney J. Mayhew. He took charge of the school in 1850, and remained three years. Mrs. S. J. Mayhew had charge of female department during the same time. They

were successful teachers. They closed their work here in February, 1853. Very strict discipline was maintained at this time, as the following incident will show. Isaac Craig took a large apple to school to eat during school hours. As soon as the school work began, he commenced upon the apple, but had made very little progress when he was discovered by the teacher, who politely requested him to stand in front of the school and finish the apple. That apple was eaten without any remarks, but the tears which flowed from Craig's eyes showed very clearly that he did not enjoy the eating. One more session during the spring of 1853, taught by Mr. O'Brien, and the Orange County Seminary, after a life of a little more than a quarter of a century passed out of existence, being sold in August of that year, as required by act of the Legislature, approved June 12, 1852.

And here let it be remarked, that the Orange County Seminary was in its day a grand institution. Under the management of James A. Watson, Rev. Ennis, Marshal D. Maxwell, Rev. Thomas J. Thornton, Sidney J. Mayhew and others, it reached a high standard of excellence, and was justly the pride of the people of the town and county. It numbered among its pupils many boys and girls who are still living, useful and honored members of society, who, when they read these pages, will drop a sincere tear of regret to the memory of those of their schoolmates who have passed away.

SALE OF THE SEMINARY.

At the sale of the Seminary above narrated, it was purchased by John C. Albert, who after an ownership of three days transferred it to David Porter. July 19, 1856, A. M. Black, administrator of Porter's estate, transferred it to Paoli Township to be used as a public school building. During this period it had been let to parties who taught private school in it. Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Woodford taught here during 1854-55. In May 1855, there was a call, through the county papers, for a female High School at Paoli. This was started in October 1855, with J. D. P. Hungate as teacher. A fourteen weeks' session was taught. The terms of tuition were first grade \$3, second grade \$4, and third grade \$5, with 20 cents additional in each grade for fuel. L. Norris taught a twelve weeks' session here during the spring of 1856. The patrons of these schools were the Braxtans, Simpsons, Hazlewoods, Lindleys, Whites, Throops, Merits, Alberts, Dayhuffs and others.

The people of Paoli did not have a separate vote upon the question of free schools, but the vote being taken in connection with Paoli Township, the result of that election very nearly expresses the opinion of the people of the town. The first free schools were opened in September, 1856, in the seminary building. Henry P. Jones and Martha M. Gilbert were the first teachers. Length of session, sixty days. R. S. Thurman teacher during 1857-58. Judge Francis Wilson, of Bedford, taught here during

1860—61. He was succeeded by J. L. Williams in 1863. In summer of 1865 the citizens of Paoli organized and appointed Samuel T. Lindley, L. B. Cogswell and James H. Sherrod, Trustees, who in connection with the Township Trustees, organized the Paoli High School with Professor N. B. Bowles as Principal. He was assisted by his wife. They were professional teachers. The school was a success from the beginning, both in regard to attendance and thoroughness of the work done. The enthusiasm among the young people of the town and surrounding country was unbounded. The examination at the close of the second term was pronounced a great success by all who were present. Prof. Bowles remained here for two years, during which time many young men and women were prepared to enter the field as teachers in the common schools. These, taking up the work in the country districts, the result was a forward movement all along the line in the schools of Orange County. Asenath Cox, J. S. Wilson, Simeon Green and J. P. Throop also taught public school in the seminary building. In the spring of 1872 the building was sold by the Township and Town Trustees to A. J. Simpson, since which time it has not been used as a school building. It is now owned by W. F. Osborne and occupied as a family residence. To the passer-by it presents no appearance of the ancient schoolhouse, but rather strikes him as being a very neat and substantial brick residence. The public schools were now united with the Normal School.

SOUTHERN INDIANA NORMAL SCHOOL.

The normal school building was erected in 1871, costing \$22,000. It is one of the finest school buildings in southern Indiana, and is justly the pride of the people of the town and county. It is a neat brick 90x70 feet, two and a half stories (besides basement), and has in addition to the chapel, office and laboratory, six large recitation rooms, well lighted and furnished. The following is taken, with some alterations, from the annual circular of Prof. W. P. Pinkham, 1876:

The normal school is organized upon the plan of a graded school, consisting of Primary, Intermediate, Grammar and High School Departments. The High School Department is the Normal School proper. The lower departments are intended not only for the instruction of the children who attend them, but as model schools for the instruction and training of the senior classes in the teacher's course. The leading object of the normal school, and one which chiefly distinguishes it from other institutions, is the training of teachers for their work. Teaching is here taught as a science and an art. The science of the human mind, a just appreciation of which is essential to the highest success in teaching, is here presented and investigated. That its truths may be reduced to practice, teachers are afterward exercised in the preparation of lesson sketches, and the conducting of object lessons; in objective methods of

teaching the different branches of study; in adapting lessons and instructions to the age and development of the pupils; in organizing and disciplining the class and the school. Besides the training of teachers, it is a cherished object of the officers of the normal school to place within the reach of the young people of southern Indiana an opportunity for acquiring a higher education. The following notes were taken from the circular of Prof. E. P. Smith, 1884:

"The school was organized on its present basis in the fall of 1873, by Prof. W. P. Pinkham, who served as Principal during the next six years, resigning in the spring of 1879 to accept the chair of mathematics in Earlham College. Under Prof. Pinkham's management the school grew rapidly into public favor, and enjoyed a very liberal patronage from the entire southern part of the State. During the academic year, in 1879-80, the school maintained its high reputation for thoroughness under its Principal, Miss Asenath Cox, since deceased, who resigned at the end of the school year to resume a position in the Glendale Female College, at Glendale, Ohio, with which institution she has formerly been connected as a leading teacher. Miss Cox was succeeded by Prof. E. F. Sutherland, whose energy and professional ability did much to enhance the prosperity of the school. Prof. Sutherland served as Principal nearly three years, resigning in the early part of 1883 to engage in business. During the next academic year the school was in charge of Prof. W. T. Gooden, a thorough scholar and a faithful teacher, whose work in the class-room has had a lasting influence upon the institution. Prof. Gooden resigned last March to engage in journalism, and was succeeded by the present incumbent, Prof. E. B. Smith. Since the school was organized in 1873, some thirty students have graduated from its various courses of study."

SCHOOLS OF NORTHEAST TOWNSHIP.

The first school of which we have any account in this township was taught by Thomas Vandever, in the fall of 1817. It was situated upon the land of Perry Johnson, on Lost River. The house was a small, round log building, which had been constructed for a dwelling. The studies pursued were reading, writing, spelling and arithmetic. The patrons were the Reeds, McKinneys, Osborns and Glovers. Jonah Morgan became teacher in this neighborhood about the year 1822. Mr. Morgan's school was situated on the river near the east line of the township. The house was a small, round log-cabin, puncheon floor, and paper for window lights. In 1825 David Warford opened a school south of the above, on Orleans and Livonia road. The house had been used as a dwelling. Course of study same as above. The Glovers, Maxwells, Cases, McKinneys and Reeds attended this school. All of the above were subscription schools, the teachers receiving about \$2 per pupil for a term of three months. The district school on Max Lewis' farm, near

Island Church, was established about 1830. The house was a hewed-log building, 18x24 feet; had plank floor and glass windows. Henry Hammersly taught here in 1832. He was succeeded by Richard Mills, and he by John Murray. The Bridgewaters, Boons, Haynes, McLains and Lewises were among the patrons. The district schoolhouse on the Claysville road, near the east line of the township, was built in 1834. This was a hewed-log building, fitted up as required by the school law of 1824. The first teacher was Daniel Watkins; he was a good teacher. He remained here until about 1843, teaching a three months' session each year. The course of study in this school embraced all the common school branches. McKinneys, Standifords, Cases, Hayses and Glovers were among the patrons. John B. Glover, afterward State Treasurer of Indiana, and now United States Consul at Havre, France, was a pupil of this district.

The district schoolhouse in the southeast part of the township was known as the "White Schoolhouse." John Murray taught several terms here about 1846-47. He was succeeded by Jesse Hungate, now of Salem. John W. Gillum and Daniel Robbins in the order named. The patrons of this school were the Altons, Halls, Knoxes, Browns, Vancleaves, Modlins, Vickreys, Potters, Lindleys, Sallees, Walkers and Hamptons. The people of this district were very much attached to their school, and refused to allow the schoolhouse to be sold at the introduction of the free-school system in 1853. A district school had also been established near the town of Lancaster. David Finley taught here in 1845. The enumeration now showed about 400 children in Northeast Township. The four districts above enumerated were all the schools provided for these children under the Congressional Township system. At the August election, 1848, Northeast Township, with less than 200 voters, polled more votes for the free-school law than any other township in the county, there being forty-nine votes in the affirmative and 181 in the negative. At each succeeding election there was a gain in the affirmative vote. In 1851 there were sixty nine votes for free-school and seventy-seven votes against them. The first Trustees under the free-school system were John W. Gillum, William Hays and Lewis Fordyce. They were elected in April, 1853, and in May, of same year, they submitted the proposition to build schoolhouses by taxation to a vote of the people. This proposition was defeated by a majority of thirty-nine votes. The Board now determined to build the schoolhouses by private subscription. They accordingly laid off six districts and ordered the houses to be of hewed logs 20x30 feet, five windows and two doors in each. Leonard Hardman, John W. Gillum, William Hays and Lewis Fordyce were appointed a Committee to solicit subscriptions. As nothing was realized from this, the building of schoolhouses had to be postponed until legislative aid could be obtained. That body, having so amended the school

law of 1852 as to allow the money to be levied for schoolhouse purposes without an affirmative vote of the people, the Board of Trustees, in April, 1856, levied 25 cents on each \$100 worth of property and 50 cents on each poll for building schoolhouses. In June of this year the Board contracted with James Crocket to build six frame houses, 18x24 feet, for \$2,000. The first free schools were taught in the winter of 1857-58. These houses having been found to be too small to accommodate all the children of the township, the building of larger and better houses was determined upon. John W. Ellis was elected Trustee in April, 1878. During his administration of four years, six large and substantial frame houses were erected and furnished with improved furniture and school apparatus, so that now the educational facilities of Northeast Township are second to none in the county. Schools are sustained for about five months each year, at a cost of about \$1,100 per annum.

SCHOOLS OF ORLEANS TOWNSHIP.

The first school in this township of which we have any account, was at the Henry Shirley farm in the southwest part of township, about the year 1822. The house was a small round-log building. The windows were made by cutting out a log and stretching greased paper across the opening thus made. The Hudelsons, Elrods, Hendersons, Kenleys and Busicks were among the patrons. The first teacher was William Dougherty. He was very exact in teaching his pupils good manners. He was succeeded, as a teacher, by David Hudelson in 1823. A district school having been established at this place, John McConahay became teacher in 1834. He was succeeded by Thomas Dias. In this school John Hudelson and William McKnabb had some trouble, which they wished to settle by a fight, and accordingly proceeded to make that kind of settlement at a time when all should have been quiet and orderly study in the school room. Samuel Hudelson and Theodore Stackhouse were also teachers in this district. Grammar, arithmetic and geography had been introduced into the course of study. A district school was established on the land now owned by George Wolf, in southeast part of township, about 1831. This was known as the Maxwell House. A Dr. Tucker was the first teacher. The patrons of this school were the Webbs, Frosts, Scotts, Busicks, Cools, Bakers, Pickens, Speers, Chishams, Maxwells, Stines, Wares and Trues. The wages of the teacher was \$15 per month. Van R. Noblitt taught here in 1837. John W. Frost in 1845. A term of three months; wages, \$10 per month. Aaron Speer was teacher here in 1849.

About the year 1834 Shadrach B. A. Carter opened a school at his farm south of the town of Orleans. The house, a small frame, stood near the family residence. He taught here for several years. Among his patrons were the Langfords, Brookses, Webbs and Steerses. John H.

Steers, the oldest native inhabitant of Orleans, was a pupil of this school. A cave which opened at the south part of the large pond just south of the house, was used by the boys as a play-ground. Under the Congressional township system, Orleans Township including the town, had but four district schoolhouses, in which to educate her 600 children. But notwithstanding her poor accommodations, her people refused to exchange for a free school system. At the August election, 1848, there were cast for free schools 33 votes, and against free schools 242 votes. The same question being submitted the next year, there were 87 votes in the affirmative and 208 votes in the negative. By the year 1851 the friends of free schools had increased their number to 105, while the opposition were reduced to 119 votes, many persons remaining neutral. Thomas Elrod, Bury Sears and Washington Hardman were the first Trustees under the free school law of 1852. They were elected April, 1853. I have not been able to find any record of their official acts, but Mr. Abner Freeman recollects that during the summer of 1853, they submitted the proposition to raise a fund for building schoolhouses, by taxation, to a vote of the township, and that the proposition carried after a spirited contest. The records in the County Treasurer's office show that the levy was placed upon the tax duplicate of 1854, and that the sum of \$1,368.48 was realized from it. The Board now sold the old district houses, and built six new houses, four in the country and two in the town. They were small frame buildings 18x24 feet. The first free schools were in the winter of 1855-56. W. T. Spicely and John H. Lindsey were among the first teachers. W. W. Chisham was elected Trustee in 1856, and served continuously for eight years. During his administration two new districts were organized. He was succeeded by Thomas Elrod, under whose administration the building of larger and better houses was commenced. Orleans township has now eight school districts. The houses are substantial frame buildings, well fitted and furnished with improved furniture and modern school apparatus. Schools are sustained from five to five and a half months each year, at a cost of about \$1,600 per annum.

ORLEANS TOWN SCHOOLS.

In the fall of 1823, the people of the town of Orleans resolved to establish a school. They accordingly fitted up a small house which stood near where Walker's store now stands. Here the schools of the town had their humble beginning, with John McClane as the first teacher. The patrons were the Webbs, Lewises, Searses and Brooksers. There is probably no person now living who attended this school. Mr. McClane was succeeded as a teacher by Jonathan Prosser, who opened a school on the Conder property, about the year 1826. Patrons same as above. John H. Steers was also a pupil of this school. Mr. Prosser was an extra good teacher of penmanship. Samuel Webb who was probably the best pen-

man ever in Orange County, received his instruction in this school. Samuel Steel succeeded to the management of the school in 1830. He taught but one term. In 1831 the citizens, under the leadership of Joseph Crawford and John Sears, built a schoolhouse on the public square, where the school building now stands. This was the first school building in the town of Orleans. It was a hewed log structure twenty feet square. Had glass windows and "split poles" for seats. The first teacher was George May. He had charge of the schools for two years. A Mr. White of Crawfordsville, Ind., Isom Procter, John Johnson and a Mr. Reeding were also teachers of this school. Thomas Dias was teacher here about 1835 or 1836. In order to get even with the boys who "turned him out" for a Christmas trick, he had bogus writs issued for them, but the joke turned upon the Constable, who served the writs in good faith, thinking they were genuine.

The course of study in these schools embraced reading, writing, spelling and arithmetic; occasionally a teacher was secured who could teach grammar. The patrons were the Seareses, Crawfords, Williamsons, Cooks, Webbs, Kimblys, Moyers, Freemans, Merricks, Worrells and Brookses. That all earthly things must perish was clearly illustrated here. After a time some persons concluded that they were tired of seeing the old schoolhouse with its homely walls and coarse furniture, so they went quietly and tore it down while those who would have hindered slept. Some persons were very indignant at this, but nothing came of it, as there was an abundance of time for their anger to cool before they discovered who did the mischief. Another school was that of A. F. Allen, who was for many years a well-known and honored citizen of Orleans and Orange County. His school was opened in 1839 and continued for two years. This school was noted for the thoroughness of the instruction and practical business like manner in which it was conducted. Among the patrons we notice the names Sears, Webb, Moyer and Steers. Gen. W. T. Spicely was a pupil of this school, and owed much of his success in after life, to the thoroughness of the instruction received here. The citizens of Orleans did not have a separate vote upon the subject of free schools, but their vote being taken in connection with Orleans Township that result very nearly shows the sentiment in regard to free schools in the town. Orleans not being an incorporated town, came under the control of the Township Trustees at the passage of the school law of 1852. The Board of Township Trustees established three public schools in the town, building two small frame houses and using the old Methodist Church for a schoolhouse. These houses were afterwards replaced by three larger and more substantial frame buildings. The first free schools were opened in the fall of 1855. Length of session sixty days. Isaac Albertson, William Jones and John White, were the first teachers.

THE ORLEANS ACADEMY.

The above-named school was established in 1866. The building was erected by a joint stock company, at a cost of \$8,000. It was the purpose of the company to establish an independent academy entirely disconnected with the public schools. Prof. John M. Bloss, afterward Superintendent of Public Instruction of Indiana, was the first and only Principal of the academy as an independent institution. The opening of the Orleans Academy was a progressive step in the schools of Orange County. A very considerable part of the patronage at first came from the ex-soldiers; young men whose education had been entirely neglected by the requirements and services of war, and who came earnestly desiring to make up for lost opportunities; added to these was a class of young men and women who were preparing for the position of teachers in the common schools. The work of this institution was comprehensive and thorough. It furnished to the public schools of Orange County a class of teachers whose work and worth will long be remembered by the friends of education. By a union with the public schools of the town in 1870, the academy was practically superseded by the Orleans Graded School, with Prof. Bloss as Superintendent, and John J. Lingle, assistant, the High School and Grammar Department being taught at the academy, and the lower grades at the different public school buildings. This arrangement continued until 1872, when the Town School Board purchased the academy building of the stockholders, since which time the town schools have been taught at that building. The educational advantages afforded by the town of Orleans are good, the public schools being kept open from seven to nine months each year. The high school is well equipped and doing good work. Thirteen ladies and eight gentlemen have graduated from this department.

SCHOOLS OF ORANGEVILLE TOWNSHIP.

The first school within the present limits of this township was established at the Shirley place in 1816. The house was a small log cabin. The furniture consisted of split sapling seats. The first teacher was a man named Fordyce. The branches of study pursued were reading, writing and spelling, also primary arithmetic. The Shirleys, Daltons and Halberts were among the patrons of this school. In 1826 a school was established in the northeast part of the township, on land of Noah Burton. Samuel Dalton, a crippled man, and a noted pioneer teacher, commenced his career at this place in 1826. He was succeeded by Jonah B. Wood in 1828. The house, which had been built for a dwelling, was a small round log-cabin, fireplace extended across one entire end of the building. Studies same as above. About the year 1831 a school was established at Bethel Church with a man named Gardener as teacher. He was succeeded by Thomas Alison, he by a man named Wormsley, and he

by P. C. Huddrell, and he by Samuel Dalton in 1841, the last having an average attendance of sixty pupils. The teachers of this school were very much disposed to whip their pupils. Huddrell whipped all who could not repeat the "hart" lesson on Monday morning. Sometimes the larger boys would rebel and have the whippings discontinued for a few days. The Mathers boys attended this school. A district school had now been established at the Jacob Shirley place, south of Orangeville. The house was of hewed logs, 18x20 feet; had glass windows; had been built by citizens of the district. Van Rensselaer Noblitt taught here about 1834-35. These were subscription schools, \$1.50 per pupil for term of three months. The branches of study were reading, writing, spelling and arithmetic. Among the patrons of this school, I see the names of Shirley, Dalton, Halbert, Toliver and others. Theodore Stackhouse, for many years School Examiner of Orange County, and now one of the oldest and best known teachers of the county, taught his first school here in 1844; term of three months; wages, \$11 per month. Under the Congressional Township system, Orangeville had but two district school-houses, and 27½ children to educate. School No. 2 was at Joel Riggs' place. Van R. Noblitt taught here in 1842. He received pay in corn, which he shipped to New Orleans, and sold at 29 cents per bushel. James M. Baker taught here in 1844. The patrons of this school were the Mathers, Bakers and Riggses.

Orangeville not having been organized as a township until March, 1850, her people did not have a separate vote on free schools until August of that year, when twenty-five votes were cast for free schools and ninety-five against them. The same question being again submitted in 1851, forty-five votes were cast in the affirmative, and seventy-four in the negative. But coming events cast their shadows before only to follow closely themselves. Free schools came soon after the school law of 1852. The first Trustees were Alfred Bruner, John A. Ritter and Robert Higgins. They were elected the first Monday in April, 1853, and on the seventeenth day of August submitted the proposition to raise money to build schoolhouses by taxation to a vote of the people. This proposition was defeated by a majority of four votes. Not discouraged at this want of support, the Board of Trustees resolved not to pause in the good work, but to go on and establish schools in their township. They therefore advanced the money and built a schoolhouse during the fall of 1854. This was the first public school building in the township. It was situated on the road between Wesley Chapel and Orangeville. It has been replaced by the Wesley Chapel Schoolhouse. The first free schools were in 1855-56. The Legislature of 1855 having given the Board of Trustees power to levy and collect taxes for building schoolhouses without a vote of the people, a fund was now raised and five new school houses were built. Two more have since been added to the number.

Orangeville Township has now seven public schools. The houses are substantial frame buildings, well finished and furnished, except in the matter of seats for pupils, the old box desks being still in use, but these will probably be removed at an early day and improved furniture supplied. Schools are sustained in this township from four to five months each year at a cost of about \$1,100 per annum.

SCHOOLS OF NORTHWEST TOWNSHIP.

The schools of Northwest Township had their humble beginning in the fall of 1823, when John Chaney opened a school in the north part of the township. The house stood on the land now owned by John McPheters. It was a round log cabin 16x16 feet, dirt floor, one end built in the shape of a fence corner for a fire-place. This was a subscription school, the subscribers agreeing to pay three "bits" per pupil for a term of three months. The branches of study were reading, writing, spelling and primary arithmetic. The patrons of the school were the Kirks, Williamses, Chaneys, Talberts, Davises and Bruners. Alfred Bruner attended his first school here. The first school record of Northwest Township bears date of April 23, 1846, being an order in favor of John T. Wallace, teacher of District No. 5, for all the school funds of said district. This is accompanied by his receipt for \$9.65 for services as teacher. In 1848 the citizens of this district resolved to build a schoolhouse by voluntary labor of the inhabitants, or a tax of 25 cents per day on those who chose not to work. Not getting the house built, they afterward resolved to use the church for a schoolhouse, purchase a stove with the school funds, and support a school by subscription. This arrangement was carried out, and Celia S. Kirk became the teacher about 1850. She received \$30 for a term of three months. James Pinnick was teacher here in 1851. The teachers of this district were required to procure a certificate of qualification in reading, writing and spelling. The Kirks, Collinses and Pinnicks were among the patrons of these schools. There were 290 school children in the township at this time.

Under the Congressional township system Northwest had five district schoolhouses in which to educate these children, each district receiving about \$15 per annum of public money for school purposes. This seemed to be all that could reasonably be desired, as the result of the vote on free schools at August election, 1848, showed. For free schools, five votes. Against free schools, 124 votes. The same question was again submitted in 1849, when the friends of school law polled thirty-eight votes, and the opponents 104 votes. In 1851 the opposition could poll but fifty votes against thirty-three for the law, a great many persons assuming a neutral position. The first Trustees elected under the school law of 1852 were Richard Miller, James Faucett and Thomas Bedster. They were elected in April, 1853, and on the 10th day of April, 1854, they submitted the

proposition to vote a tax for building schoolhouses to a vote of the people. This was defeated by a majority of fifteen votes. Nothing more was done in the way of building until 1856, when the change in the law enabled the Board of Trustees to levy and collect a schoolhouse tax without a vote of the people. A levy of 25 cents on the \$100 of property, and 50 cents on the poll was now made. Schoolhouse No. 1 was put under contract in July, of this year. It cost \$175.75. Six new houses were now built. They were substantial frame buildings, and are the same that are now in use. Meanwhile the first public school had been taught during the winter of 1855-56, the old district houses being used until the new ones were completed. Northwest Township has now seven schoolhouses. They are well supplied with improved furniture and school apparatus. Schools are sustained from four and a half to five months each year, at a cost of about \$1,200 per annum.

SCHOOLS OF FRENCH LICK TOWNSHIP.

The first school in this township of which I have any account was established on Sulphur Creek in the year 1820. Samuel Cobb was the first teacher. He was succeeded by Jordan Giles, and he by John Harvey. The branches of study were reading, writing, spelling and arithmetic. The patrons were the Charleses, Pinnicks, Gileses, Collinses and Hazlewoods. In 1821 Jonathan Mullen taught a school on land of Green Ray, in a house which had been a dwelling. Rev. James P. Campbell was a pupil of this school. In 1823 Michael Miller opened a school in a small log-house upon the Faucett land. This house was furnished with poplar poles for seats, placed upon legs so high that the feet of the smaller children did not reach within six inches of the floor. A hooked stick hung beside the door, to be removed when a pupil went out of the house and placed back in position when he returned, in order to avoid having more than one out at a time. Mr. Miller was succeeded as a teacher by Benjamin Bolls, who was afterward sentenced to the State prison for life for the crime of murder. Samuel Dalton taught here about 1828. The course of study in these schools embraced reading, writing, spelling and arithmetic. The patrons were the Campbells, Millers, Doughertys and Wilsons. Nelson W. Nunley taught in this neighborhood about 1826. He was considered an extra good teacher, being able to teach grammar and geography. In 1834 Col. John Pinnick and Samuel Wolfington employed an old sailor named Acley to teach their children. The school was established in a dwelling house near French Lick Springs. The pupils of this school spent a large part of their time in roasting potatoes. The district school at Azor Charles' farm was established in 1836. Jacob Dishon was the first teacher; he was succeeded by Daniel Smith, and he by John Mellou. The Charleses, Smiths and Pinnicks were among the patrons of this school. A district

school having been established on the land of Nathan Lambdin, near Prospect, Henry Johnson became the teacher about 1843. The Lambdins and Pinnicks attended this school. The same year Wilton Smith taught the district school near Buncomb Ridge. Old French Lick church house was used for a schoolhouse for ten years, having been built about 1840. Jacob Dishon, Daniel Smith and David Porter, afterward County Treasurer, were teachers here. The patrons were the Pinnicks, Gileses, Robbinses and Winingers. William Furguson, the last teacher, made quite a disturbance by attempting to teach a silent school. The people could not understand how children taught in a silent school would ever be able to transact any business in this noisy world.

The district schoolhouse on Collins' land near line of Paoli Township, built about 1831, is still standing. It is a hewed-log-house, 18x24 feet, stone chimney and was furnished with the regulation "split sapling" seats. Samuel Dalton taught several terms here. He was succeeded by Michael Dougherty, J. W. Kidwell, Mr. Rickmire, John Newlin and Hiram Trueblood in the order named. Nancy Lindley also taught a summer term here about 1840. All the common school branches including algebra and natural philosophy were taught here. Among the patrons were the Truebloods, Lindleys, Springers and Osborns. This school was well sustained, and in point of efficiency, became second to none in the country. Under the Congressional Township system, French Lick had but five district schoolhouses, and 463 school children to educate. But these accommodations seemed amply sufficient to furnish an education to the children of the township, if we may judge from the returns of the August election, 1848. At that election there were cast for free schools, 9 votes. Against free schools, 187 votes. In 1849 there were 34 votes in the affirmative and 178 in the negative. In 1850, 16 in the affirmative and 171 in the negative. In 1851, 23 votes in the affirmative and 139 in the negative. But notwithstanding this opposition, free schools have grown and flourished in French Lick Township. The first Trustees were John Dishon, Thomas Nichols and John Tillery. They were elected in 1853. The old records of this township having been destroyed in the burning of Trustee Gilleatt's house, in January, 1884, I rely upon the recollections of the older inhabitants. The proposition to vote a tax for building schoolhouses having been defeated, the Trustees were not discouraged, but immediately put under contract the building of eight log schoolhouses. There being no money in the treasury, these houses were enclosed and roofs put on them this year, the contractors agreeing to wait for their money until it could be levied and collected by taxation. These houses were finished and fitted up for school after the Legislature had provided means for levying a school house tax without an affirmative vote of the people. The first free school was taught during the winter of 1855-56.

These log schoolhouses have all disappeared, being replaced by good substantial frame buildings. Four new districts have been added to the number. French Lick Township has now twelve schoolhouses, all well furnished with improved school furniture and apparatus. Schools are sustained about five months in the year at a cost of about \$2,250 per annum for tuition expenses.

SCHOOLS OF JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

The first school of which I have any account in this township was established about the year 1821, in a log cabin about one-half mile west of the town of Newton Stewart. A man named Constable was the first teacher. The next school of which I have been able to obtain any information was situated in the north part of the township, near the Killum's farm. Miss Sophia Throop taught here in 1827. The Killums were among her patrons. This was probably the first school taught by a lady in Orange County. Miss Throop taught here for two terms of three months each. The first term she made \$7.50 above her board bill. The second her pay amounted to something more than this. Then to Miss Throop belongs not only the honor of being the first lady teacher in the county, but also of having done good and efficient work in the school-room for less pay than was ever received by any other teacher of the county. Patrick Dougherty was a pioneer teacher of this township, but I have not been able to locate schools taught by him. About the year 1832, Thomas Treadway taught a term of school in a church house, situated in the northwest part of the township on Section 30, Township 1 north, Range 2 west. A schoolhouse having been erected here, Samuel Mills became the teacher about 1835. He was succeeded by Reuben Cox in 1836, and he by William Pinnick in 1838. These were all subscription schools. Wages of teachers about \$1.50 per pupil for term of three months. A district school was established here about 1841, and John Ditts employed to teach. He taught reading, writing, spelling and primary arithmetic. He was succeeded by Benjamin Newlin in 1847. The Cases, Coxes and Collinses were among the patrons of this school.

About 1837 Rev. John Walls taught a term of school near the William Marlett farm, in Section 2, Township 1 south, Range 2 west. The house was a log-cabin which had been erected for a dwelling. The Palmers and McDonalds were among the patrons. Thomas Hunt, of Paoli, also attended this school. The first school record of Jackson Township bears date of July 26, 1837, being the proceedings of a public meeting to elect a Township Clerk and Treasurer. Samuel Parks was elected Clerk and John C. Walls, Treasurer. This is followed by a map of township—showing boundaries of the five school districts. At a public meeting of the citizens of District No. 1. held at the house of Ptolemy Bledsoe, August 12, 1837, it was resolved that this district would support a three

months' school each year, and to adopt the dwelling house of Lewis A. Bledsoe as a schoolhouse. Jonathan Palmer, a noted pioneer teacher, opened school here September 25, 1837. He received \$45 for a term of three months. Money was paid in advance of the opening of schools. This was the first district school organized in the township. Mr. Palmer gave very good satisfaction as a teacher and was re-employed for the next term upon the same conditions as before. There were about fifty pupils belonging to this school. The Bledsoes, Parks, Walls and Palmers were among the patrons. District No. 3 was organized January, 1839. At a meeting of the voters of this district it was resolved to build a hewed-log schoolhouse, 20 feet square, finished "with one nine-light window, one long window, stick and clay chimney, plank floor, nailed down, board roof, held on by weight poles," to be ready for school by June 30, 1839. This house was to be situated in the north part of Section 26, south of Patoka Creek. The location was afterward changed to near the campground, upon condition that Isaac Eastridge would furnish "boards to cover it," and William Stewart furnish plank for the floor, and do all the hauling of building material. James Eastridge was the first teacher here. The school opened August 2, 1842. There were about seventy children enumerated in the district. The Eastridges, Gilliatts, Stewarts and Wallses were among the patrons. The wages of Mr. Eastridge were \$36.50 for a term of three months, to be paid as follows: "\$25 in State script, \$2 in Illinois money and \$9.50 in currency." About 1850, the people of this district decided to change the location of their schoolhouse to the north part of Section 24, Township 1 south, Range 2 west, being one mile north of Patoka Creek. A public meeting resolved to build a log schoolhouse here, 16x20 feet, and to expend the sum of \$8.50 for building purposes. Lewis Walls taught here in the fall of 1850. Term of three months. Wages \$10 per month.

Under the Congressional township system, Jackson Township had six district schools and 280 children of school age. At the August election, 1848, her people unanimously resolved not to exchange these schools for a free-school system of which they knew nothing, except that it was to be supported in part by taxation. At that election there were cast against free schools 108 votes. This question was submitted again in 1849, also in 1850 and 1851, but at no time were the friends of the system able to poll more than a half dozen votes. But free schools came to Jackson as to the other townships of the county. The first Trustees were Christopher Cox, Henry Banks and Lewis A. Bledsoe. They divided the township into six districts, and built log schoolhouses and paid for them with the school funds. The first free schools were in the winter of 1856-57. Schoolhouse No. 1, in this township, was the last log schoolhouse used in the county, a school having been taught here during the winter of 1878-79. Jackson Township has now ten school districts.

The houses are substantial frame buildings, well finished and furnished with school apparatus, and about half supplied with improved furniture and the remainder will soon be supplied. Schools are sustained from four to five months each year, at a cost of about \$1,500 per annum.

SCHOOLS OF GREENFIELD TOWNSHIP.

This township not having been settled so early, schools were not organized here until a later date than in the other townships of the county. I have not been able to locate the first school within this township. Among the earliest was the one organized in the old log church at Providence. Amos Critchfield was the first teacher here. He taught a six months' session in 1830. The patrons of this school were the Stones, McCanns, Bennetts, Pitmans, Kendalls, Agans, Newkirks and Grimeses. The succeeding teachers were a Mr. McCrae, McCelvey and Charles Sands, in the order named. Margaret Murray taught here in the summer of 1851. At this school James Pruett, a small boy, was killed by the falling of a pile of lumber which was being delivered here for the building of the frame church house. About 1838 William Key taught in a small log schoolhouse near the Apple Church house. He could teach reading, writing, spelling and primary numbers. The Apples, Easters and Hunts were pupils. Thomas Hunt taught here in 1841. Wages, \$2 per pupil, per term of three months. Thomas S. Lambdin was a pioneer teacher of this township. He taught an early school in a round-log-house which had been used for a dwelling. It was situated in the north part of the township on Section 28, Township 1 north, Range 1 west. This was a "lond" school, as were most early schools. It is said that there was a boy in this school who so disliked going over the lessons that he would not do so at all, but repeated the word "heptorpy" from morning till noon and from noon till night in order to make the teacher believe he was studying the lesson. The district school at Hobson's place was established about 1840. The house was a hewed-log building, had glass windows and seats without backs. Wilford Ditts was the first teacher. He was succeeded by Thomas Hunt in 1842. The course of study embraced all the common school branches. The patrons were the Apples, Williards, Gilliatts, McDonalds, Teafords, Hobsons, Easters, Gobles, Allens and Tarrs. The school here was well-sustained, and was long considered one of the best district schools in this part of the county.

The district school at Lomax's place east of Unionville, was established about 1840. John Stout, William Stout and John F. Murphy were teachers in this school. In 1847, the house being "out of repair," a district meeting resolved to levy two days' labor upon each citizen in order to repair the house. Those who did not wish to work, could be exempt by paying 50 cents in money. The wages of the teacher were

\$1.50 per pupil for a term of three months. The patrons were required to furnish one-half cord of wood or pay 40 cents per pupil in addition to the above. A district meeting decided that non-residents should not have the right to attend this school. The Gobles, McCabes, Lomaxes, Hills, Davises, Hammonds, McBrides, Marletts and Morrisises were patrons of this school. Other district schools were established previous to the adoption of the Constitution of 1851, when this township had six district schools and 420 school children. These schools were giving very good satisfaction to the voters of Greenfield, as proven by the result of the August election in 1848, when her people unanimously voted not to exchange for a free school system, casting 108 votes in the negative. The same question was submitted again in 1849, also in 1850 and 1851; at this last election there were six votes in the affirmative to 111 in the negative. But free schools came without an invitation. The first Trustees under the free school system were John D. Hammond, John Apple and Abner W. Allen. They were elected April, 1853, and in June of that year they submitted the proposition to build a schoolhouse by taxation to a vote of the people. This proposition was unanimously defeated, there being sixty-nine votes against it, and none for it. The Board, however, proceeded to lay off the township into six districts. The district houses were sold for about \$45. Six log schoolhouses were now built at a cost of \$45 each, and paid for from proceeds of levy of April, 1856. These houses were hewed logs, and had plank floors and glass windows. The first free schools were in the winter of 1855-56. Greenfield Township has now ten school districts. The houses are very fair frame school buildings, well furnished with school apparatus and fitted for schools, except in the matter of seats for pupils, the old box-seats being still in use. Schools are sustained from four and a half to five months each year, at a cost of about \$1,600 per annum.

SCHOOLS OF SOUTHEAST TOWNSHIP.

The first school established in this township was situated upon the land now owned by John Agan, one mile east of Valeene. The house was a small, round log cabin. It was built for a schoolhouse by John Hollowell, Robert Breeze and David Brown. I have not been able to learn the date of the opening of the school, nor the name of the first teacher. The second teacher was named Cantrell, and he was succeeded by John Harned about the year 1817. The studies pursued were reading, writing, spelling and arithmetic. The Hollowells, Breezes, Browns and Cantrells attended this school. About the year 1815 a log-cabin schoolhouse was built near John H. Buchanan's farm in the southwest corner of the township. This house had fence corner fire-place, puncheon floor and open windows. The first teacher was named Willis. He remained here several years and was succeeded by Thomas Harned about the year 1818. Reading,

writing, spelling and arithmetic were taught here. The Harneds, Reels, Baileys, Stones and Tarrs attended. During 1824-25, Alexander Morris taught three terms of school in a house situated on the land of James N. Murphy, Section 11, Town 1 south, Range 1 east. Harrison White is the only person now (1884) living who attended this school. The Hollowells were patrons of this school. Some years after this, John Holaday taught a term of school in a small log house west of Rock Spring Church. Sophia Throop taught here during the summer of 1831. The Harneds and Hollowells were among her patrons.

About 1830, Henry Crittenden opened a school in a log-cabin situated on the Thomas Ferguson land, west of Valeene. He taught reading, writing and spelling. Among his patrons were Hunts, Fergusons, Sells and Summers. In the winter of 1835-36, John Bobbitt taught a school in a dwelling house on the Veach land, near "Hogdefeat" Creek. Studies same as above. The Veachs, Cooks, Bobbits and Hunts attended. Thomas Hunt, of Paoli, was a pupil of this school. In 1838 a district school was established in the southeast part of the township on the George Vance land. The house was a hewed-log structure, and was built by a tax of \$1 each upon the citizens of the district. This fund, amounting to \$50, was voted upon themselves at a district meeting. It was expended by Henry Crittenden, District Treasurer. Enoch Weathers served as District Treasurer here for many years. John Bobbitt was the first teacher in this school. Spelling was the chief recreation pursued here. Night spellings were held often. The patrons were the Stronds, Taylors, Crittendens, Weathers, Keys, Sanderses, Vances, and others whose names I do not have. Nehemiah Tower taught a silent school here, in 1847, the first silent school in the district. Mr Tower was regarded as a very excellent teacher, being able to teach all the common school branches. The first school record of Southeast Township is dated November 4, 1841, being an enumeration of the school children showing the number to be 321. The next is the report of Joel C. Dilliard, as teacher of District No. 3. Length of term, 65 days. Wages of teacher, \$55. Average attendance, 28. The schoolhouse in which Mr. Dilliard taught was in the south part of the township, east of Harned's Chapel. This school was taught during the fall of 1841. The patrons were the McDonalds, Harneds, Lambdins, Piersons, Wellmans, Falkners and McMahan. Mr. Dilliard taught all the common school branches.

The old log-church house south of Valeene was used as a schoolhouse for several years. Col. John Line taught here in 1839. The Hazlewoods, Hollowells, Crittendens, Childers, Harneds and Purkhisers attended school here. Gilbert Jenkins was teacher here about 1848. It is said that he whipped a young man named Roach before allowing him to take a seat, on the first day he attended the school. About 1841 a small frame schoolhouse was built near Rock Spring Church. Thomas Furguson

taught here in 1842. He was succeeded by Charles Sands in 1843, and he by Daniel Dwyer in 1844. The wages of the teacher were \$50 for a term of three months. The patrons of this school were the Stalcups, Childers, Harneds, Puttes, Hollowells and Moons. About the same time the district school was established at the Furguson place west of Valeene. Thomas Hunt commenced teaching here in 1843. He remained about eight years, teaching a three months' session each year, wages \$40 per term. The Fergusons, Tarrs, Veaches, Glenns, Sanders, Cooks, Starrets, Cartwrights, Maxedons and Selfs attended this school. As many as sixty pupils were enrolled during a session. All the common school branches were taught. Silas Stout taught at the district school in the northwest part of the township in 1838, followed by Hiram Atkinson in 1842. The above were good schools. All the common school branches were taught. The Stouts, Atkinsons, Andrews and Newlins were pupils of this school.

Under the Congressional township system, Southeast Township had six district schoolhouses, which her people thought amply sufficient to furnish an education to the 600 children of the township, as the result of the August election, 1848, would seem to indicate. At that election, there were cast for free schools eight votes. Against free schools, 204 votes. This question was submitted again in 1849, also in 1850 and 1851. At this last election the friends of the schools were able to poll thirty-five votes while the opposition was reduced to 152 votes. Samuel Stalcup and Thomas Harned voted for free schools at every election. The first Trustees were James Childers, James McDonald and William Noblitt. They were elected in April, 1853, and in June of that year they submitted the proposition to vote a tax for building schoolhouse to a vote of the people. This proposition was defeated by an overwhelming majority. The Board of Trustees now laid off the township into eleven districts, and requested the people to build houses by private subscription, or labor of the citizens. Three districts responded to the request and built log schoolhouses. The remaining districts not proceeding to prepare houses, the Board of Trustees built them, using the school fund for that purpose. In the three districts where the citizens had built the houses, free schools were taught in the winter of 1854-55; in the remaining districts not until the winter of 1855-56. Southeast Township has now twelve school districts. The houses are substantial frame buildings well furnished with school apparatus, and about half supplied with improved furniture. Schools are sustained from four to five months in each year, at a cost of about \$2,000 per annum.

SCHOOLS OF STAMPERS CREEK TOWNSHIP.

I have not been able to learn the precise date at which the good people of this township determined to establish a school, but certain it

is that about 1814 George Vandever, a crippled man, came with his family from Kentucky and made settlement near the head of Patoka Creek, where he soon afterward opened a school. The house was a small, round log structure, dirt floor, without windows, door or shutter, and was situated upon the land now owned by Mrs. Nancy Lynch. Here he taught one session during the summer, and then in order to have better accommodations he removed his school to a dwelling-house of a Mr. Pierce near the head of Patoka Creek. Here he remained teaching a three months' session each year until about 1829. The branches of study were reading, writing, spelling and primary numbers. The patrons of these schools were the Vandeveres, Danners, Holadays, Bosleys, Pierces and Shores. Mr. Vandever was succeeded as a teacher by Abram Pier-son, who in the fall of 1831 opened a school near where Danner's Chapel now stands. He taught for three months. The average attendance was about fifteen pupils; wages, \$1.50 per pupil. An old gentleman named Fielding taught a school in a dwelling-house upon the land of Mason Burgess in 1818. The Burgesses and Mahans were patrons of this school. Mr. Edward Cornwell, present County Recorder, recollects attending school at the Mahan District about the year 1821. Jeremiah Mozier was the teacher. The house was a small round-log cabin, situated on the land of Cyrus Finley, near where the schoolhouse now stands. It was built and furnished with split saplings for seats by the citizens of the neighborhood. The patrons of this school were the Cornwells, Burgesses, Mahans and Doaks. The branches of study were reading, writing, spelling and arithmetic. The pupils in arithmetic very frequently retired to the grove in order to avoid noise while pursuing their studies. Mr. Mozier was succeeded as a teacher in 1822 by Alexander Wallace, who taught here for several terms. He was a very excellent teacher of penmanship. John Murray taught one school here in 1824. The people south of the above district being without school privileges, Mr. Richard Hall, Asa Burt and several others resolved to build a schoolhouse and established a school with Mr. Burt as teacher. The house was built on the land of Mr. Burt, but he dying before the school was opened, Michael Dougherty was employed to teach. He taught here during 1828 and 1829. The same years John Clements taught at the Copeland farm.

The Congressional Township system now coming into operation, the above schools were discontinued, giving way to the district schools, which were now being established. The territory now comprising Stampers Creek Township was made up of a part of four different Congressional townships, each one independent of the others in school matters. The portion situated in Town 1 north, of Range 1 east, seemed to enjoy the best school privileges, on account of the school land of that township having been sold earlier and for a better price than any other school land

in the county. The first district schoolhouse was built on the land of Richard Hall, in 1829. This was a hewed-log-house, constructed by the citizens of the district, fitted and furnished as required by the acts of the Legislature of 1824. The patrons of this school were: the Halls, Grigsbys, Beasons, Burtts, Burgesses, Chambers, Dilliards and others. The first teacher was Jacob O'Feather. The branches of study same as in the more early schools. N. W. T. Goodwell succeeded to the management of this school in 1831. He remained for two years. His was the first silent school in this neighborhood. Wages of teacher \$35 for term of three months. The Danner Schoolhouse, south of this, was built in 1832. Alexander Ralston was the first teacher. He was succeeded by William Johnson, the services of the latter being much in demand on account of superior scholarship, being able to teach geography and grammar, and to take his pupils through arithmetic. The patrons of this school were: the Danners, Vandeveres, Hollowells and Noblitts. Prof. Johnson, of Marengo, was a pupil of this school. Colored children attended this school upon the same terms as whites. In 1841 Richard D. Walters, who had been educated at the Washington County Seminary, under the instruction of the famous John I. Morrison, opened an independent seminary of learning in the Hall district. The school was a success. Joel C. Dilliard and Julia Talbert prepared themselves to enter the field as teachers at this school. The next year Mr. Dilliard taught a nine months' school at Millersburg, in this township. This was a subscription school. The patrons were: the Dilliards, Duncans, McCoys, Wolfs and Cornwells.

Under the Congressional township system there were six schools in this township, and strange to say they were in so great esteem that the people refused to exchange them for a free school system, as the vote at the August election in 1848 abundantly proves. At that election, there were cast for free schools, three votes; against free schools, 151 votes. The question was again submitted in 1849, also in 1850 and 1851, but with no better results, the friends of the law not being able to poll more than a half dozen votes at any election. But free schools came with the adoption of the school law of 1852. The first Trustees were Joel Vandever, Fleming Duncan and Edward Cornwell. They were elected in April, 1853, and at once entered upon the duties of their position. They found the old district schoolhouses in very bad repair and therefore resolved to build new houses, but before anything could be done in the matter money must be voted for building purposes by the people of the township. An election was ordered for August 1, 1853, and after a very exciting canvas, the proposition to levy a tax of 45 cents on the hundred dollars' worth of property was carried by a majority of six votes. Five of the old houses were now sold for \$38.10. One house was adopted as a township house. Five new houses were built. They were frame, 20x24 feet, four twelve-light windows, plank desks and

seats for pupils. Blackboards and a map of the State of Indiana were also furnished. The first free schools were in the winter of 1855-56. Henry H. Polson, I. K. Martin and R. C. Wells were among the first teachers. By the year 1869 the schoolhouses having been found to be too small, the building of larger houses was commenced, one being built each year until the entire number was replaced. The houses are frame, 24x36 feet, well finished and furnished with improved furniture, maps, globes, charts, etc. The schools are sustained for about five months in each year at a cost of about \$1,200 per annum.

GENERAL VIEW OF THE SCHOOLS.

By the term "pioneer schools," I mean those early schools which were established and supported without any aid from the public funds. These schools were generally loud schools. By this is meant that the pupils were not required to prepare their lesson quietly, but that each pupil had the privilege of repeating his lesson in whatever tone of voice best suited him; indeed, in some cases it seemed that a premium was set upon noise, and that he who could make the most noise did the best. The studies pursued in these schools were usually reading, writing and spelling, and sometimes arithmetic. The recitations in these subjects were heard by the teacher, taking one pupil at a time and hearing him read or spell as best he could in the noise and confusion. The text books were usually Webster's Speller and the Testament. Writing was practiced in a bold round hand, from copies set by the teacher with a goose-quill pen. Arithmetic was taught from the "cyphering book of the master." When a pupil failed to solve the problem given him, he carried it to the teacher, who looked over it until he found an incorrect figure; this he marked and returned the slate to the waiting pupil without explanation or comment. There was one rule in these schools which survived for many years, and rendered futile all attempts at classification. It was that he who was first at school in the morning should recite first during the entire day. The day's session was usually from sun-up until sun-down. There was no regular time for opening school in the morning. When a pupil arrived at the schoolhouse he was required to take his seat and commence upon his lesson. There were no recesses in those days or time for relaxation, except at the noon "playtime," which was usually spent by the teacher in making or mending goose-quill pens. Now, is it really to be wondered at if the weary pedagogue did sometimes fall asleep amid his labors, or the thoughtless urchin beguile the weary hours by repeating the word "horse grammar?"

The Congressional township system originated with the act of Congress to enable the people of Indiana Territory to form a State government, approved April 19, 1816. This act provided that Section 16 in every township should be granted to the inhabitants for the use of

schools. Nine of these school sections are situated within the boundaries of Orange County. Soon after the admission of Indiana as a State the Legislature provided for the appointment of Superintendent of school lands in each township. These officers had power to lease said lands for a term of years, the rents to be applied to the support of schools.

The first law under which schools could be established in Indiana, appears in the Revised Statutes of 1824, under the title of an "Act to incorporate congressional townships, and providing for public schools therein." The law authorized the inhabitants of each congressional township to elect three School Trustees, who were to have control of the school lands and schools generally, with power to divide their townships into districts and appoint Sub-Trustees for the same. These Trustees also examined teachers in regard to their ability to teach reading, writing and arithmetic. Schoolhouses were to be erected by the labor of all able-bodied male persons of the age of twenty-one years or more, residing in the district; those who failed to work to pay $37\frac{1}{2}$ cents for each day so failing. These houses were to be eight feet between floors, and at least one foot from the surface of the ground to the first floor, and finished in a manner calculated to render comfortable the teachers and pupils. Township 1 north, of Range 1 east, was the first to organize under the act. As stated elsewhere, the first district school established was at Lick Creek, three miles east of Paoli. The inhabitants of this township were also the first to ask that their school land be sold. The sale was at public auction on the 25th day of September, 1829, by William Lindley, School Commissioner. Samuel Chambers was auctioneer. The land was sold in eighty-acre lots and brought an average of \$4.37 per acre, the highest price paid being \$7.32 per acre and the lowest \$2 per acre. This was the highest price realized for any school lands in Orange County, the greater amount being sold for \$1.25 per acre. The organization and establishing of schools proceeded very slowly under this system, some townships not being organized until about 1840. The crowning defect of the whole system was that no schools could be organized until the inhabitants declared by vote that they wished their township organized and schools established. This, with the want of funds, made it impossible to establish anything like a school system in Orange County. By the year 1850 there were forty-nine district schools in the county, receiving an average of about \$16 per annum of public money for the support of schools. There were now about 4,500 children of school age in the county. Schools were taught for about three months in the year. Teachers received from \$10 to \$12 per month. The deficiency of public money was made up by rate bills levied upon pupils. The methods of instruction were very nearly the same as in the more early schools. In some localities silent schools and better methods of

instruction had been introduced. The want of text-books rendered it impossible to classify pupils. Geography and grammar had been introduced. Pike's Arithmetic and Murray's Grammar were standard text-books. Meanwhile the friends of popular education were working with all their power to establish schools and build up a sentiment favorable to education in the county. During the winter of 1835 the citizens of Paoli organized a "Moot Legislature." Mr. James A. Watson, Principal of the County Seminary, and Chairman of the Committee on Education in that body, presented a report upon the necessity of completing our system of education which deserves more than passing notice. He insisted that the Legislature could no longer plead the infancy of our State; that a public school system would increase the wealth of the State by encouraging immigration; that it was an imperative duty to comply with the demands of the Constitution in regard to establishing schools; that public justice demanded the education of the masses; that it is not unjust to tax those who have no children for the support of schools. The last proposition was long a bone of contention among our people, but the principle has now become well established. This report was ordered to be printed in the county papers and copies sent to the Committee on Education in both branches of the Indiana Legislature. As to whether this exerted any influence or not cannot now be determined, but certain it is that the legislative mind became at once convinced that there was not sufficient educational advantages in Orange County. They therefore passed an act dividing the county into five seminary districts and providing for the establishing of schools in each district, also appropriating all money derived from fines and forfeitures to the support of these schools. This act was vetoed by Gov. Noble on the ground that it was unconstitutional in this, that it diverted the funds derived from fines and forfeitures from the support of county seminaries as required in the Constitution.

The Board of County Commissioners now resolved to give some assistance to the schools, and in June, 1836, ordered Alexander Morris, County Treasurer, to pay 5 per cent. of the county revenue to the School Commissioner, for the encouragement of education. This was the first money derived from taxation for the support of schools in Orange County. But while this work was going on, the people imbibed the idea that schools could be supported without cost; that the Congress of the United States had or would provide ample means for the education of all the children within her borders, so that when the Legislature of 1847 submitted the question of establishing free schools in the State, it was the "bugbear" of *taxation* that did the voting, and made such a bad showing for Orange County at the August election in 1848. At this election there were but 152 voters in the county who deposited a ballot in favor of free schools. The school law of 1848, which contained a pro-

vision that the several counties of the State should be exempt from its provisions until a majority of the voters gave an assent thereto, was three times rejected in Orange County by the same cry of *taxation*. But our people were, even then, a progressive people, when they understood the question upon which they were called upon to vote. They regarded the free schools as bringing nothing but burdensome taxes and a band of hungry office holders to feed and fatten at the public crib. But they gave a majority of nearly 400 votes in favor of the Constitution of 1851, which made it possible to have a free school system in Indiana.

Under this Constitution, free schools have grown and prospered in Orange County. By the year 1857, they were well under way in all the townships of the county. Uniformity of text-book now enabled the teachers to arrange their pupils into classes. Loud schools and rate bills were heard of no more, and modern methods of instruction were introduced. Blackboards, globes and outline maps were placed in the school-rooms. The school law of 1865, which provided more money for the support of schools, established the County Teachers' Institute, and requiring all schools in a township to be taught an equal number of days, gave new life to the schools of Orange County. By a careful system of county examinations, a better class of teachers was provided. Perhaps no agency has done so much to elevate the standard of teaching as the County Institute. The law of 1873, creating the County Superintendency and County Boards of Education, and providing for holding Township Institutes, was also a progressive movement. The Township Institutes were organized in the several townships during the school year of 1873-74. They meet once each month during the session of the public school and have been a useful agency in bringing about uniformity in the schools of the county.

GRADING OF THE SCHOOLS.

At the meeting of the County Board of Education May, 1876, it was resolved to grade the schools of Orange County. An adjourned meeting was accordingly held June 7, and the following course of study adopted for the schools of Orange County:

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

First Grade. Reading words at sight—McGuffey's New Chart. Daily practice, writing script on slates. Reading through First Reader. Spelling words of reading lesson. Writing lessons on slate. Counting and writing numbers to one hundred. Simple lessons in addition and subtraction to tens.

Second Grade. Reading through Second Reader. Oral and written spelling—McGuffey's Speller to sixtieth page. Addition and subtraction continued. Multiplication and division to tens. Counting and writing Roman and Arabic numbers to one thousand.

INTERMEDIATE DEPARTMENT.

Third Grade. Reading through Third Reader. McGuffey's Speller to one hundredth page. Writing exercises on paper. Arithmetic—Ray's Third Book, to compound numbers. Geography—Oral lessons in local geography; map drawing, including, *first*, the school grounds; *second*, the section and its divisions; *third*, the township, civil and congressional; *fourth*, the county.

Fourth Grade. Reading through Fourth Reader. Spelling through McGuffey's Speller. Writing—Spencerian Copy-book, No. 3, or its equivalent. Arithmetic to decimal fractions. Primary Geography completed. Language lessons to page eighty-one.

GRAMMAR DEPARTMENT.

Fifth Grade. Fifth Reader through and reviewed. Spelling selected words from reader, geography and other sources. Arithmetic completed. Geography (comprehensive) completed. Language lessons completed. Practical Grammar—Harvey. United States History and Physiology.

This course of study was revised, and with very few changes re-adopted by the Board of Education October, 1882, and is still in force. By the year 1881, the course of study having been successfully introduced into all the schools of the county, the Board of Education resolved to introduce a graduating system. Accordingly a plan was drawn up under which the County Superintendent examines pupils who have completed the common-school course. Those pupils who can pass the examination required by the Board receive a common-school diploma, signed by the the County Superintendent, Trustee and teacher. Since that time three of these annual examinations have been successfully held and sixty pupils graduated from the public schools of Orange County.

In the preceding pages we have endeavored to give a fair and impartial account of the founding and progress of the schools of the several townships of the county. In many cases we have not been able to find school records, and have relied upon the recollections of the older inhabitants. We therefore do not claim perfect accuracy for the work, but submit it to the candid judgment of our readers, asking them to take it for what it is worth, but with the confident assurance, that while there may be errors and omissions which should not have occurred, in the main the work will be found to be correct. We close with this sentiment: "The public schools of Indiana—the pride and glory of the State—may our people ever sustain them." The remainder of this chapter was prepared by a member of the historical company.

COUNTY TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

The organization of the first Teachers' Institute or Association, took place at Paoli, Saturday, October 15, 1865, the teachers assembling in

the court house. S. T. Lindley was chosen Chairman and W. Lomax appointed Secretary. Prof. N. Boles, Junius Lomax and William S. Shirley were appointed a Committee to draft a constitution and by-laws, which they accordingly did, the following being the preamble: "For the purpose of mutual improvement and the elevation of the teachers' profession, the undersigned do agree to form an association, to be governed by the following constitution." The constitution provided that the organization should be known as the "Orange County Teachers' Association," but at the first regular meeting, held for the purposes of drill and discipline, the name was changed to the "Orange County Teachers' Institute." It was also provided that meetings should be held regularly the last Saturday in each month; that seven members should constitute a quorum; that any teacher in the county, by signing the constitution and paying 25 cents into the treasury, could become a member; and that the exercises should consist in discussions, drills, lectures, the reading of essays, etc. Theodore Stackhouse was elected Permanent President; S. T. Lindley, Vice-President; N. Boles, Secretary; L. B. Cogswell, Treasurer. It was determined to hold the first Teachers' Institute at Paoli for five days, beginning November 6, 1865. On this occasion the total enrollment was sixty-three, showing the great interest manifested by the teachers of the county in the advancement of their profession. The occasion was important, and justly felt so by the leading citizens of the county seat and elsewhere, who visited the sessions and took part in the exercises. Instrumental music was furnished by Mrs. A. E. Williamson, and devotional exercises by Rev. H. O. Chapman. Mr. Stackhouse instructed classes in orthography and elocution; Dr. J. C. Stanley, in physiology, penmanship, arithmetic, etc.; Prof. Boles, in geography, history, English grammar, vocal music, etc.; and other teachers gave exhibitions of practical methods in the dissemination of knowledge. The lectures took place in the evenings, and were well attended by town folk. Mr. Stackhouse lectured on "The Schools of Orange County;" Prof. Boles, on the "Means and Ends of Education;" Dr. Stanley, on "Respiration," in its application to the schoolroom; Francis Wilson, Esq., on "The Duties of Parents and Teachers," and Judge Simpson on "Engaging the Attention of Pupils." Great interest was shown by all throughout the entire session, and the teachers parted full of resolution to maintain the organization.

The following year another session was held at Paoli, though not with as satisfactory results. A few earnest teachers, at the head of whom was the County Examiner, met and carried into effect quite an interesting programme. The session of 1867 was about like that of 1866. The session of 1868 was better. The Legislature had provided for an appropriation of \$50 out of the county funds to be used in defraying the expenses of the County Teachers' Institute, and this amount was realized

and used this year for the first time. It was a great help, small as it was, and no doubt has been the cause of the continuance of the Institute with such uniform success until the present. There were sixty-six members enrolled in 1868, and the session lasted four days. Prof. Bloss was Chairman of the session, and W. J. Throop, Secretary. There were daily recitations and drills in all the leading branches of study, a specialty being object lessons and map drawing. Lectures were delivered by Messrs. May, Howard and Robbins. Since then sessions have been held annually with increased interest and success. In 1869 the Teachers' Convention of Orange, Lawrence and Washington Counties was organized, a full account of which will be found elsewhere in this volume. The following instructors were booked for the Institute August, 1884 :

Prof. O. P. Jenkins—Science of Teaching, Hygiene, Physiology, Good Behavior, Language, Grammar, Geography, Writing, and Indiana in the War.

Prof. E. B. Smith—Arithmetic, Dictionary, and United States Constitution.

Mrs. Helen E. Smith—United States History.

Miss Jennie J. Throop—Reading and Spelling.

Miss Bessie Mavity—Music.

State Superintendent John W. Holcomb and Barnabas C. Hobbs are expected to lecture some time during the Institute. Other distinguished gentlemen are invited.





PART IV.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

PAOLI TOWNSHIP.

JOHN C. ALBERT of Paoli, Ind., is one of the men who has figured largely in the history of Orange County during the last four decades. A native of Westmoreland County, Penn., he was born March 5, 1818, one of twelve children of Peter and Frances (Breniman) Albert. At the age of thirteen years he was apprenticed to the tailor's trade, which he completed, and in 1838 emigrated West, soon afterward locating in Paoli. In 1853 he was appointed Treasurer of Orange County, and was afterward elected and re-elected to the same position as a Democrat. In 1865 he was elected cashier of the Bank of Paoli, and it was in this that he met his first heavy financial loss on account of the bank stock being based upon bonds of some of the Confederate States. At the opening of the war he abandoned the Democratic party, with which he had hitherto been connected, and allied himself with the Republicans, where he continued to act until 1872. In that year he supported Horace Greeley, and in 1876 was one of the few men in Orange County who voted for Peter Cooper. Since that time he has acted with the National party, and in 1880 was the nominee of that organization for Congress in the Second Indiana District. Through his marriage with Miss Ellen McVey in 1841 he is the father of four children—two daughters and two sons—both of the latter dying in the Civil war, and one of which—John C.—was killed in the attack upon Fort Wagner, as Captain of Company H, Sixty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Mrs. Albert died in 1872, and with her son James was deposited in a vault at Paoli. In February, 1879, Mr. Albert met another heavy loss in the burning of a large hotel at Paoli, which he had for several years been keeping. The loss is said to have been about \$30,000, with no insurance. Since then he has been engaged in the real estate business.

DR. LEWIS S. BOWLES was born at French Lick Springs, in Orange County, December 8, 1834. He is one of three children, all sons, born to Thomas C. and Anna (Patton) Bowles, who came from Maryland in an early day, and located in Washington County, Ind. Thomas C. Bowles, while a young man, went South, and for several years had charge of an extensive plantation. Upon his return North he settled in Orange County a short time, but soon after in Washington County; his death occurred in 1840. Lewis S. began the study of medicine in 1850, with Dr. J. C. Kelso, at Livonia, in Washington County. After attending a course of lectures at the university of Louisville, Ky., he began the practice at French Lick Springs, which he continued for eighteen months, then went to Fredericksburg. In 1865 he located at

Paoli, and the following year began doing a retail drug trade, with a stock valued at about \$2,200. In this Dr. Bowles has been more than ordinarily successful, and he now has one of the most complete stocks of drugs and druggist's sundries kept in southern Indiana, and is valued at about \$15,000. He owns about 800 acres of land, and in 1874 built the finest residence in Orange County. His marriage with Miss Lizzie Andrews of Fredericksburg, Ind., was solemnized September 25, 1861, and to their union two children have been born, named William T. and James A. He is an ardent Democrat in politics and a member of the Blue Lodge in Masonry. Dr. Bowles has made his own way in life, beginning the practice of his profession with \$25 of borrowed capital. He is now one of the wealthy and influential men of the county. He has been one of the School Trustees of Paoli for several years and is now a fifth owner in the Orange County Agricultural Association, of which he has been Superintendent ever since its organization in the spring of 1883.

JESSE BOYD, one of the few remaining old settlers of Orange County, Ind., was born in Randolph County, N. C., May 4, 1818, and is the third of six children, only two yet living, born to William and Mary (Hopwood) Boyd, the parents now being dead. The parents of William Boyd were William and Rhoda (Davenport) Boyd, and they were natives of Ireland, coming to this country in the eighteenth century and settling in Virginia. William Boyd, Sr., served the Colonies faithfully in their struggle for independence. Jesse Boyd in 1839 started West on foot from his native country, and after walking 600 miles arrived in Orange County, Ind., where he found employment in the construction of the old turnpike, but afterward engaged in the manufacture of wheat fans. Elizabeth Hollowell became his wife March 13, 1842, and about this time Mr. Boyd engaged in farming. This has always been his occupation, and although he commenced life's battle a poor boy, he has with the help of his wife accumulated about 1,000 acres of land, but having given about 700 acres to his children he now only owns 300 acres. Mrs. Boyd was born in Orange County, Ind., February 16, 1825, a daughter of William and Martha (Lindley) Hollowell, both sides of her family settling in Orange County previous to 1812. To Mr. and Mrs. Boyd these children have been born: William L., born June 23, 1843; Mary A., born November 1, 1844; Robert H., July 8, 1846; Franklin, March 1, 1848; Ruth E., born September 28, 1849; John T., January 16, 1852; Charles, August 25, 1853; Austin, April 25, 1855, died April 16, 1863; Owen C., February 3, 1858; Elwood, November 29, 1859; Martha J., November 10, 1861; James M., May 27, 1864, and Jesse, born July 20, 1866. The mother died May 2, 1881. She was one of the true pioneer women of her day and bravely aided her husband in his efforts to build up a home. Mr. Boyd married his present wife October 12, 1882. She was Miss Maria E. Brown, daughter of Hutcheson and Harriet (Banks) Brown, both of whom are now dead. Hutcheson Brown was one of the early pioneers of Washington County, Ind., and was a typo on the first paper published in that county. Both Mr. and Mrs. Boyd belong to the Society of Friends.

THOMAS. N. BRAXTAN was born in Paoli Township, Orange Co., Ind., January 8, 1824, son of Hiram and Martha (White) Braxtan, and is of Scotch lineage. The parents of Mr. Braxtan emigrated from North Carolina to Orange County, Ind., or the territory that now composes this county, as early, perhaps, as 1810. Here the mother of our subject died

in 1853, and his father in 1864. About 1848 Mr. Braxtan began the mercantile business in Paoli, which he continued until 1865. For many years he has been engaged in the manufacture and sale of the Hindostan oil and sand stone. In 1860 he began dealing in stock, and in 1883 he purchased White Cloud, the sire of Flora Bell, whose record at Chicago in 1883 was 2.12 $\frac{3}{4}$. Mr. Braxtan was formerly a Whig, and is now a Republican. In 1868 he made the race to represent Orange and Crawford Counties in the General Assembly, and was only defeated by forty-two votes, and the Democratic majority in the two counties at that time was more than four hundred. Mr. Braxtan was married in 1848 to Miss Martha Parker, who died in 1850, and in 1852 Mr. Braxtan was married to Miss Emily Campbell, who died in 1856, and in 1860 he married Miss Ada Vance, of Corydon, Ind. Mr. Braxtan is one of the oldest living settlers of Paoli.

JOHN H. BRAXTAN, old settler, was born in Paoli Township, Orange Co., Ind., March 1, 1828, son of Jonathan and Mary (Henley) Braxtan, and is of Scotch lineage. The father of Mr. Braxtan was born in North Carolina and his mother was an Ohioan. The former came to what is now Orange County, Ind., at a very early day, probably as early as 1810. His death took place at Kokomo, Ind., in 1879, and there the mother of our subject died the same year. By occupation John H. Braxtan is a farmer and stock-raiser. He settled where he now resides in 1852 and is the owner of 256 acres of well improved land. In 1870, he formed a partnership with John A. Hudelson in the stock-dealing business, which has been one of great profit and which still continues. Mr. Braxtan was married in 1851 to Miss Cornelia A. Patton, a native of North Carolina, and these children were born to this marriage: George E., Mary F., Rebecca, deceased, James H., Attie, deceased, Joseph G., an infant that died unnamed, Arthur J., and Charles F. Formerly Mr. Braxtan was a Whig in politics, but is now a Republican. Mrs. Braxtan is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. For more than a half century Mr. Braxtan has been a resident of Orange County, where he and family are well known and highly respected.

GEORGE A. BUSKIRK, Auditor of Orange County, was born at Orangeville, Ind., May 25, 1857, a son of John B. and Maria H. (Ritter) Buskirk, appropriate mention of whom is made elsewhere in this volume. In youth he assisted his father and attended the district schools, but afterward entered the State University at Bloomington, where he remained three years. In 1875 he received the appointment of Deputy Clerk of the county, serving as such three years and one year longer as Deputy Auditor. In 1880, when only twenty-three years of age, he was elected to the Auditorship of the county, being the youngest man ever elected to that position in Indiana. In politics he is a staunch Democrat, taking an active interest in the progress and welfare of his party as well as in all matters of a public and beneficial character. Miss Dessie F. Albert, a native of Orange County, Indiana, became his wife on August 20, 1878, and Harry and Fred are the names of their two children. Mr. Buskirk joined the I. O. O. F. in 1881 and one year later was made a Mason. He cast his first Presidential vote for General Hancock in 1880. He is at present Secretary of the Orange County Agricultural Society.

GEORGE W. CAMPBELL, a native of the county of which he is now Treasurer, was born at Lick Creek, August 12, 1843, a son of Max-

well and Sarah (Field) Campbell, who were natives respectively of North Carolina and Kentucky, and who were among the pioneers of Orange County, Indiana. At twenty years of age George W. Campbell began doing for himself, and shortly thereafter engaged in merchandising at Orangeville, which he continued until 1870, when he purchased a farm on Lost River and for three years was engaged in agricultural pursuits. He then opened a store at Lick Creek, and in 1881 established another at Newton Stewart. In 1883 he purchased an interest in the West Baden Springs, and besides this and his extensive mercantile interests, Mr. Campbell owns 550 acres of land which are under his direct supervision. In politics he has always labored in the best interests of the Republican party, and in 1882 was elected County Treasurer, and to his credit be it said that the finances of Orange County have never been entrusted to more competent or trustworthy hands. Mr. Campbell was married in 1866 to Miss Annie Rhodes, and to them two children have been born, named Fannie R. and Noble C. The home of the family is at Lick Creek in French Lick Township.

THOMAS V. CLAXTON was born in Orange County, February 24, 1838, the son of Jeremiah and Delilah (Pierce) Claxton, the father a Kentuckian and the mother a Pennsylvanian. The Claxtons are of Scotch-Irish descent, and the grandfather, Joshua, lived in Kentucky, where he died, leaving a widow with three children. They came to this county in 1830, and later the mother died in 1855 in New Albany. Jeremiah was reared at hard work. His first wife bore him four children, and his second wife, who was Eliza A. Walker, bore him seven. Thomas V. was raised on a farm though his parents resided in Paoli. He received a fair education, and upon reaching manhood began for himself. In July, 1861, he enlisted in Company B, Twenty-fourth Regiment I. V. I., and was with his command in all the important movements, expeditions and battles through which it passed. At the siege of Vicksburg he was severely wounded in the right temple, but soon recovered. He returned home and commenced farming which he has since continued, and now owns eighty-seven acres of good land. March 14, 1865, he married Rosanna Wells, who has borne him six children: Rolla V., Martha J., Laura E., James T., Charles O. and an infant, deceased. Mr. Claxton is a Republican, a member of the Union Baptist Church and an exemplary man. Mrs. Claxton was born in this county March 6, 1844. Orange County has no better citizens than the Claxtons.

JOHN G. CLEMENTS was born in this township May 12, 1830, son of James and Elizabeth (Garr) Clements, the father a native of Virginia, and the mother of Kentucky. The parents married in Kentucky, and soon after the war of 1812 located in this township, where they reared twelve children, and lived until their deaths. They were excellent people, leaving a name above reproach. John G. was brought up a farmer, and was educated at the common schools. At the age of twenty-one years he began for himself, working for \$7 per month, and later renting a farm, and still later bought part of the old place, to which he has since added eighty acres, now owning 180 acres. He did all this by good management and industry. He married Judith A. Sallee, December 19, 1855. She was born in Washington County, this State, December 21, 1832, and has borne her husband five children: James E., Christiana E., Martha A., Mary E. and John A. W. Mr. Clements is comfortably situated, and devotes himself to the intelligent management of his farm. He is a Republican, and a member of the Presbyterian Church.

HENRY COMINGORE was born at Harrodsburg, Ky., May 22, 1813, and was brought up there and in Indiana, to which latter place his parents removed in 1825, locating at Rockville, Parke County. His early education was very meager—consisting of his being able to read, write and cipher a little. In 1828 he went to Indianapolis, and entered the office of Smith & Bolton to learn the printing business, at which he has since been engaged—a period of about fifty-six years. He is thus the oldest printer in the State, having spent more days in the printing office than any other living citizen. Two years after going to Indianapolis, he went to Madison, where Bolton had started another office, but in 1833 he became connected with the publication of the *Wabash Herald*, whose editor was John Marts. About a year later Mr. Comingore went to Covington and started the *Western Constellation*, but after two or three years sold out and engaged in milling, but this property was soon destroyed by fire. He then went to Indianapolis and again entered a printing office. In 1839 he came to Paoli and founded the *True American*, which he conducted until 1846, then went to Jasper and started the *American Eagle*, which paper he removed to Paoli in 1848 and conducted until 1874. From 1876 to 1878 he conducted the *Greenback Advocate*. He is at present connected with the *Paoli News*. His marriage to Miss Cynthia Ann Johnson occurred at Rockville, November 10, 1834, and the following are his children: David O., Mary E., Edward H., Joseph W., Henry, Jr., and one deceased. Mr. Comingore is an old-fashioned Jacksonian Democrat, and has during his long life rendered his party signal service.

SHADRACH B. A. CONDER is a native of Orleans Township, this county, born November 23, 1829, a son of John and Elizabeth K. (Carter) Conder, who were natives of Kentucky and of Irish-German descent. He was raised on a farm, and in 1847 became a member of Company D of the Regular Army, serving through the Mexican war and at its close was discharged at Jefferson Barracks, Mo. In 1861 he again volunteered his services in his country's behalf, and for six months belonged to the Twenty-fourth Regimental Band of the United States Army. In 1862 he was commissioned a Second Lieutenant by the Governor, and after recruiting Company E of the Sixty-sixth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, was elected First Lieutenant. He served through some of the hardest fought battles and campaigns of the late war, and was honorably discharged at its conclusion. From that time until 1878 Mr. Conder followed merchandising at Orleans, and from then until 1881, when he was burned out, was engaged in the saw and planing-mill business. In politics he was a Whig, but since its organization has been a warm supporter of the Republican party, and as such was elected Sheriff of the county in 1882. Since 1852 he has been a member of the I. O. O. F., and has served in various responsible positions in this order. To his marriage with Miss Amy E. Lee, which occurred in June, 1850, seven children were born, only two yet living. The mother died in 1862, and three years later Mr. Conder selected Miss Sarah J. Webb for his second wife, and of the eight children born to their union all are dead but three. Mrs. Conder belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

EDWARD CORNWELL, Recorder of Orange County, and one of its few remaining old pioneers, was born in Jefferson County, Ky., in 1809, and is the seventh in a large family of children born to William and Mary F. (Swan) Cornwell who were natives respectively of Virginia and Maryland. His mother's father was a native of the Old Dominion,

and her grandfather was born in France. When about twelve years old, Edward Cornwell removed from his native State to Orange County, Ind. In October, 1831, Miss Nancy Johnson, a native of Shelby County, Ky., became his wife, and after bearing a family of seven children, all living but one, Mrs. Cornwell died in 1880. Mr. Cornwell, following the example set by his father, who cast his first Presidential ballot for Jefferson in 1800, is a Democrat, voting first for Jackson as his choice for the Presidency. In 1876 he was elected Recorder of the County, and in 1880 re-elected, serving in this capacity with credit to himself and satisfaction to the public. In 1849 he and wife joined the Regular Baptist Church, of which Mr. Cornwell is yet a member. Mr. Cornwell is remarkably well-preserved for his age, being yet robust and vigorous.

MRS. ELIZABETH COX, widow of William Cox, residing near Paoli, was born in Orange County, N. C., November 19, 1816. When six years old she came with her parents, Joel and Rebecca (Thompson) Cloud, to Orange County, Ind., where her home has ever since been, and where her parents afterward died. Mrs. Cox attended school at what is known as "Hogs' Defeat," in the primitive log schoolhouse of her day. On March 10, 1836, she married William Cox, a native of this county, born in 1813. Mr. Cox was a son of Joseph and Mary (Lines) Cox, who came from Tennessee to Indiana in 1810, and a short time afterward to Orange County. He was reared in his native county and educated in the common schools of the time. When a young man he chose farming for his avocation, and this with milling, constituted his life's occupation. In early times he built a "horse-mill," and being the only one for several miles around was well patronized. The death of Mr. Cox occurred in November, 1857, but his widow still survives him and resides on the old homestead. They were the parents of eleven children and reared them all to manhood and to womanhood. The following are their names in the order of their birth: John, dead; Martha, dead; Joel, Mary, Rebecca, dead; Annie, dead; William and Joseph. The old place now owned by Mrs. Cox, William and Joseph, consists of 160 acres, to which they have added 98 more, and have a saw-mill on the place. John, the eldest son, served in the late war in Company K, Fourteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, but died at Cheat Mountain, from exposure.

GEORGE W. DOUGHERTY, proprietor of the Spring Mill near Paoli, is son of Gabriel and Sarah (Scoggins) Dougherty, and was born May 14, 1832, in Stampers Creek Township. Gabriel was a native of Kentucky, and in 1815, at the age of six years, he came to Indiana with his parents who ever afterward made their home in Orange County. He was a soldier in the Mexican war and at the battle of Buena Vista was wounded, and also lost an eye. He was a man of little education and an abundance of ability. He always refused political honors. He was married three times, his first wife bearing him four children, among them George W. She was a widow with one child, as was also his second, by whom he was the father of four more children, and by his third wife ten more, making in all eighteen of his own. George W. Dougherty has always lived in Orange County, and was educated in its common schools. January 5, 1853, he was united in matrimony to Maria Ann, daughter of William and Anna (Cornwell) Grigsby, who were among the earliest settlers in Orange County from the South. Mr. and Mrs. Dougherty are parents of ten children; of these Sarah A., William, George, McLellan and Albert are yet living. From his youth Mr.

Dougherty has been a miller by trade. In 1878 he purchased and remodeled the Spring Mill, near Paoli, and has since operated it with two sets of buhrs run by water-power, and is doing a good business. Politically he is Democrat and religiously he and wife are Regular Baptists.

NATHAN M. FARLOW, farmer, living on the old Farlow homestead, which was settled by his grandfather, Joseph Farlow, in 1811, was born near where he yet resides, January 5, 1842, and is the youngest of five children born to his father's marriage with Ruth Maris, who was his wife. On the death of Mrs. Farlow when Nathan M. was only about two years old, his father married Mary Hill, by whom he was the father of four children: Jonathan Farlow, son of Joseph and father of Nathan M., was born July 18, 1807, in Orange County, N. C., from whence he removed with his father and mother, the latter being Ruth Lindley, a sister of Zachariah, and daughter of the one who laid out the town of Paoli, in the summer of 1811, and settled on the farm now owned by Nathan M., entering the land from the Government. The original patent for this land is now in possession of the owner of the property. Both the parents of Jonathan Farlow have long since been dead, as is also Jonathan and his first wife. Jonathan Farlow received a fair education in youth, and died September 14, 1873. His first wife died November 17, 1843. She was born in Orange County, N. C., July 18, 1814. His second wife is yet living and is in the township. The family, on both sides, were members of the Society of Friends or Quakers. Nathan M. Farlow has never known any home but in Orange County, Ind. He was left motherless when only two years old, and was raised by his uncle, Nathan Farlow, in youth, receiving only a common school education. January 4, 1864, he enlisted as a private in Company F, Thirteenth Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, serving through the engagements in and around Murfreesboro the winter of 1864, afterward going to New Orleans, then to Spanish Fort, and at the surrender of Mobile. From there they returned through Alabama to Mississippi, doing special duty in this State until being mustered out at Vicksburg November 18, 1865. He is the owner of 232 acres of good land. In politics he is Republican, and February 4, 1869, was married to Martha, daughter of Daniel and Mary A. (Milliken) Cloud, who was born February 21, 1849, in Orange County, Ind., by whom he is the father of four children, named: Elmer, Harry, Mary A. and William. The parents have their church membership with the Quakers. Mrs. Mary (Hill) Farlow, second wife of Jonathan, deceased, is yet living, and resides in southern Paoli Township. Of the four children of which she is the mother, only three are yet living, two living with Mrs. Farlow on a farm of 140 acres. The two oldest children are married. Joseph Farlow, the old pioneer, died July 14, 1845, in his seventy-third year, followed by his widow January 2, 1854, aged nearly seventy four years. The names of the children born to Jonathan Farlow's first marriage were: Jane—Mrs. Mark Hill; Joseph, who first married Hannah J. Hill, who died, then Rebecca Cox, and after her death married Mary E. Hill, and resides in Kansas; Deborah, Mrs. John Atkinson; Thomas, deceased, and Nathan M. To the union of Jonathan Farlow and Mary (Hill) Farlow, these children were born: Lindley; Ruth, deceased; Ellen, Mrs. Joseph Trimble; Asenath M. The oldest of these—Lindley—married Mary Peacock, and resides with his mother.

WILLIAM FARRELL, an attorney of sixteen years' practice at the bar of Orange County, was born in New Albany, Ind., February 10, 1841, a son of Andrew and Sarah (Metheney) Farrell. Andrew Farrell's parents were natives of Ireland, but he was born at Liverpool, England, December 4, 1802, and in about 1816 immigrated to the United States. For nearly ten years he followed seafaring, but then settled in Boston, from whence he removed to New Albany, Ind., in 1829, where he died in 1872. His wife was born near Morgantown, on Cheat River, W. Va., in 1805, and died in 1876. William Farrell received his early education in the public schools of New Albany, and in 1861 enlisted in Company B, Thirty-eighth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, receiving his discharge in February, 1862. In July of the latter year he became a clerk in the Subsistence Department of Hancock's Army of the Potomac, a position he retained until the close of the war. He began the study of law at New Albany with Judge J. S. Davis, and in 1868 graduated from the Law Department of the Michigan State University. The fall of this year, he located for the practice of his profession, at Paoli, and has here since resided, engaged in active legal pursuits. Mr. Farrell is the fortunate possessor of one of the most complete and extensive law libraries, from the organization of the Northwest Territory to the present, to be found in Indiana. In politics he is a Republican, and is a member of the I. O. O. F. In 1869 Miss Mary A., daughter of Henry T. and Harriet A. Wible, became his wife, and to their union were born five children: Alice W., Harrison H., Frances H. (deceased), Josephine P. and Mary E. The mother died October 2, 1883.

WILLIAM P. GABBERT, druggist and apothecary, is a native Indian, born at Salem, November 27, 1853, and is of German descent. His parents, Charles D. and Rebecca (Barnett) Gabbert, were natives of Kentucky and Virginia, respectively, and were among the early settlers of Washington County, Ind. William P. was raised on his father's farm and in early years secured a good common school education. In 1870 he came to Paoli, and for three years was employed as general manager of the widely known Albert Hotel, which has since burned. He afterward clerked in a drug store for a time and was then sent to Orleans to take charge of a drug store at that place for Dr. J. H. Bowles, and there remained three years. In 1882 with John A. Hudelson for a partner, and under the firm name of Gabbert & Hudelson, he embarked in the drug trade at Paoli and has since continued. Messrs. Gabbert & Hudelson have upward of \$8,000 invested in their drug business and their store and stock is far superior to the average country drug stores, and would be a credit to any city in Indiana. The marriage of Mr. Gabbert and Miss Belle, daughter of John P. and Elvira E. Foster was solemnized in 1874, and to them have been born two children: Maggie and Charles F., deceased.

JOSEPH HALL was born in Paoli Township, Orange Co., Ind., June 4, 1828, one of twelve children of Richard and Polly (Everette) Hall. Richard was born of Welsh descent in Wayne County, N. C. In company with his brother John and brother-in-law named Newsom, he settled in Stampers Creek Township in 1811. He married in this county in 1813, and together he and wife shared the hardships of pioneer life. His death occurred in 1871, having been known throughout life as an honest and industrious citizen. Joseph Hall has known no other home than Orange County. After receiving a common school education in the

country schools he chose farming as his occupation for life and has pursued it steadily. In 1873 he was united in wedlock with Elizabeth J., daughter of Stephen and Lilly (Dawson) Thomas. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas settled in Indiana from North Carolina in 1813, and like the Halls were among the time-tried pioneers of the county, their Quaker religion stamping them with the marks of integrity and industry. Mr. Hall is a Republican in politics and owns seventy acres where he resides. He and his wife are also members of the Society of Friends.

GREEN HAZLEWOOD, M. D., born at Paoli, Ind., November 12, 1836, is a son of Josiah and Lovica (Johnson) Hazlewood, who came to Indiana about the year 1815 and located in what is now French Lick Township, Orange County. Soon after this Josiah Hazlewood moved to Paoli and worked at his trade, blacksmithing. Although noted for his singular characteristics, he was also known for his more than average intelligence and benevolence. He was County Sheriff and subsequently County Recorder for many years. His first wife was Martha Pigg, his second Lovica Johnson, and his third Jane Mahan. His second and third wives each bore him four children. In the latter part of his life he was a resident of Stammers Creek Township, where he died in the fall of 1876. Dr. Green Hazlewood has always lived in Orange County where he received a good common school education, and at the age of eighteen years began reading medicine. In 1864 he located at Valeena for the practice of his profession, and in the spring of 1870 graduated from the Indiana Medical College at Indianapolis. Ever since that time he has been located at Chambersburg in active practice. The Doctor is Independent in his political views and is a member of the Odd Fellows fraternity. May 17, 1860, he married Elzora Stewart, by whom he is father of twelve children, these nine: Frank, John, Minnie L., Herschel, Clorah, James, Blanche, Fred and Edward, yet living. Dr. Hazlewood was elected County Recorder in 1859 and served four years.

JESSE HILL is a son of Christopher and Mourning (Trueblood) Hill, who were natives of North Carolina. In the year 1812, a short time prior to their marriage, they settled in Orange County, Ind., where they spent the balance of their lives. They were among the prominent early settlers and belonged to the Quaker Church. Of their family of nine children, Jesse Hill was the oldest, having been born January 23, 1815. His education is such as the early country schools of his time afforded. Like his father, he has devoted his whole life to agricultural pursuits, with good success. Elizabeth Osborn became his wife November 23, 1837, and to this union nine children have been born, these six now living: Charles N., Thomas E., William O., Homer, Elizabeth (Jones) and Edmund B. The death of Mrs. Hill occurred February 7, 1884. She had long been a member of the Society of Friends, and to this same religion Mr. Hill has always been a devout adherent. All of their children are members of the Quaker Church by birthright. In early life Mr. Hill was a Whig in politics, but in 1856 voted for the Republican candidate for President, and since that time has been allied with that party, being a strong advocate for the abolition of slavery.

JAMES A. HILL was born in this township February 28, 1838, and is one of nine children of Jesse and Lydia (Millis) Hill, and a grandson of William Hill, who came to this county from North Carolina at a very early day. The latter raised a large family, the oldest being Jesse, who was born in North Carolina. Jesse was a farmer, but learned black-

smithing, at which he also worked. He was a man of good heart and brain, though his education was limited. James A. was the fourth in his father's family, and was meagerly educated at the old subscription schools. He selected farming as his life occupation, and has steadily amassed property, until he now owns 240 acres of land. May 20, 1858, he married Elizabeth R. Webb, who has borne him seven children: Lydia, Enoch, Henry, John, Mary, Maria and Sarah. September 13, 1872, Mrs. Hill died, and April 6, 1873, he married Miriam Gillum, who bore him four children: James, Barbara Ellen, Hettie and William. His second wife died March 9, 1883, and February 27, 1884, he married Emma Robbins. Mr. Hill is a member of the Society of Friends, is a Republican, and for several years was Superintendent of the County Poor Asylum. He is prominent and well respected.

WILLIAM T. HICKS, Clerk of Orange County, was born at Orangeville, Ind., September 5, 1850, and is a son of Samuel and Eliza J. (Lee) Hicks, who were descendants from English ancestors, as the name indicates. His early years were passed in assisting his father and attending the neighborhood schools, but later in life he was enabled to attend Asbury University (now De Pauw) and the State University at Bloomington. When scarcely in his teens, in 1864, he volunteered for the late war, and was made a member of Company F, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, but owing to the conclusion of the war shortly thereafter, he did not get to see much hard service. In 1874 his marriage with Miss Mary M. Ritter was solemnized, and this same year he embarked in the milling business in his native town, in which he is yet interested. The same year of his marriage Mrs. Hicks died, and in 1882 Mr. Hicks married Miss Laura M. Taylor, his present wife, by whom he is the father of one son—Samuel W. He has ascended to the Royal Arch degree in Masonry, and is a Republican politically. He was elected Trustee of Orangeville Township in 1880, and two years later he was elected County Clerk, in which capacity he is now serving.

J. M. HOBSON, farmer, was born in Highland County, Ohio, March 6, 1817. His father was Josiah Hobson a native of North Carolina and a soldier in the war of 1812. His first wife was Mary Trop, who died after bearing seven children, four of whom are yet living. He married a second time, Sarah Fox, by whom he became the father of three children, all living. Both parents are now dead. J. M. Hobson was raised on his father's farm. January 2, 1840, he was married to Sarah Wells. Together they removed to Indiana in 1857, settling in Orange County, where Mr. Hobson now owns a farm of 248 acres. Although exempted from military duty by reason of his age, Mr. Hobson, when he saw the peril of his country, volunteered his services for the preservation of the Union, and the summer of 1862, when Company D, Sixty-sixth Indiana Volunteer Infantry was organized, he was elected Second Lieutenant. His Company was engaged in the battle of Richmond, Ky. Mr. Hobson was an active participant in the battles of Collierville, Tenn., Dallas, Ga., siege of Atlanta, with Sherman to the sea, up through the Carolinas, in the grand review at Washington, D. C., and in various skirmishes and engagements. He was mustered out as First Lieutenant. His wife dying July 2, 1871, Mr. Hobson married for his present wife, Mrs. Lydia R. (Wells) Davis, who is yet living. To his first marriage were born three children—two sons and a daughter—and both sons served in Company A, Thirty-eighth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. The oldest son,

Samuel M., was twice wounded. He is now living in Pike County, Ind., and is married, with a family. The other son, William H., lives in Orange County, is a farmer, is also married and has a family. The daughter, Rosanna, died when about three years old. Mr. Hobson is a Republican in politics, one of Paoli Township's best farmers, and both he and wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church. The Hobsons are of English descent.

WILLIAM H. HUDELSON, one of the few remaining old pioneers of Orange County, was born in Bourbon County, Ky., April 20, 1810, son of David and Sally (Donnell) Hudelson, and is of Scotch-Irish descent. The paternal grandfather of our subject was William Hudelson, a native of the Emerald Isle, and came to America prior to the Revolutionary war, in which he did faithful service for seven years. The father of Mr. Hudelson was born in Pennsylvania and his mother was a native of Kentucky. In 1819 William H. Hudelson came to Orange County, Ind., in company with his parents and settled north of Paoli. By occupation, Mr. Hudelson has been a life-long farmer, and in 1840 settled upon the land where he now resides and he here owns 245 acres of well improved land. His marriage took place in 1831, to Miss Elizabeth H. Springer, a native of Lancaster County, Penn., who bore him ten children: John A., Lydia A., David M., Henry H., Sarah J., Nicholas V., Albert L., Emma E., Lanville R. and Ada F. Mrs. Hudelson died November 20, 1883. She was a most amiable woman, a true Christian lady and almost a life-long member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Hudelson became a member of the same church in 1829, and is a Republican in politics. In 1862 he was elected Justice of the Peace, and re-elected to the same office in 1882. He is one of the venerable old pioneers of Orange County.

JOHN A. HUDELSON, farmer and druggist, is the eldest son of William H. and Elizabeth H. (Springer) Hudelson, and was born May 31, 1832. He remained at home and assisted his father on the farm until his twenty-fourth year when he began doing for himself. The greater part of his life has been spent in farming, stock-raising and shipping, and for twelve years he has been engaged in the stock business. In 1882 he engaged in the drug business in Paoli, in partnership with William P. Gabbert. Mr. Hudelson was married in 1859, to Miss Addie Lindley, also a life resident of Orange County, and daughter of James Lindley. To them have been born six children: Ella J., Lillie E., Charley M. (deceased), Maud G. (deceased), John W. (deceased), and Addie P. In 1859 Mr. Hudelson settled where he now resides, erecting his present residence in 1870, which is a substantial frame, 36x42 feet and cost about \$4,000. He is a Republican politically, and Mrs. Hudelson is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The Hudelsons are among the oldest and most respected people of the county.

CYRUS N. HUDELSON was born in Paoli Township August 19, 1832, and is the son of David and Sarah (Donnell) Hudelson. His youth was passed without noteworthy event at work on the farm in summers and in attendance upon the schools in the winters, whereby he managed to secure a fair education. He selected farming as his occupation through life, and this he has followed together with rearing stock and shipping. He owns 240 acres, and has a comfortable home. In September, 1854, he married Martha C. Hamersly, who was born in Martin County August 18, 1833. Eight children are the issue: Sarah E., Martha E.,

Lydia J., Samuel D., James C., Cyrus A., Mary A. and Cyrus J. Mr. Hudelson from the first has identified himself with the Republican party, and has worked steadily for its success not only locally but on the State and National tickets. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and like all citizens of the county of his name is upright, capable, industrious and thoroughly honest. The Hudelsons are old settlers and are well respected.

HON. THOMAS HUNT, born in Southeast Township, this county, February 1, 1821, is a son of James and Ruth (Clark) Hunt, who removed from North Carolina, their native State, to Orange County, Ind., in about 1820, where they afterward died. Thomas passed his youth and early manhood on the farm, going to and teaching school. In 1841 he was married to Miss Alvina Mayfield, who died in 1866, after bearing a family of eight children, six of whom are yet living. The year succeeding the death of his first wife Mr. Hunt was married to Mrs. Margaret (Cain) Shaw, by whom he is the father of one son. The parents belong to the Regular Baptist Church. Mr. Hunt's political career has been somewhat varied, beginning first as a Democrat, and as such serving Orange County as Treasurer from 1859 to 1864, and in 1864 he was elected to the Lower House of the State Legislature. Prior to his election as County Treasurer he served nine years as Justice of the Peace in Greenfield Township. In 1878 he took a very active part in the organization and progress of the National party, but is now affiliating with the Democrats. Beginning in 1866 in the drug trade in Paoli he carried on that branch of business for a time, then opened a provision store, and later kept hotel. In 1872 he embarked in the practice of law, at which he is yet engaged.

AMOS M. LAMBDIN was born in Crawford County, Ind., August 10, 1836. Until twenty-one years old he lived in his native county, at which age he located in Orange County, where he has ever since lived. Daniel and Rhoda (Stone) Lambdin, his parents, raised a family of six sons, all but one now living. He secured a good education in the meager schools of his boyhood, and after coming to this county taught four terms of school. Mr. Lambdin has been mostly engaged in agricultural pursuits, and devotes much attention to stock raising. In the fall of 1866 he began a fruit distilling business, which he continued in its season for about ten years. Financially he has been fortunate, as he now owns 320 acres of good land, besides having helped his son. His wife was Mary, born September 23, 1836, a daughter of Samuel and Susan (Radeliff) McIntosh, of Orange County. Their wedding occurred January 22, 1857, and to them ten children have been born, these nine now living: John D., James F., Daniel R., Levi W., William R., Jonathan E., Joseph, Nathan R. and Susan E. Mr. Lambdin is a member of Paoli Lodge, No. 119, F. & A. M. In politics he was a Democrat until 1876, when he united with the National party, and has remained such ever since, and was one of its candidates for County Commissioner.

SAMUEL T. LINDLEY, of Paoli, was born on the same farm where he now lives April 12, 1823. His grandfather was Jonathan Lindley, the most influential man of his day in Orange County, a native of Pennsylvania, who in early life, with his parents, settled in North Carolina, where he remained until 1811, coming in that year to Indiana and bringing with him what was then a large amount of money. He represented Orange County in the first State Legislature and several subsequent

terms. He entered the land now occupied by the east part of Paoli and it was through his endeavors that the county seat was located where it now is. Thomas, the father of Samuel T., was the second of his thirteen children and was born in North Carolina, where he was married to Amy Thompson. They came to Indiana in 1811, and soon after Mrs. Lindley joined the Quaker Church, and became one of the noted ministers of that denomination in the United States. They bore a family of nine children. Thomas Lindley died in 1828, and immediately afterward Samuel T. was taken to Jackson County, Ind., where his youth was spent until he was twenty years of age and received most of his education. Upon his return to Orange County he engaged in the dry goods trade at Paoli for three years. Since then he has followed farming in connection with the agricultural implement trade. He owns 240 acres of good land, most of it near the town of Paoli. August 21, 1845, his marriage with Eliza J. Trueblood was solemnized and to their union three children have been born, John E. and Mrs. Alice Stout, yet living. Both Mr. and Mrs. Lindley are members of the Society of Friends by birthright. He was formerly Trustee of Paoli Township and in politics is a Republican.

JOHN A. LINDLEY, born in Paoli Township, Orange County, Ind., June 14, 1830, is a son of Aaron and grandson of Owen Lindley. Owen was one of the earliest settlers in the county, having located here about the year 1807 from North Carolina. Being of the Quaker belief and opposed to slavery, he left his native State on that account. He was father of a large family of children, of whom Aaron was born January 22, 1802, in North Carolina. He came to Indiana with his father's family where he married Ann Lindley, his second cousin, and by her was the father of fourteen children. Of these John A. was the fourth. Farming and stock dealing has been his occupation throughout life, and his farm now comprises 250 acres of very good land. His first marriage occurred February 22, 1854, with Nancy Hollowell. Of their family of eight children, Isabel, Nathan, Martha, Homer and Catherine are now living. Her death occurred October 10, 1867. Mary C. Hutchler became his second wife December 18, 1869, and by her he is father of five children, Axum, Lucius and Rufus now living. Mrs. Lindley is a member of the Quaker Church. Politically Mr. Lindley was a Whig until 1860, and since his vote for Lincoln in that year he has been an ardent Republican and usually manifests considerable interest in public affairs.

JOHN T. LINDLEY, present Trustee of Paoli Township, was born in Orange County, Ind., April 19, 1841, and is the son of Samuel and Anna B. (Braxton) Lindley. He was raised on a farm and his entire life has been passed engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1862 he became a volunteer in the late war for the preservation of the Union, and for nearly three years served his country faithfully as a member of Company D, Sixty-sixth Indiana Infantry, being honorably discharged in 1865. Miss Hester A. Elrod, a native of Orange County, Ind., became his wife in 1867, and the names of their children born to their union are: Clara E., Samuel B., John M., Anna M. and Florilla. Both parents are members of the United Brethren Church. Mr. Lindley is one of the progressive men of Paoli Township, is the owner of nearly 200 acres of land, and is a Republican in politics, and in 1884 was elected to his present position as Trustee of the Township.

LABAN LINDLEY, M. D., a descendent of one of the first families to settle in Orange County, Ind., appropriate notice of whom will be found elsewhere in this volume, is a son of William and Anna K. (Fisher) Lindley, and was born in Paoli Township, in August, 1843. He began life for himself when only fourteen years old, and for some time was employed as clerk in a drug store. When rebellion was threatening to overthrow our country, he enlisted in Company F, Thirteenth Indiana Cavalry, as a private, but immediately was made Orderly Sergeant, and later advanced to the Second Lieutenantcy of his company. Mr. Lindley was an efficient soldier, serving in some of the principal campaigns of the late war, and was honorably discharged in December, 1865. After returning to his old home, he spent two years attending school, and in 1868, embarked in the drug trade in Paoli, which he continued only a short time, then began reading medicine in the office of Dr. J. H. Sherrod. He attended lectures at the Miami Medical College, Cincinnati, and the Detroit Medical College in Michigan, graduating from the latter institution in 1871, and since then has been in regular practice at Paoli. His marriage with Miss Anna Frazer was solemnized in 1871, and the names of their children are: Maggie (deceased), William F., Grace and Nancy. Dr. Lindley is one of the progressive men of the day, is a Republican, and a member of the Society of Friends. Mrs. Lindley belongs to the Presbyterian Church.

SOLOMON LINDLEY was born in the township in which he now resides, February 20, 1825, and is the grandson of Owen Lindley, who, with his family removed from North Carolina to this county in 1811. His son James was born in the Old North State, as was his wife Rachel Thompson, the former's birth occurring November 8, 1785, and the latter's July 15, 1790. They were married in their native State, which they made their home until 1817, when they came to Orange County, this State, which they made their home from that time on. They were Friends or Quakers, as were their entire family of twelve children, one of whom is Solomon Lindley. He was brought up to hard labor, receiving his education in the log-schoolhouses. His union with Miss Mary Cloud, occurred March 17, 1852. She was a native of this county, born July 24, 1826, died November 14, 1875. October 10, 1878, Mr. Lindley was united in marriage with Miss Parthena Trueblood, a native of Washington County, Ind., her birth occurring June 10, 1836. By the first marriage there were three children: Thompson C., Clara P. and Anna A. Mr. Lindley began for himself as a poor boy, and now has a fine home and a competency. Like his ancestors, he has always voted in opposition to the pro-slavery party, and is a consistent member of the Society of Friends. He owns a well improved farm of 500 acres.

JOSEPH LINDLEY was born in this county September 24, 1827, son of Owen and Mary (Wilson) Lindley. The grandfather was William, who located near the Half Moon Spring, this county, in 1811, coming from North Carolina. They were Quakers, and strictly moral and upright people. Owen Lindley had a family of four sons and three daughters, and was one of the most prominent of the pioneers, being called upon to fill many responsible positions of trust. Joseph received a common school education, and was reared on a farm. February 24, 1858, he married Rebecca Van Meter, and to this union were born twelve children: Mary J., Joseph M., James O., Flora E., Charles S. V., William H., Chambers M., Nora B., John L., Beunadicta O., Joseph M. and

one who died in infancy. Mr. Lindley is a successful farmer, and owns 200 acres, one of the best farms in the county. He is a Republican in politics and takes much interest in all laudable public improvements and enterprises, and is one of the best farmers and citizens of the county.

BENJAMIN M. LINGLE, manufacturer and dealer in saddles and harness, was born at Orleans, Orange County, Ind., May 30, 1840, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Mayne) Lingle, and is of German extraction. His father was born in Virginia and his mother in Maryland. They immigrated to Ohio at a very early day and there remained until about 1833, when they came to Indiana and settled in Orange County. The father of Mr. Lingle died in Florida in 1883. At sixteen years of age the subject of this sketch began an apprenticeship at harness-making in Paoli. In 1860 he engaged in the harness business in partnership with an elder brother. In 1861 he enlisted in Company B, Twenty-fourth Indiana Volunteers, and served more than two years. He was united in marriage to Miss Ruth E. Lindley of Paoli, Ind., in 1863, who bore him three children, viz: John E., Samuel and Charles W. He is a Republican and cast his first Presidential vote for Lincoln. In 1881 Mr. Lingle went to Florida, and in 1883 he purchased land in that State and planted an orange grove. He still continues his residence and harness business in Paoli. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is a prominent business man of Paoli and one of its substantial citizens.

HENRY MCCOY is the son of George McCoy, a native of the Old Dominion, and was born in Stampers Creek Township, February 19, 1834. The father was a soldier of the war of 1812, serving under Gen. Harrison, and at an early day had settled near Crab Orchard, Ky. He married Lydia Wolf, and in 1814 came to Stampers Creek, where he lived until his death. He was a much respected citizen, a member of the Democratic party, and his family consisted of twelve children. The family endured many hardships in this new country, the mother on one occasion going alone on horse-back to Kentucky after seed corn. Our subject, one of their children, was reared a farmer, receiving a rudimentary education. September 27, 1855, he married Rebecca M., daughter of Shelby and Susanna H. (Throop) Wolf, and they have these children living: Jefferson, Harry, James W., Dora E., Delos, Scott and Lillie; and these dead: Guilderoy T., Hattie, George A. and Shelby V. Mr. McCoy has lived upon his present farm since 1858, and now owns 240 acres. He is a Mason and a Democrat, and he and his wife are members of the Baptist Church. Mrs. McCoy was born in this county November 24, 1837. Both families are among the best of the county.

THE MARIS FAMILY. The original members of this family came from Worcestershire, England, about two centuries ago, to escape religious persecution, the founders of the name in this country being George and Alice Maris. They reached America in 1683, and bought 1,000 acres of land in Delaware County, Penn. They had six children, one being John, who married Susanna Lewis, who bore him three sons and six daughters. The sons, John, George and Aaron, went to North Carolina before the Revolution, and reared large families there. Aaron returned to Pennsylvania and died without issue. George married Eleanor Lindley, who bore him four sons and three daughters, all living to raise families. Thomas, son of George, was born July 16, 1776, and in 1802 married Jane Holaday, and in 1811 moved to Paoli Town-

ship, where they lived until their deaths. They had eleven children: Sarah, Eleanor, Mary, Anna, Aaron, Ruth, Lucinda, William, George, John and Susannah. October 31, 1833, Aaron married Mary Farlow, who bore him three children: Mary A., Thomas and Mary. His second wife was Jane Andrews, who bore him five children: Oliver, Sarah J., Luther, Ruth and Aaron. The father, Aaron, died in 1852, and his wife, who was born in North Carolina in 1816, is yet living: Their children and John, son of Thomas, are the only members of the family now living in this county. John is one of the wealthiest farmers of the county, owning nearly 1,000 acres, and has made much of it by judicious business transactions. Aaron, son of Aaron, and grandson of Thomas, was born in 1852, and November 12, 1878, married Mary A. Rhodes, who was born in this county June 6, 1855. They have two children: John J. and Myrtle E. Mr. Maris owns 238 acres, and is a progressive young farmer. The Marises belong to the Friends or Quakers, and are among the most respected and useful citizens.

JUDGE MILTON S. MAVITY is a native of Ripley County, Ind., born March 9, 1833, the oldest of five children, three yet living, born to James and Keziah (Evans) Mavity, who were natives of Kentucky. John and Dorothy (Reel) Mavity, parents of James, were natives of the Old Dominion, and were of Norman-French and German descent respectively. M. S. Mavity was reared to manhood in his native county, and until twenty-two years old assisted on his parents' farm and attended and taught district schools. At that age he began reading law from the library of Hon. J. H. Cravens, of New Marion, Ind., and after attending the Cincinnati Law School graduated in 1856, with ex-President R. B. Hayes' signature to his certificate of examination, as one of the Board of Examiners. From that time until 1859 he practiced his profession at Madison, Ind., then removed to Paoli, where he has since been engaged in active legal pursuits. As a Democrat in politics he has been an active worker for the welfare of his party, and in October, 1863, was elected Recorder of Orange County. He served as Common Pleas Prosecutor two years; was elected Judge of the Tenth Judicial District in 1870, serving until the abolishment of the office, and also served two years as Prosecutor of the Tenth Circuit. At present he is engaged in farming and stock-raising, in addition to the practice of law. Mr. Mavity is a member of the I. O. O. F. and Masonic fraternities; was married March 15, 1865, to Miss Eliza Moore, by whom he is the father of seven children, named: Elizabeth, Milton J., Kate, Edward M., William E., Louise and Josephine.

HON. JOHN L. MEGENITY, editor and attorney of Paoli, is a native of Henry County, Ky., where he was born July 31, 1833. He was raised and educated in Kentucky, receiving quite a liberal education for that day at the select schools, in some of which the higher branches were taught. Until the age of sixteen he lived upon a farm, but at that unusually early period of his life he began teaching school, and continued for about ten years, employing his vacations much of the time in the study of the law in the office of Judge DeHaven. In December, 1859, he came to Orange County and here has resided since. He began teaching in Greenfield Township, continuing there and elsewhere until 1863, when he was elected on the Democratic ticket County Surveyor, serving for one year. The next year he was elected County Clerk, and was re-elected in 1868. In 1873 he was appointed to fill the unexpired term of the same office,

occasioned by the death of John C. Lingle. In the fall of 1874 he was elected to the office of Joint Representative of Orange and Washington Counties. In 1872 he began the practice of law in partnership with Judge Mavity and T. B. Buskirk, but left in 1873, when he was appointed Clerk. After his legislative term he commenced the practice with T. B. Buskirk, continuing until 1878, when he bought the *Paoli News*, which he has since conducted in connection with his legal business. October 10, 1861, he married Miss Mary A. Critchfield, of Greenfield Township. Mr. Megenity is a leading Democrat of the county, and a member of the Royal Arch Degree in Maasonry; he is also an Odd Fellow. His wife is a member of the Regular Baptist Church.

JOHN MILLIS. Edward Millis, great-grandfather of this gentleman, moved from North Carolina to Washington County in the early part of the present century, and after residing there a few years, moved to Orange County, where he died at a ripe old age. He reared a family of eight children, one of whom—Nichason—was the grandfather of John Millis. He participated in the battle of Tippecanoe and other encounters with the Indians. He was twice married, first to Ellen Maris and second to Rebecca Lindley. By the first marriage there were seven children and by the second one. Enoch, son by his first wife, was born and reared in this county. He married Lydia Faucett, and to them were born the following children: John (the subject of this sketch), Ann, Kiziah and Nichason. John Millis was born in this township November 9, 1845, and until seventeen years of age, worked upon a farm, and attended the district schools; he then enlisted in Company D, Sixty-sixth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war. August 31, 1862, eleven days after leaving home, he participated in the battle of Richmond, Ky., where he was severely wounded in the left hip and taken prisoner. After about two months he was paroled and came home, but in less than six weeks was again with his regiment. He took part in the battles of Big Hill, Ala., Collierville, Tenn., the Atlanta campaign, march to the sea, etc. He was united in marriage with Miss Maria Bruner September 3, 1867. This lady is a native of Orange County, born April 29, 1845. Four children have been born: William A., Lydia E., Mary A. and James F. Mr. Millis owns a well-improved farm of 250 acres; he is a staunch Republican; a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and a leading, enterprising and public spirited citizen. The country would be much better off had it more such men as John Millis.

ABRAHAM NOBLITT, a descendant of one of Orange County's oldest families, was born in Southeast Township, November 26, 1843, and is a son of William and Mary (Holliday) Noblitt, the former born in Washington County, Ind., in 1818, and the latter one year later in Chatham County, N. C. In 1861 Abraham Noblitt enlisted a private in Company F, Fifty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, for the suppression of the Rebellion, and after serving in several important battles, participated in the Atlanta campaign, then joined Sherman's army in that memorable march to the sea, thence up through the Carolinas, finally participating in the grand review at Washington, D. C. July 17, 1865, he was honorably discharged wearing a Sergeant's chevrons, and the year following Miss Louisa Mattox, a native of this county, became his wife; to their union have been born seven children; only Herbert and Frank yet living. In 1868 Mr. Noblitt was elected County Auditor, and after

serving one term, was re-elected in 1872 without opposition. In 1876 he began the practice of law, which he has since followed and is also engaged in farming and raising stock. In politics he is an unswerving Democrat, for three years serving as Master Commissioner of the county, and is the present nominee of his party for State's Advocate of the Tenth Judicial District. In December, 1878, he was appointed and served eighteen months with entire satisfaction to all concerned, as one of the two experts to investigate the Marion County, Ind., records for a period dating back ten years. He is a member of the Masonic, I. O. O. F. and G. A. R. fraternities and as a public official, and otherwise his record is without a stain.

JOHN V. NOBLITT is the son of William and Mary (Holaday) Noblitt, and was born in Southeast Township April 7, 1853. Both families were old settlers, and highly respectable people. The father was born in Washington County, Ind., and the mother in North Carolina. By his first marriage Mr. Noblitt had five children: Abraham, James L., William, John V. and Nancy J. His second wife was Mrs. Nancy J. (Radcliff) Maxedon, who bore him four children: Martha, David R., Josephine and Louisa. Mr. Noblitt is yet living near Chambersburg, well respected and honored. John V. was raised upon a farm, and November 22, 1874, married Caroline Trotter, a native of Washington County. This lady died January 21, 1878, after bearing her husband two children: Eddie L. and Dessie A., both of whom are now deceased. June 8, 1880, Mr. Noblitt married Mary Holaday, who was born in Marion County, Ill., March 7, 1854. To this marriage two children have been born: Charley J. and an infant. Mr. Noblitt followed farming until 1878, since which he has been attending school and working at the tonsorial trade. He is a Democrat, a Mason and an exemplary man.

WILLIAM F. OSBORN, general merchant and manufacturer of the Hindostan oilstone and sandstone, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, October 2, 1834, a son of Thomas J. and Eleanor (Ent) Osborne, who were natives respectively of New York and New Jersey, and of English German descent. When three years old William F. was taken by his parents to Louisville, Ky., where he was principally raised and educated. From 1851 to 1854 he served an apprenticeship at the latter's trade in silk, and in 1855 was a delegate to the first silk hat convention held in the United States at Cincinnati. In 1862 he began in business for himself at Louisville, continuing until 1866, when he came to Orange County, Ind., and settled at West Baden Springs, where he remained until 1873. He there engaged in the manufacture of the Hindostan oil and sandstone, which he has ever since continued, and in 1883 shipped 2,439 cases of this article. Mr. Osborn is a Democrat, a Free Mason, an Odd Fellow, and he and wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church. To the marriage of Mr. Osborn and Miss Sarah Woods, of Louisville, three children have been born, named: Thomas E., Mary G. and Prather. Mr. Osborn is President of the Fourth Indiana Sunday-school District, composed of Harrison, Crawford and Orange Counties.

BLEWFORD PEYTON was born in Crawford County, Ind., November 25, 1833, the son of William and Rahab (Marshall) Peyton, the father a native of Lincoln County, Ky., and the mother of Orange County, N. C. Martin Peyton, the grandfather, a Virginian, married Rachael Arbuckle in Kentucky, and in 1816 came to Crawford County, Ind., where they raised a large family, William, the father of Blewford, being

one. William was raised a farmer; was married in Kentucky, and in 1847 came to this township, where he lived until his death August 10, 1862, his wife following him May 10, 1863. Their three children were: Lovie, Blewford and Mary R., our subject being the only one now living. He, in youth, became a farmer, and was compelled to make the best of limited school advantages. April 2, 1856, he married Sarah A. E. Scott, who bore him three children: William S., Mary E. and Laura E., and died April 29, 1863. March 26, 1864, he married Mrs. Elizabeth J. Gifford, whose maiden name was Elrod. They have two children: Wesley G. and Everett M. Mrs. Peyton was born in this county December 1, 1830. Mr. Peyton is one of the leading farmers of the county; is liberal in politics; is a Mason, and himself and family are universally respected. He owns a farm of 160 acres.

THOMAS L. PHILLIPS was born in Northeast Township, June 23, 1836, and is the son of John Phillips, who was born in Stampers Creek Township in 1812, and grandson of Thomas Phillips, a Virginian. The latter came from Kentucky in 1808, locating first at Corydon, but later in Stampers Creek, though he was soon compelled to return to Kentucky, owing to the hostility of the Indians. They returned in 1810. The grandfather was in the war of 1812, and was wounded in the arm. His son John married Melissa R. Lewis, and to them were born eight children. The father is the oldest native citizen of the county now living. His son, Thomas L., was reared on a farm, with meager school advantages. December 9, 1863, he married Mary A. Roach, and they have this family: Melissa A., Lovie E., John M., Lydia E., Thomas W., Cora E., Charles M. and Lewis. Mr. Phillips and wife have been saving and industrious, and now have a comfortable home and 278 acres of good land, besides ninety-four acres elsewhere in the county. Mr. Phillips is a Democrat politically, and a useful citizen. Mrs. Phillips was born in Northeast Township April 5, 1848.

ANDREW J. RHODES was born at the county seat of Orange County, Ind., July 7, 1829, a son of William and Jane T. (Meacham) Rhodes, who were natives of North Carolina; immigrated to Orange County, Ind., in 1816; removed to Texas in 1857, where they died in 1864 and 1867 respectively. Until eighteen years of age Andrew J. assisted his father on the home farm, and then began teaching winters and farming summers, which he continued until 1862, when he enlisted in Company E, Sixty-sixth Indiana Volunteers, and served until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged. In 1865 he became the nominee of the Republican party for Treasurer, and was the first Republican ever elected to the office in Orange County. In 1867 he embarked in the furniture trade at Paoli, continuing until 1872, when he was commissioned Postmaster, a position he retained nine years. Mr. Rhodes is at present engaged in general merchandising, and is doing a creditable business, and since 1877 has also been engaged in liverying. He is a Republican and an Odd Fellow; was married in 1851 to Miss Elizabeth Pinnick, who died in 1862, leaving three children who are yet living. Miss Anna J. Lee became his second wife in 1865, and by her he is the father of seven children, all living but two. He has been for ten or twelve years prominently connected with the municipal affairs of Paoli, and has contributed more than any other man to the success of her public schools. His self-sacrificing interest in the prosperity of his community is a matter of public knowledge and appreciation.

B. D. RILEY is the eldest son of John and Rachel (Dalby) Riley, born in Floyd County, Ind., December 29, 1831, and is of English descent. The parents of Mr. Riley were born in Yorkshire, England, near Bradford, and immigrated to America in 1829, and settled in New Albany, Ind., where his father still resides, and here the mother died in 1881. When our subject was about sixteen years of age he began serving a four years' apprenticeship at the tinner's trade in New Albany. In 1852 he came to Orange County and opened a stove and tin store at Valeene, and that continued until 1861, when he enlisted in the United States Army, Company F, Fifty-ninth Indiana Volunteers, and after a service of more than two years he was discharged on account of disability. In 1864 he came to Paoli and opened a store similar to the one he had at Valeene. In 1870 he added a complete line of hardware, and in 1883 purchased his present business block on the south side of the square, and put in a large stock of furniture and agricultural implements. He was married in 1854 to Miss Mary Clayton, of Greene County, Ind. Of nine children born to them these are living: Rachel, John, Mary E., Celia G., James B., Harriet and Joanna. Mr. Riley is a Republican, and one of the leading temperance men of the county. Mr. and Mrs. Riley are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is a Mason and an Odd Fellow.

SOLOMON SCOTT was born in Lincoln County, Ky., May 1, 1834. His grandfather, Thomas Scott, was a native of the Old Dominion and a soldier in the Revolution, and about 1789 moved to Lincoln County, Ky. He was twice married and the father of twenty-one children. Elijah Scott, his son, was a native of Lincoln County, Ky., and married Miss Elizabeth Dudgeon, also a native of that county. Elijah Scott followed farming and distilling, and to him and wife were born five children: Solomon, Mary F., Margaret, Josephine and Melinda. The parents always resided in Kentucky. Mrs. Scott died February 12, 1854, and her husband November 9, 1871. Solomon Scott was reared and educated in his native county where he remained until 1860, when he came to this county and for three years found employment with his uncle, Charles Scott, upon a farm. He then purchased a portion of the farm he now resides upon and has since added to it until he now owns 287 acres which is as well stocked and as nicely improved as any farm in Paoli Township. He married Adaline C., daughter of Shelby and Susannah (Throop) Wolf, March 14, 1861, and to this union have been born the following children: Elizabeth, Jefferson T., Elijah S., Hester B., Howard, Cora A. and Maude B. Mrs. Scott was born in Orange County December 15, 1840. Mr. Scott is a Democrat, a member of the Masonic order and possesses social qualities of a high order.

JACOB SCHNEIDER, manufacturer and dealer in carriages and wagons, was born in Harrison County Ind., May 4, 1851, son of Jacob and Mary (Muglar) Schneider, and is of French-German descent. In 1870 Mr. Schneider began the blacksmith's trade at Greenville, Ind., where he remained over four years, then came to Paoli and engaged in his present occupation. He was married in 1879 to Miss Hettie A. Wood, of New Albany, and he and wife are among the first families of the place. Politically Mr. Schneider is a Democrat, casting his first Presidential ballot for Greeley, and in 1880 was elected Town Marshal of Paoli. In 1875 he became an Odd Fellow and in 1879 represented Reliance Lodge No. 130 in the Grand Lodge of Indiana. Mr. Schneider

began life's battle a poor boy, and with no one to assist him and relying entirely upon himself, he has made what he now owns by hard work and economy. Besides controlling a comfortable trade he is the owner of one of the most convenient and comfortable homes in Paoli.

JOHN R. SIMPSON, one of the prominent men of Paoli, Ind., where he was born September 16, 1834, is a son of Arthur J. and Mary A. (Campbell) Simpson, the former a half brother of Nathan Clifford, of the United States Supreme Court. His early education was obtained in the schools of Paoli, and when attaining sufficient years he was sent to the Westfield, Mass., Academy, where his education was completed. May 11, 1858, he married Miss Fannie M. Polk, and of the four children she bore him only two sons are now living. In 1861 he enlisted in the United States Army, and was Adjutant and Second Lieutenant in the Fiftieth Regiment of Indiana Volunteer Infantry. In the service of his country Mr. Simpson distinguished himself in several battles, especially so at Parker's Cross Roads, in west Tennessee. He was honorably discharged in 1863, and upon his return home was commissioned a Captain in the Indiana Legion by Gov. Morton, and did active service in capturing the force of the Confederate Capt. Hines. In 1865 he moved to Davenport, Iowa, where he engaged in the wholesale boot and shoe trade for a few years, and where his wife died February 23, 1868, soon after which he moved to Jefferson Valley, N. Y. His second marriage was with Miss Maggie Rankin, December 15, 1870, shortly after which he returned to Paoli, and for a few years was in the practice of law. He was elected County Clerk in 1874, and re-elected in 1878, serving with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. The death of his second wife occurred November 25, 1872, followed soon after by that of her only child—a son. Mr. Simpson's third marriage was solemnized March 23, 1875, with Addie F. Hudelson, by whom he is the father of two children—only one now living. In politics he has always been an uncompromising Democrat, and is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellow fraternities. Both he and wife belong to the Presbyterian Church at Paoli, in which he has been an Elder for several years. For the past four years he has been President of the Orange County Sunday-school Union, and in that capacity he has been unusually successful in bringing about a healthy condition of the Sunday-schools in the county.

AARON SPEER, County Commissioner, was born in Orange County, Ind., November 3, 1829, and is the third son of Moses and Anna Speer, whose maiden name was Voris, and is of German-Irish lineage. The father of Mr. Speer was born in North Carolina and his mother was a native of the Old Penn State. The Speer family came to Orange County in its pioneer days and began at once to clear a farm from the then dense and almost unbroken forest. The father of our subject died in this county in 1841, and his mother, who is now ninety-five years of age, resides with her son. Mr. Speer spent his earlier years in attending the district schools, working on the farm and teaching school, at which he was very successful, and has taught as many as twenty terms in Orange County. By occupation he is a farmer, and now has nearly 200 acres of well-improved land. His marriage occurred in 1852 to Miss Mary M. Frost, who bore him two children, and died in 1857, and in 1858 Mr. Speer was married to Miss Mary M. Fulton, a native of Orange County, Ind. To this union have been born four children, all of whom are deceased. Politically Mr. Speer is a staunch Democrat, and for many

years has been identified with the interests of that party. Formerly he held the office of School Examiner and in 1876 was elected County Commissioner, and re-elected to the same office in 1880, and is now President of the Board. For twenty-nine years he has been a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, and has been a local minister in that church for twenty years. Mrs. Speer is a member of the same church. For more than a half century Mr. Speer has been a resident of Orange County, and is one of its best citizens.

ABRAM C. STILL, M. D., was born in Washington County, Ind., January 2, 1827, son of George Still, of Shelby County, Ky., and grandson of Murphy D. Still, of England, a soldier in the Continental Army during the Revolution. After the war Murphy located in Kentucky, where he was married, and in 1814 came to Washington County, this State. He and wife were parents of nine children, one being George W., who married Anna Hove. These parents had nine children—Abram C. being one. The father died April 29, 1860, but the mother is yet living. Abram C. was reared upon a farm with limited education, but later attended Asbury University. At the age of twenty-one years he began the study of medicine, and later attended medical school at Indianapolis. In 1856 he graduated in medicine from the University of Louisville. He began practicing at Palmyra, continuing until 1866, when he moved to Campbellsburg and remained there until 1876, when he came to his present location. He was married to Mrs. Lucinda (Chastain) Kirk, November 18, 1870. She had been twice married previously: first, to John H. Warren, by whom she had four children; and second to Stephen R. Kirk, by whom she had two children. Dr. Still had also been twice married previously; first, to Elizabeth E. Johnson, who bore him three children; and second to Angeline Keithley, who bore him one child. Dr. Still has been successful in his difficult profession. He owns a farm of eighty acres, is a Democrat, a Mason, and a leading citizen.

IRAM STOUT, one of the prominent settlers of Paoli Township, is a native of Orange County, N. C., and was born December 15, 1808. His parents were John and Elizabeth (Moon) Stout, who came to this county about the year 1815, where they ever after lived. John Stout was not an educated man and followed farming all his life. When he came to Indiana he had no property, but succeeded in acquiring a good competence for life. Iram was the oldest of nine children, and his education was limited to the pioneer schools of his day. Most of his life has been spent in farming, and his present farm of 190 acres indicates abundant success. He engaged in hotel-keeping at Orleans, Ind., for a short time. His first marriage was in the fall of 1831 with Nancy Thomas, who bore him nine children, seven of whom are now living, among them the enterprising business men of Paoli, the Stout Brothers. His second wife was Mrs. Elizabeth J. (Williams) Wolfington, who is a member of the Society of Friends. Mr. Stout was formerly a Whig, but in 1860, with a majority of that party he became a Republican and has remained so ever since.

GEORGE H. STOUT, son of Abraham and Lena (Anthony) Stout, who were of German descent and who are yet living in the Keystone State, is a native of Northampton County, Penn., his birth occurring January 24, 1856. He remained at home until a young man, assisting his father, learning blacksmithing and working at his trade, but in 1876

started West to build up a home for himself. He located in Paoli, Ind., where he commenced working at his trade, and where by energy and industry he has built up a good business in the manufacture of buggies, spring and farm wagons and general blacksmithing. Mr. Stout is one of the thorough-going, self-relying men of Paoli; is a Democrat in politics, and both he and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church. In 1880 Miss Mary Dickey became Mrs. George H. Stout, and two children are the result of this union, named Lena and Henry.

HON. JAMES F. STUCKER was born in Harrison County, Ind., in 1831; son of Rev. David W. and Ann (Lister) Stucker, and is of German lineage. The father of Mr. Stucker was born in Franklin County, Ky., in 1802, and his grandfather in North Carolina in 1773, and the great-grandfather was a Virginian, and was killed by Indians. In 1806 the father of Mr. Stucker came to the Territory that now composes Indiana, and settled in what is now Washington County, formerly Harrison. At an early age he began to preach, at which he continued until his death, which occurred in 1881 at New Albany, Ind. He was one of the pioneer ministers of the Hoosier State. The early life of the subject of this sketch was spent on the farm and at carpentering. In 1861 he enlisted in the United States Army, in Company K, Sixty-third Indiana Volunteers. He was commissioned Captain of his company in July, 1865. Mr. Stucker was at the battles of Shiloh, Forts Henry and Donelson, Champion Hills, Raymond, Vicksburg, Atlanta, Savannah, and many others, and was with Sherman to the sea. Capt. Stucker was honorably discharged in 1865. In 1866 he came to Orange County and settled in Paoli, where he has since resided. The same year he purchased a one-half interest in what has since been known as the King & Stucker Mill, and this interest Mr. Stucker has since retained. In 1870 he was elected Sheriff of Orange County, and served one term. In 1878 he was elected to represent the counties of Orange and Crawford in the General Assembly of Indiana, and was re-elected to the same office in 1882. During the first session he introduced in the House twenty-three bills, and thirteen during the second session. The marriage of Capt. Stucker took place in 1870 to Miss Jane Jordan, of Corydon, Ind., who bore him five children, all of which are deceased and as follows: John, Minnie, Katie, James, and an infant that died unnamed. Capt. Stucker is an uncompromising Democrat, a member of the Masonic fraternity, and one of the leading and honorable men of southern Indiana.

GEORGE W. THOMAS was born January 6, 1847, in Harrison County, Ind., as were also his parents, Richard and Elizabeth (Cayden) Thomas. The grandparents of George W. settled in Indiana before it was admitted a State, and were among the first settlers of the Territory. When eight years old the subject of this sketch moved to Washington County with his mother, and was reared and educated near Hardinsburg. In 1865 he came to Orange County, and the same year wedded Miss Elizabeth Cornwell, daughter of William H. and Elton Cornwell, and by her is the father of four children: Flora E., Emma, Anna and Maggie D. The fall of 1865 Mr. Thomas moved to Missouri, but returned shortly thereafter to Indiana, finally settling in Orange County, where he yet resides. He has farmed, been engaged in mercantile pursuits at Chambersburg, the hardware and furniture business at Paoli, is now operating a store at English, Crawford County, and is the owner of over 200 acres of good land, seven acres being within the town corporation of

Paoli. Mr. Thomas is an Odd Fellow, a Free Mason, a Democrat, and he and wife are members of the Baptist Church. In 1880 he was elected Treasurer of Orange County, and served one term of two years.

JONATHAN THOMPSON, familiarly known as "Uncle Jot," is the third of the children of Enoch and Martha (Lindley) Thompson, and was born March 11, 1812, in Orange County, N. C. In 1826, with his parents he located in Paoli Township, this county, where he has ever since lived. Jonathan received only a common school education, and his youth was passed in assisting his parents on the farm. Like most of the family he has always engaged in farming, and he now owns 331 acres of land, the greater part of which is under cultivation. December 20, 1838, he was united in matrimony to Sarah, daughter of Silas and Mary (Lindley) Dixon. To this marriage nine children have been born, as follows: Mary, Nathan D., Martha, William L., Elma, Charles C. and Walter J. The oldest son Nathan was a soldier in Company D, Sixty-sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, where he served in the late war until the company was mustered out in June, 1866. He was in the battles of Richmond, Collierville, Dallas, Atlanta, with Sherman to the sea, and thence through the Carolinas to Washington. Mr. Thompson cast his first Presidential vote for Gen. Harrison on the Whig ticket in 1836. Since 1860 he has affiliated with the Republican party. Both he and wife belong to the Society of Friends. They are among Orange County's pioneers, and throughout their long lives have aided in improving the affairs of their community.

HENRY THOMPSON, farmer and stock-raiser, of Paoli Township, was born on the farm where he yet lives, and is a son of David and grandson of Enoch Thompson. Enoch was a native of North Carolina, where he married Martha Lindley, and where David was born in 1810. In the fall of 1826, the family settled on Section 7, Paoli Township, Orange Co., Ind. They were induced to come West by their religious antipathy to slavery, belonging to the Society of Friends or Quakers. Of their family of fourteen children, five are now living. David Thompson, like his father before him, chose farming for his avocation through life. His wife was Melinda Wilson, of Washington County, who bore him four children. He was one of the foremost citizens of the county and took an active interest in educational affairs. Of their children, Henry, Deborah, Rachael and Isabel, only the youngest is married, and she to Adolphus Braxtan of Paoli. Henry Thompson has never known any home but Orange County. He attended the Quaker meeting-house school near his present home, and afterward took a two years' course in Earlham College at Richmond, Ind. He enlisted as a private, August 11, 1862, and on the 19th of the same month was mustered into the United States service in Company D, Sixty-sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He was engaged in the battles of Richmond, Ky., Collierville, Tenn., Dallas, Ga., the siege of Atlanta, with Sherman to the sea, up through the Carolinas to Washington, participating in the grand review at that place. He was honorably discharged June 14, 1865. Mr. Thompson owns 518 acres of land in the county, a part of which is the old home farm.

JOSEPH WEEKS was born in Paoli Township, Orange County, Ind., January 22, 1828, the youngest of eight children of Joseph and Lydia (Montgomery) Weeks. Joseph Weeks, Sr., came to Indiana in June, 1811, at that time a single man, but was soon after married and

became one of the substantial men of his neighborhood. His son Joseph was educated in the common schools of his day, and during all his life has engaged in farming. Excepting the first year of his life he has always lived on the same farm where he now resides, and which consists of 240 acres. In June, 1852, his marriage with Eunice Trueblood was solemnized, and to them nine children have been born, these six now living: Anderson, Sarah, Perry, Nathan L., Ollie and Addie. Mrs. Weeks is a member of the Quaker Church at the Beech Grove Society near where they live. Mr. Weeks was formerly a member of the Patrons of Husbandry, and is now a Republican in politics, having left the Whig party for that in 1860. He usually takes a good healthy interest in public affairs of his county.

SHELBY WOLF, one of the oldest and most prominent farmers of the county, was born in Stampers Creek Township, January 8, 1814, son of Henry and Lucy (Grigsby) Wolf. The father was a Virginian, son of John and Elizabeth Wolf, and moved to Kentucky in 1812. Henry and wife came to Stampers Creek in 1813, and lived there until their deaths. They had ten children and were industrious, upright Christian people. Shelby, their son, was reared a farmer, and was given a common education. November 3, 1836, he married Susanna H. Throop, who was born in Virginia, January 17, 1817. Their children were: Susanna H., Rebecca M., Adaline K., Lucy J., Jefferson T., Hester E., Anna E. and Mary E. Mrs. Wolf died February 20, 1863, and June 15, 1871, Mr. Wolf married Elizabeth J. Johnson, who was born in this county September 7, 1829. Mr. Wolf has passed a long life of labor and usefulness, and to-day bears a name as good as gold. By good habits, economy, industry and integrity, he has made a comfortable home and 240 broad acres. He is a Democrat and a member of the Baptist Church, and is one of the most substantial and prominent farmers of the county.

JEFFERSON T. WOLFE, merchant at Chambersburg, was born in Stampers Creek Township, September 4, 1844. He is one of five surviving children in a family of seven, born to Shelby and Susannah (Throop) Wolfe, who are appropriately mentioned elsewhere in this work. Jefferson T. was reared in his native county and has always made it his home. His education was all obtained while a youth in the common schools near where he lived. Until 1878 he pursued farming as his avocation, but in that year he engaged in the drug trade at Paoli in company with his brother-in-law, Mr. Solomon Scott. At the end of one year he returned to the farm, remaining there until he sold out in 1880. He then began doing a general merchandise trade at Chambersburg, which he has since continued with reasonable success. He carries a stock valued at about \$2,500, consisting of dry goods, boots and shoes, hats, caps, queensware, etc. In April, 1883, he was commissioned Postmaster at Chambersburg, and is yet holding that position. December 10, 1868, he was married to Mary A., daughter of Thomas and Elvina (Mayfield) Hunt, who were among the pioneers of Greenfield Township and where Mrs. Wolfe was born September 27, 1844. The following are their children: Edward S., Laura D., Dessie E., Maggie A., Hester and William J. Politically Mr. Wolfe is a Democrat and religiously both he and wife are of the United Brethren persuasion.

WILLIAM W. WORRELL, a native of Orange County, Ind., was born January 15, 1821, a son of Samuel and Jane (Walker) Worrell who were born in Kentucky, immigrated to Indiana shortly after it was admit-

ted into the Union, then returned to their native State and again came to Orange County in 1827, where Samuel Worrell died in 1828. At fifteen years of age William W. began serving a three years' apprenticeship at the tailor's trade under Elbert Jeter, at Orleans, and after working at his trade until about 1850, he accepted a situation as salesman and cutter in a large establishment which he retained twelve years. Responding to the President's call for troops in 1862, he became a member of Company E, Sixty-sixth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and remained in active service until the close of the war. Mr. Worrell was taken prisoner at Richmond, Ky., but was exchanged in time for him to join Sherman's army on its march to the sea. While in the service he met with the misfortune of almost totally losing his hearing. Since the war, with nine years' exception, while a resident of Illinois, Mr. Worrell has always resided in his native county. In politics he is a Republican and in 1884, as the candidate of his party, he was elected County Recorder. In 1842, Miss Anna Dayhuff, a native of Paoli, Ind., became his wife, and seven of the nine children born to their union are yet living.

ORLEANS TOWNSHIP.

WILLIAM G. BAKER was born in Orange County, Ind., September 4, 1824, and is the son of John and Annie (Irvine) Baker. The former a native of Green County, Ky., is the son of Frederick Baker. The family came to Orange County in 1811, Frederick having entered the land where our subject now resides. He was a soldier in the war of 1812 and an upright man and a good citizen. William G. has always resided in the county, and has followed farming and stock-raising. August 17, 1857, he married Margaret, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth (Vanzant) McLane, the former having been born December 11, 1780, and his wife March 15, 1797. They were among the most respected and honorable of the early settlers of Orange County. He died April 27, 1864, and his wife May 5, 1864. To our subject and wife were born the following children: John R., Sarah A., Isaiah, Elida and Emma. Mr. and Mrs. Baker are members of the Baptist Church and are respected members of the community where they reside.

JOHN H. BOWLES, dealer in drugs and jewelry at Orleans, Ind., was born near French Lick Springs in Orange County, October 8, 1836. He is a son of Thomas C. and Ann (Patton) Bowles, who were among the early settlers of the county. Thomas C. purchased the land upon which the springs are situated, from the Government, but afterward sold it to his brother and moved to Washington County, engaging in the merchantile trade until his death in 1840. His wife survived him until 1862. John H. Bowles enjoyed the usual advantages afforded by the common schools of the country and worked upon a farm until 1865. In that year he began the drug business as a partner of his brother, Dr. L. S. Bowles, at Paoli. This he continued for five years, when on account of failing health he sold out and took an extended trip through the South, much to his benefit. In 1872 he located at Orleans and engaged in his present business, continuing it ever since with good success.

Kittie, a daughter of James and Ann (Campbell) Fields, became his wife February 17, 1873. Mr. Bowles is one of the enterprising men of Orleans and as a Democrat usually takes a lively interest in the welfare of his town.

W. C. CAMPBELL is a native Indianian, his birth occurring in this county July 12, 1821, son of Samuel and S. (Carr) Campbell. The paternal grandfather of our subject, Robert, was of that famous stock, Scotch-Irish, and early came to Pennsylvania and later to Kentucky, where he married, raised a large family and made for himself an honored name. He came with his second wife to this county at the very early date of 1816, and here he lived until his death in 1845. His son Samuel became prominent and well respected and was one of the leading farmers of his day. He died here in 1853, and his wife survived him until 1870. Our subject passed his boyhood without prominent event, and selected the occupation of farming. He now resides on part of the old homestead. October 5, 1843, he married Susan Rankin, who died April 1, 1849, leaving three children, one living, Mrs. Mary E. Shirley. March 27, 1851, he married Mary J. Glenn and they have one son living, Alvin, a prominent lawyer of Crawfordsville. The second wife died May 3, 1857. His present wife is Elizabeth Sheeks, a most estimable lady. Mr. Campbell is a prominent Republican and he and family are Presbyterians.

JOHN CHENOWETH the popular miller at Orleans, was born in Washington County, Ind., in 1829. His parents were Joseph and Annie (Wilson) Chenoweth, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Pennsylvania. They were among the early settlers of Washington County, his death occurring in 1884, at the age of eighty-five years and hers in 1834. John Chenoweth received a common school education in the early schools of his time and worked on his father's farm until twenty-two years old. At that age he began in the milling business on Honey Creek at which place he continued successfully for fourteen years. He then sold out and came to Orleans where he bought his present property of the Wright Brothers, and has since added many improvements, being enabled to do so by his prosperous business. Mr. Chenoweth has been three times married, the first time in 1851 to Elizabeth McIntosh, who bore him two children, her death occurring in 1856. His second wife was Matilda King, of Washington County, who died in 1865 after having borne him one son. His present wife was Leora Milligan, a native of Orange County, and to their union two children have been born. Mr. Chenoweth is a good citizen and neighbor, and is a member of the Blue Lodge in Masonry, and of the Christian Church. Politically he is a Democrat.

WILLIAM W. CHISHAM was born in Jessamine County, Ky., August 29, 1811, son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Beckham) Chisham; both were natives of Virginia, the former born February 3, 1777, and his wife in 1775. They were married in their native State, and moved to Jessamine County, Ky., in about 1805, and through the influence of their son William, who wished to secure a home for them and himself, in 1831 they moved to Orange County, Ind., where, by the assistance of their son William, they secured a good home until their deaths. The father died September 30, 1858, and his wife June 21, 1862. From her girlhood she was a member of the Baptist Church. The only one now living of a family of eight children is our subject, who is one of the successful farmers of Orange County, and has taken a prominent part in

the official interests of his county, having served nine years as County Commissioner, and some time as Trustee of his township. He has been twice married; September 13, 1836, to Jane, daughter of Gabriel and Catharine (Sauls) Busick. Mr. Busick was born in North Carolina October 1, 1785, and died December 24, 1852; his wife was born August 11, 1785, and died April 4, 1872. Mrs. Chisham was born in North Carolina, December 1, 1815, died October 11, 1865. Mr. Chisham again married Mary S., daughter of William and Nancy (Busick) Craig. She was born in Orange County, Ind., October 6, 1845. Five children have been born of this marriage: George W., born August 17, 1869; Charles R., born August 24, 1871, died February 11, 1882; Ida M., February 23, 1874; Oliver T., born August 27, 1877, and Anna J., born September 1, 1881. Mr. Chisham by hard work and economy has secured a fine farm of 500 acres. In 1828 while in Kentucky, he joined the Old School Baptist Church. He is a Democrat, and cast his first vote for Jackson.

BENTON C. ELROD is a native of the township where he now resides, and was born March 9, 1821, and is a son of one of the old pioneers of Orange County. His father, John Elrod, was a native of North Carolina, born about the year 1785, and came to Orange County in 1812. He married Nancy Millis, also a native of North Carolina, born April 21, 1798, and came to this county about the same year. They were the parents of twelve children, all of whom lived to be grown but one. John Elrod died October 23, 1859, and his wife August 21, 1866. Benton C. passed his youth with his father on the farm, in the meantime receiving a common school education. November 16, 1843, he married Maria, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Baker) Wilson, and a native of Orange County, born April 12, 1824. The Wilsons were prominent early settlers of this county, from Virginia. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Elrod: Mary H., now Mrs. John Lindley; Joseph A.; Nancy L., now Mrs. VanMeter; John F. and Ella A. Mr. E. is a Republican, and has served the township as Trustee one term. He has voted for all Republican Presidents since the organization of the Republican party. He is a member of the United Brethren Church, as is also his wife, and both are universally respected.

JOHN O. ELROD is the eighth child of John and Nancy (Millis) Elrod, and is a native of this county, his birth occurring May 29, 1833. He passed his youth at work on the farm and in attendance upon the subscription schools, and when of age began doing for himself. August 13, 1857, he married Sarah, daughter of Jonathan and Mary (Hinley) Braxtan, who was born in this county May 14, 1835, and died September 16, 1876. She bore her husband six children: Charles H., Kittie E., Emery, Annie S., Mary F. and Lizzie. In December, 1879, Mr. Elrod married Ann Glaswell, a native of this county, born January 25, 1843. She died January 14, 1881, and Mr. Elrod took for his third wife Elvira Hostetler, to whom he was married November 29, 1883. He and wife are members of the Methodist Church, and he is a Republican, and has been Township Trustee for four years. During the last war Mr. Elrod served with honor in the Sixty-sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He was at the battle of Richmond, Ky., where the Federal troops were captured, and served in all the battles, skirmishes, expeditions, etc., in which his regiment participated. He was then a brave soldier as he is now a useful citizen.

DAVID FINLEY (deceased), one of the county's oldest and most respected farmers and citizens, was born in this county September 2, 1821, being the son of Cyrus and Rachel (Downey) Finley, who came from Kentucky to this county among the first settlers. Their son David was reared a farmer, and being possessed of an intellect above the average managed to secure a good education for his day, which enabled him to teach school several terms. He was a most excellent man, honest in all his dealings with his fellows, and highly conscientious and moral. September 3, 1847, he married Elizabeth, daughter of John and Lucinda (Irvine) Tegarden, who was born in this county March 11, 1827. The Tegardens were among the earliest settlers, locating here in 1813. To David and Elizabeth three children were born: Rachel E. (Mrs. Mann), born November 21, 1848; Lucinda E., born October 10, 1850, died February 27, 1856; Merrill F., born January 6, 1853. Mr. Finley left his family in good circumstances, and since his death his widow has successfully managed the estate. The family are people of the highest respectability.

SAMUEL FINLEY, son of Jefferson and Mirian (Brooks) Finley, is a native of this county, his birth occurring July 10, 1828. The father was a native of Kentucky, and was born May 16, 1805; his wife, a native of the same fine State, was born November 5, 1803. David Finley, the paternal grandfather, whose wife was Elizabeth, was born June 1, 1754, and came to Orange County before the war of 1812; he died April 19, 1848, more than four score years and ten, well known and respected. His wife, born in 1763, died in 1835. Jefferson died November 19, 1829, and his wife December 12, 1848. They were excellent people of much prominence and worth. Samuel is a farmer by occupation, and owns the old farm. His education is limited, but sufficient for the business of life. December 7, 1848, he married Elizabeth Elliott, who was born in Washington County March 5, 1830. Their children are: Jefferson L., born April 25, 1850; Sarah J., born February 11, 1852; William J., born June 18, 1854; Susan, born January 27, 1856; Charles S., born January 8, 1858; Preston T., born March 25, 1861 (deceased); Oliver P. M., born October 24, 1863; Ulysses S. G., born February 9, 1868 (deceased); Reed, born November 14, 1869, and one which died in infancy. Mr. Finley is a Republican and a prominent and useful citizen.

JOHN FISHER was born in Orange County, March 5, 1819, son of Thaddeus and Sarah (Stine) Fisher. The father of our subject is a native of Virginia, and moved with his parents to Kentucky when but nine years of age. There he married, and in about 1812 came to Orange County and entered 160 acres of land in Orleans Township, it then being all timber. He is the father of ten children, only two of whom are living—David and our subject. He was a member of the Baptist Church and a prominent man. John passed his boyhood on his father's farm; he has been twice married, in 1850 to Mary, native of Orange County, daughter of Willis and Annie Lisk; this lady died in 1877. By this marriage there are seven living children: Charles S., born March 8, 1860; John, born December 4, 1862; Elizabeth, born September 21, 1863; Maria E., born September 26, 1865; Margaret E., June 23, 1870; Benjamin F., August 11, 1872, and George W., August 19, 1874. November 10, 1879, he took for his second wife Margaret, widow of H. Warren and daughter of George McCoy, who came to this county from Kentucky in about 1811, and served in the war of 1812. Mrs. Fisher

was born in Orange County July 1, 1826. Mr. Fisher owns a good farm of 320 acres, which he acquired by hard work and good management. He is a Republican.

DAVID FISHER, son of Thaddeus and Sarah (Stine) Fisher, of whom appropriate mention is made in the biography of John Fisher above, was born in this county March 31, 1823. At that time the county was very new and very wild, numerous wild animals yet being found in the woods. He passed his youth without prominent event at hard work and managed to obtain the rudiments of an education at the old subscription schools. Upon reaching manhood he began for himself on the farm. In 1859 he married Sarah Burgess, who was born in this county November 15, 1835. Eight of their ten children are living: Mary E., born October 23, 1860; Eliza, born November 5, 1861; James H., born December 6, 1862; Margaret, who died in infancy; Hattie, born January 15, 1866; William G., born April 16, 1867; Dawson, deceased; Melvina B., born May 22, 1871; Thomas E., born June 24, 1873, and David O., born October 2, 1875. Mr. Fisher has a fine farm of 480 acres. He is a member of the Baptist Church, a Republican and cast his first vote for Henry Clay.

JAMES A. FROST was born in Jessamine County, Ky., March 4, 1820, and is the son of Simeon and Mary (Beckham) Frost, the former being born in Jessamine County, July 13, 1792, and latter born in Orange County, Va., August 2, 1792. They were married in Jessamine County, Ky., and in October, 1826, came to Orange County, Ind. They passed the first winter in a log schoolhouse, and afterward lived in a double log-cabin, until they were better situated. He died October 4, 1872, and his wife in 1867. Both were favorably known and well respected. James A. is a farmer and blacksmith, which have been his occupations through life. He has been thrice married. February 18, 1842, he married Rhoda Webb. Again, March 13, 1851, he married Henrietta C., daughter of David and Elizabeth (Shively) Johnson. She was born November 27, 1819, and died October 5, 1864. There are five living children of this marriage: Simeon L., Elizabeth L., James A., John M. and Henrietta C. His present wife, Sarah Johnson, he married in 1865. Mr. Frost owns a fine farm of 414 acres, with good buildings and improvements, and well stocked. He has been a member of the Christian Church since 1857, and has always been a stanch Democrat and a prominent and useful citizen. No name stands higher on the roll of honor in this part of the State than that of James A. Frost.

SAMUEL GULLETT, one of the self-made men of Orange County, is a native of North Carolina, as were also his parents. Edward Gullett, father of Samuel, served with honor in the war of 1812. He married, in his native State, Martha Stewart, also a native of North Carolina. He came to Orange County in 1838 and died here in 1856, at the age of fifty-four years. His wife, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died in 1855, at the age of sixty-three years. Our subject was born December 1, 1815, and came with his parents to this county in 1838. By hard work and economy and well-directed enterprise, he has acquired 600 acres of good farming land, and is considered one of the most substantial men of the county. In 1843 he married Margaret, daughter of James and Mary Henderson. Mrs. Gullett died after a union of one year, and Mr. Gullett took for his second wife Sarah, daughter of William and Rosa Dillard, and widow of J. McCoy. She was born in Orange County, June 25,

1825, and has one son by a former marriage. Mr. Gullet and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is a Democrat and one of the most prominent farmers and citizens of the county.

WASHINGTON HARDMAN, of Orleans Township, is a son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Stright) Hardman, and the oldest of their six children. In 1813 Daniel came to Orange County and established his cabin home, returning in 1816 to Kentucky for his family. Mrs. Hardman died in April, 1831, and for his second wife he took Elizabeth Leatherman. His death was August 11, 1851, at the age of sixty years. Washington Hardman has been a resident of Orange County since 1816, and has devoted his whole life to agricultural pursuits. His marriage with Sarah Tegarden was solemnized April 5, 1838, and to their union the following children have been born: Henry W., Eliza A., Polly J., Mary E., Matilda E., Alexander C., Sarah M. and William A. Both Mr. and Mrs. Hardman are natives of Shelby County, Ky., his birth occurring June 10, 1813, and hers September 18, 1818. She came to Orange County with her parents at the age of seven years, where her father, Basil Tegarden, died in 1843, and her mother, whose maiden name was Annie (Todd) Tegarden, in 1863, at the age of eighty-four years. Mr. Hardman and wife are among the best people of their community, and are members of the Christian Church. He votes the Republican ticket and takes a healthy interest in public affairs.

JOHN HARDMAN, the youngest son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Stright) Hardman, is a native of the county where he yet resides, and was born November 13, 1827. The parents are elsewhere mentioned in this work. John Hardman received his education in the schools of his day, and all his life has followed farming for his livelihood. He married Sarah A. Reed, April 1, 1851, and by her is father of five children, named: Gilead, Leonard N., William O., Dora M. and John M., all living but Gilead. Mrs. Hardman was born November 9, 1832, and died August 23, 1883. Again, in 1864 he was married, this time to Martha E. Clipp, whose death occurred October 6, 1873. For his third wife he took Mrs. Clara Chisham, a daughter of William and Susan (Litton) Payne, who were from North Carolina and came to Lawrence County, Ind., among the early settlers, where Mrs. Hardman was born August 10, 1844. The Hardman family are members of the Christian Church, and Mr. Hardman is an active supporter of Republican principles.

HON. DAVID S. HUFFSTUTTER, who has played a conspicuous and honorable part in the affairs of Orange County, is a son of George and Catharine (Sears) Huffstutter, the former of whom was a native of Maryland, born January 12, 1779. George Huffstutter passed his early boyhood in Washington, Penn., and while yet a youth moved to Bourbon County, Ky., where he married. His wife was a native of North Carolina, and was born January, 1779. In the year 1816 he immigrated to Harrison County Ind., where he engaged in farming. His death occurred in that county in 1861, preceded by his wife's, in 1852, in Floyd County. David S. was born in Bourbon County, Ky., September 21, 1808. His settlement in Orange County was in the year 1835, on the same farm where he now resides, one mile north of Orleans. He soon became known for his more than ordinary ability and integrity, which resulted in his election to the State Legislature, in 1846. From that time, with the exception of one term, he acted as legislator for his county until 1855, serving in both the House of Representatives and Senate. At the

end of that time, against the solicitations of his friends, and disregarding the call of his party, he declined any further political honors. As a public servant he was distinguished for a faithful and conscientious discharge of his official duty, and an unswerving, though honest fealty to his party, and is now, as he always has been, an ardent and staunch Democrat. On the 24th of May, 1832, he lead to Hymen's altar Miss Polly A. Bower, who was born in Clark County, Ind., May 5, 1811. Her parents were Solomon and Jennie (Parr) Bower, who came to Indiana in 1806 from North Carolina. To Mr. and Mrs. Huffstutter four children were born, only one of which—Andrew J.—is now living. Her death occurred April 20, 1879. Mr. Huffstutter is now spending the remainder of his days upon his splendid farm of 1,000 acres, which he has earned by his own industry and energy.

E D. LAUGHLIN, M. D., one of the prominent physicians of southern Indiana, is a son of James and Jane (Kelly) Laughlin, who were natives of Pennsylvania. The parents moved to Coshocton, Ohio, among the early settlers of that place, but from there they went to Tippecanoe County, Ind., in 1838, and later in life to Parke County. Dr. Laughlin passed his youth and the first years of his manhood without noteworthy event, and at the age of twenty-six began the study of medicine with Drs. Hobbs and Dare, at Annapolis, in Parke County, Ind. He remained with them for some time, and then attended medical lectures at Ann Arbor. Later in life he entered the Miami Medical College at Cincinnati, where he received his diploma in 1868, and in 1872 he graduated from the Bellevue Medical College, of New York. Dr. Laughlin began the practice of his profession at Rossville, where he remained a few years. He then located at Orleans where he has been in active practice for the past twenty years, with the best of success. He is a member of the Lawrence and Mitchell district, the State and Tri-State Medical Societies. His extensive practice, and the frequent calls upon him for counsel by his professional associates sufficiently attest the high estimation in which he is held alike by both the community and by the medical profession. In 1851 he was wedded to Sarah A. Trueblood, of Orange County, a daughter of William and Deborah (Chambers) Trueblood. This union has been blessed with four children: Theodore C., at New Albany, Charles E., a graduate of the Miami Medical College, and now practicing with his father; Mrs. Mattie A. Campbell and Louella P. Both the Doctor and his wife are members of the Christian Church. He is a Republican in politics, and W. M. of Orleans Lodge No. 153, A. F. & A. M.

DANIEL LEATHERMAN is of German extraction and was born in this county March 31, 1819, being the son of Christian and Barbara (Hostetler) Leatherman, the father a Pennsylvanian, born February 4, 1781; the mother born July 21, 1778. These parents moved to this county in 1819, when the country was a wilderness, traversed by wild animals and Indians. They were exemplary members of the old Liberty Church, and industrious farmers by occupation. The father died August 22, 1852, and the mother January 22, 1850. Daniel's youth was passed at farming and attending to a limited extent the old subscription schools. He has made life a success, and now owns a fine farm of 269 acres. April 1, 1851, he married Margaret E., daughter of Moses P. and Mary (Hardman) Lewis. This lady was born in this county June 22, 1834, and has presented her husband with the following children: Oscar, born

February 3, 1853, died October 26, 1856; DeWitt C., born November 1, 1854, died February 14, 1883; Viola J., born March 24, 1857, died March 12, 1883; Desdemona E., born February 17, 1859; Lloyd, born February 5, 1861; Ellis E., born January 28, 1863; Hattie L., born December 31, 1864; Ivanora, born May 5, 1867; Carrie M., born October 8, 1868, and Columbia, born March 27, 1872. The Leathermans are members of the Liberty Christian Church.

WILLIAM W. LINDLEY was born in Orange County, September 24, 1824, and is the third child of Owen and Mary (Wilson) Lindley. Owen Lindley was a prominent early settler, and came from North Carolina with his parents in 1811, and was born in that State August 10, 1793, and married in Washington County, Ind., in 1819. His wife was born in North Carolina August 31, 1793. They were highly respected, and members of the Friends Church. The father died August 2, 1871, and his wife in 1878. Our subject is a farmer and resides on the land on which he was born. He married in 1870, Deborah J., daughter of Robert and Polly Williams, and by this marriage there are five children: Annie D., Mary E., Della, Rutherford and James C. Mr. Lindley, has a birth right in the Friends Church. He is one of the leading farmers and stock-raisers and takes an active interest in the promotion of the farming community. He is a Republican, and of course his parents being Friends were opposed to slavery before the war. He and wife are people of much worth and respectability.

JAMES E. LINDLEY was born in Orange County, May 31, 1834, the son of Owen and Mary (Wilson) Lindley, and is a farmer by occupation. Appropriate mention of his parents occurs elsewhere in this volume. He has been successful in his business and now owns a farm of 290 acres, with good improvements. His youth was spent on a farm where he learned all the methods of successful agriculture, and that industry and honesty is the best policy. His education is limited, but sufficient for business. January 26, 1860, he married Mary E., daughter of James and Nancy Kearby. This lady was born in Morgan County, Ind., in March 1841, and has presented her husband with a family, of which seven are living, as follows: Hannibal B., William J., Alfaretta, Junietta, Beatrice, Ida O. and James M. Mr. Lindley is a Republican and one of the best citizens in the county.

HUGH NOBLITT was born in Grayson County, Va., June 1, 1818, son of Jacob and Louisa (Collins) Noblitt, who were both natives of Virginia. Jacob was born September 15, 1781, and his wife January 15, 1786. They were married in their native State and in 1822 came to Orange County and settled near Orleans. Here they lived until their deaths, he dying October 18, 1856, and his wife August 16, 1858. They were people of the highest respectability. Eight children were born of this marriage as follows: Paulina, born March 15, 1807, and married R. Elrod and moved to California, at which place she died; Martha, now Mrs. Cleveland, born February 1, 1809; Louisa, born March 17, 1811, and died October 12, 1828; Van Rensselaer, born March 10, 1813; Seneca, born September 13, 1815; Celia, now Mrs. Coward, born February 18, 1821; Rebecca A., now Mrs. Laswell, born March 20, 1824; and our subject, who has resided in the county since 1822 and followed farming. He was married in this county March 17, 1842, to Elizabeth, daughter of Henry H. and Nancy (Peacher) Webb. She was born in Kentucky, December 4, 1825, and came with her parents to this county when but

four months old. To Mr. and Mrs. Noblitt were born the following children: Henry A., born November 24, 1842, died March 9, 1843; Volney T., July 2, 1844; Angeline, a twin born July 2, 1844, and died November 10, 1844; Mary C., October 7, 1847, died September 30, 1852; John T., July 24, 1850; Margaret Z., October 12, 1852, died June 14, 1880; Matilda C., June 26, 1855, died September 30, 1862; Annie M., (Mrs. Hudelson), September 29, 1857; Nancy E., (Mrs. True), March 16, 1860; Martha A., November 21, 1863, died March 22, 1880, and Hugh Sherman, March 19, 1867. Mr. and Mrs. Noblitt are members of the Presbyterian Church and he is a Republican.

W. L. REED, one of the merchants of Orleans, was born in Orange County, Ind., April 17, 1840, a son of Jesse and Elizabeth (Wilson) Reed. His paternal grandfather was George Reed, a native of Virginia, who was one of the earliest settlers in Kentucky. His son Jesse was born November 28, 1798, and during his life was a farmer and blacksmith, and married his wife in Bourbon County, Ky., her place of nativity. In 1832 they came to Orange County where his death occurred December 25, 1851, and hers June 1, 1858. W. L. Reed enjoyed but moderate advantages for education, and for six years followed the avocation of his father, that of blacksmithing. He then began clerking for T. B. Walker in the mercantile business at Orleans, and in 1861 went out as sutler in the Twenty-fourth Indiana Regiment where he continued until the close of the war. In 1866 he attended commercial college at Indianapolis, and the same year began his present business. Mr. Reed is now considered one of the most successful and energetic merchants in Orleans. April 17, 1867, he was married to Nancy C. Walker, a native of New Albany, Ind., and by her he is the father of these five children: Thomas L., Fannie L., Jessie W., Sarah R. and Esther.

LEMUEL RICHARDSON is a native of Washington County, Ind., where he was born December 19, 1858, being the son of Daniel and Sallie A. (Elliott) Richardson. The father was born in Washington County, May 11, 1827, and after a life of honor and usefulness died in December, 1882. His occupation was that of farming, to which he reared his son Lemuel, the subject of this sketch. The education of the latter was limited, though by diligence he managed to secure enough for the business of life. He is yet a young man and has a long life before him. October 27, 1881, he married Eliza L., daughter of E. S. and S. B. (Maxwell) Lemon. Mrs. Richardson was born in Washington County August 27, 1860. Her father is a native of the same county, and her mother of Orange County. Mr. Richardson and wife are members of the Christian Church, and he is a Republican and a progressive farmer and citizen.

E. J. SALYARDS of Orleans, Ind., was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1820, a son of Edward and Phœba (Gibson) Salyards, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Pennsylvania. Edward was what is known as an iron-master in Pittsburgh, whence he came to Cincinnati with his family and stock of hardware in a keel-boat about the year 1816. E. J. Salyards received his education in the early schools around his boyhood home. About the year 1836, he moved to Portsmouth, Ohio, and engaged in the grocery business. From there he went to Maysville, Ky., where he did a marble business from 1844 to 1850, when he moved to New Albany and a year later to Orleans. Here he established his present marble business and has since then added the hotel, blacksmithing, mer-

chandising and furniture store. In 1871 he received a stroke of paralysis and since then his son Edward has conducted the business. He has been twice married, the first time in 1841, to Maria Buffington, a native of Buffington's Island, near Marietta, Ohio. Her death occurred in 1851, after she had borne him three children, these two, Edward M. and Maria J., now living. By his second wife, Rebecca, whom he married in 1852, he is the father of eight children, only five now surviving, Oscar C., Ida, Charles R., Frank M. and Harry G. Mr. Salyards is a member of the Masonic fraternity and belongs to Orleans Lodge No. 153, and is an earnest Republican in politics.

JOHN H. STEERS, who has been connected with the business interests of Orleans for the past forty years, is a native of the town and county where he now lives and was born March 12, 1822. His father, John Steers, was of Detroit, Mich., and while a young man located at Jeffersonville, Ind., where he secured a good education. On attaining his majority he came to Orleans and established the first store of the place, and afterward became interested in several other enterprises of the town. His wife was Nancy Parsons, of Orange County, N. C., whom he married in 1820. His death occurred in March, 1828, his wife surviving until 1865. John H. Steers, their son, has always been a resident of his native county. His early days were passed on a farm, but later in life engaged in the butcher and grocery business in Orleans, which he continued for thirty-five years. For the past five years he has been engaged in keeping hotel. He has served as Justice of the Peace of his township for twenty years, and has held several minor offices of the town. In politics he is a Republican, and generally takes a lively interest in public affairs. Miss Lottie Wheat became his wife in 1847, and to their union six children were born, John H., William H., Thomas J., Lottie L., Samuel P. and Matilda E. His second wife was Parmelia Ferguson, of Lawrence County, whose death occurred December 3, 1879. By his third wife, Lilia Hendrick, of Washington County, he is father of two children: Edwin M. S. and Nancy P. E.

JOHN R. SUTHERLIN is the son of Charles and Frances (Nugent) Sutherlin, and was born in Orange County, Ind., March 11, 1850. His father, Charles, was a native of the "Old North State," where he was born in the year 1795. The Sutherlin family came to Orange County at the very early date of 1811, where they encountered many hardships, not only from the lack of comforts and conveniences, but from danger from the wild animals and Indians. The war of 1812 caused the Indians to take up the hatchet, and the early settlers were forced for safety to take refuge in block-houses and forts until danger was passed. Charles was a farmer but operated a tread-power saw-mill in early times. John R. was reared a farmer. December 2, 1880, he wedded Eugenie, daughter of Dawson L. and Nancy (Davis) Woodard. This lady was born in Washington County, February 1, 1860, and has presented her husband with one child, Ida G., born August 15, 1882. The parents are members of the Christian Church and worthy people.

ROBERT TEGARDEN, deceased, was a native of Fayette County, Ky., and was born November 22, 1811. His parents were Basil and Nancy (Todd) Tegarden, who located in Orange County, Ind., in 1813, in that portion now known as Northeast Township. Robert was a farmer by occupation, and by industry and economy succeeded in acquiring a considerable portion of this world's goods, owning 800 acres of land.

August 8, 1838, Susan Reed became his wife. She was a daughter of William Reed, and was born November 27, 1813. To Mr. and Mrs. Tegarden six children have been born, only John A. yet living. They were for many years prominent members of the Christian Church; her death occurred February 20, 1880, and his February 22, 1880. Both, after a long and active life were laid to rest in the same grave. John A., like his father before him, has chosen farming as his avocation, and is now living on a part of the old homestead, owning 397 acres. He has been twice married; the first time to Eliza E. World, November 7, 1869, who bore him four children, these three now living: Robert D., James E. and William H. Her death was February 16, 1882, and again on August 5, of the same year, he was married, this time to Mattie E. Dilley, of Lawrence County. To them has been born one child named Earl G.

GEORGE W. TEGARDEN was born in Orange County, Ind., March 5, 1846, son of Columbus and Hannah (Mahan) Tegarden; the former born in Shelby County, Ky., April 13, 1813, and his wife in Orange County, April 15, 1822. The paternal and maternal grandparents of our subject, were among the early settlers of Orange County. The father of our subject was one of the successful men of the county, having started in life with but little property. He was a good example of what is called a "self-made man," having by hard work acquired at his death, October 6, 1874, over 1,000 acres of land in Orange County, and other land in Iowa. George W. has been a resident of the county all his life with the exception of three years in the last war. In 1862 he enlisted in the Sixty-sixth Indiana Regiment; was in a number of the hard-fought battles, among which were Richmond, Ky., where he was taken prisoner; was paroled and in three months exchanged and joined his regiment; took part in battles of Dallas, Jonesboro, siege of Atlanta and many skirmishes; was with Sherman in his "march to the sea." October 6, 1870, he married Sarah E., daughter of Aaron Wright, a prominent old settler of Lawrence County, Ind., where Mrs. Tegarden was born, February 6, 1849. Three children have been born to them: Minnie M., Annie J. and one who died in infancy. Mr. Tegarden owns a fine farm of 160 acres. He and his wife are members of the Christian Church, and he is a stanch Republican.

THOMAS B. WALKER, a merchant of Orleans, Ind., was born in Virginia, December 23, 1806, a posthumous son of William Walker, who was by his wife Jane (Burton) the father of four children. Soon after this, his mother with her family moved to Shelby County, Ky., where she died, leaving T. B. an orphan at the age of nine years. Until sixteen years old he was reared upon a farm, but at that age he began the harness and saddler's trade, and worked at this in both Shelbyville and Louisville, Ky. Somewhat later he went into that business for himself at Brownsville. In 1827 he changed his place of business to New Albany, Ind., where he remained until he located at Orleans in 1854. From 1845 to 1849 he served as Sheriff of Floyd County. Upon his location in Orleans he began a general merchandising business, as one of the firm of Walker & Richards. This continued until the death of Mr. Richards in 1877, since which time the style of the firm has been Walker & Son, and is among the thriving business houses of Orleans. Mr. Walker has been twice married, the first time in 1832, to Nancy C. Woodruff, of New Albany. By her he is the father of eleven children, seven now living: William S., Thomas W., Mary A., Sarah J., Nancy C., Martha

E. and Edward P. Thomas W., a Brevet-Major in the late war, and graduate of West Point, is a prominent attorney of Philadelphia. Mrs. Walker died February 15, 1873, and Mr. Walker's second marriage was August 30, 1877, with Mrs. Margaret Parks. He is a Baptist in religion and a Democrat in politics.

JOHN A. WALLACE is the son of William and Louisa (Bridge-water) Wallace, the parents being natives of Fayette County, Ky., the father's birth occurring in 1808, and the mother's in 1812. They came to this county at an early day, where they settled. The paternal grandfather, Alexander, was also a prominent early settler and served in the Legislature. He was a man of more than ordinary brain and character. The same is true of his son William and his grandson John A. Both William and his wife died well respected and honored, in 1874, after a useful life. John A. has been all his life a farmer and now has a pleasant home. In 1862 he enlisted in Company E, Sixty-sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war. At the disastrous battle of Richmond, Ky., he was captured and held a prisoner of war eight days. He was afterward at Collierville, Atlanta, Dallas, Jonesboro and other engagements of less note, serving bravely through them all. His first wife was Susan, daughter of William and Elizabeth Irwin, who bore him one child—Louella. His second wife, Sarah A. Sappenfield, bore him two children: Estella and John A. Mr. Wallace is one of the county's best farmers. He is a Republican and a member of the Christian Church.

LOUIS B. WILSON was born at Paoli, Orange County, April 28, 1822, the second child of Nathaniel and Annie (Baker) Wilson, who were natives of Virginia, the former born 1794, and his wife 1796. The father served in the war of 1812 and came to Orange County with his parents in 1817, and was a farmer by occupation. In 1834 his wife died. She was a devoted Christian, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, an amiable lady and mother of six children. Mr. Wilson took for his second wife in 1835 Jane Kenley, who bore him seven children, and upon the death of this lady Mr. Wilson took as his third wife Mary Hamilton, who still survives him. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for over sixty years and died in 1874. The paternal grandfather of our subject was a Welshman and came to America as a British soldier. Here he met and married Mary Britton, an English lady. They also came to Orange County in 1817 and resided here until their deaths. Louis B. passed his early life on a farm and has been a resident of his native county all his life. In 1846 he married Hannah, daughter of William and Mary (Collins) Magner, who was born in Bourbon County, Ky., in 1823, and came to Orange County with her parents when ten years of age. She died in 1864, and was the mother of five children, one of whom is living, James A. In 1865 Mr. Wilson married Lydia M., daughter of Henry and Mary (Elrod) Stultz. Mrs. Wilson is a native of this county, born September 3, 1834. Five children were born of this marriage, three living: Maggie, Frederick and Louisa. Mr. Wilson is a member of the Methodist Church, also member of the A. F. & A. M., and a staunch Republican.

NEWTON WRIGHT, eldest son of William and Nancy (Keedy) Wright, and one of the oldest settlers of this county, was born here August 23, 1824. He passed his early years on his father's farm, where he secured a rudimentary education, and at the age of twenty-two years

began for himself. He was industrious and judicious and soon had property ahead and still securing more. He succeeded in amassing a comfortable fortune, much of which he has given to his family, reserving for himself a comfortable home for his declining years. Early in 1847 he was united in marriage with Margaret, daughter of Jesse and Elizabeth (Wilson) Reed, a native of Kentucky, born September 17, 1824. She died March 20, 1880. Of this marriage there are five living children: William T., born December 5, 1847; James H., born February 12, 1849; John F., born May 21, 1852; Nancy E., born September 5, 1855, and Robert, born October 15, 1857. November 25, 1880, he married his second wife, Frances, daughter of Thomas and Sarah Reid, who was born October 12, 1836. Mr. Wright is a Republican and he and wife are members of the Christian Church.

JONATHAN WRIGHT, son of William and Nancy (Keedy) Wright, was born in this county March 31, 1834. The Wrights of this county are descendants of Jonathan Wright, who came from Kentucky in 1816. He served in the war of 1812, and his father was killed in the Revolutionary war. William was born in Kentucky, May 30, 1802, and came with his father, Jonathan, to this county when a boy. October 30, 1823, he married Nancy Keedy, who was born in 1808, a Tennessean, and who died January 13, 1852. He married again, Elizabeth Moody, born in 1810, and died in 1862. His third wife was Mrs. Susan Reynolds, married in 1863. William was a member of the Christian Church, and a man of much worth and respectability. He was a pioneer in Indiana, and died November 7, 1870, full of years and honors. He was one of eleven children. Jonathan, our subject, was reared a farmer, and has been a resident of this county all his life. His early advantages were limited, but by industry and self-sacrifice he has a fair education and a comfortable home. March 29, 1860, he married Mary C., daughter of Robert and Lucinda (Owens) Lee, a native of Washington County, born September 8, 1843. Their family are as follows: William A., born November 20, 1861, died January 4, 1882; Charles G., born December 24, 1863; Mary E., born April 20, 1867; Oliver P. M., born March 16, 1869; Sarah E., born July 24, 1872; Clara M., born May 2, 1877; Pearl, born January 6, 1881. The county has no better or more highly respected people than the Wrights.

WILLIAM H. WRIGHT, son of William and Nancy (Keedy) Wright, was born in this county July 14, 1840. His youth was passed like that of all other boys, while the county was comparatively new—at work on the farm in the summer, and in attendance at the old subscription schools in the winters when not needed at farm work. Upon reaching maturity he selected the independent life of a farmer as his occupation, and this he has followed until the present. July 8, 1861, he enlisted in Company G, Twenty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served honorably until July 13, 1864. During this time he was at Shiloh, Port Gibson, Jackson, Champion Hills, Vicksburg, and numerous skirmishes and expeditions, and his health was much impaired in his country's service. Upon his return he was wedded, in 1865, to Mary E., daughter of William and Evaline (Thompson) Carson, a native of Lawrence County, who was born February 20, 1846. They have two children: Evaline and Texie M. The parents are members of the Christian Church, and excellent people.

SOUTHEAST TOWNSHIP.

JOHN AGAN is one of the following children of James and Catharine (Bingman) Agan: William, Christian B., Henry, James L., John, Mary, Alfred, Betsey Ann, Francis, Benjamin M. and Lee. He was born in this township December 14, 1836, and was reared a farmer, securing a limited education by his own efforts. Upon reaching his majority he began doing for himself, and has made farming his life occupation, and now owns 160 acres of fertile land. His wife was Electa E., daughter of Anthony and Mary (Osborn) Highland, and bore him the following children: Louis E., deceased; Mary C., deceased; James W., Frances A., Martha E., John M., Leroy, Hettie M., Electa A., Bertha J. and Maggie F. Mr. Agan is a Democrat and an Odd Fellow, and a prominent man. His wife was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, November 9, 1839, and her father came to this county in 1854. Our subject's parents were excellent people, members of the Methodist Church, and both lie buried on the old homestead on Section 20.

CALEB BATES, one of the prominent men of the township, was born in Crawford County, this State, February 9, 1827, being the oldest of six children of William P. and Anna N. (Moore) Bates, the father a native of Indiana and the mother of New York. They were of Irish and English extraction, respectively, and people of the highest social worth. The father died when Caleb was about thirteen years old, after which he lived with his mother until of age, receiving a fair education. He married Charlotte T., daughter of Horatio and Nancy (Wells) Sharp, June 20, 1850, and this lady bore him four children, as follows: Mary K., who married John S. Stone, William T., George A. and Emma A., who married Daniel R. Lambdin. Mr. Bates is a carpenter by trade, having followed that occupation since his marriage, but is at present engaged upon his farm of 136 acres. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is a member of the Republican party. The family is well known and highly respected.

JOHN H. BUCHANAN was born in Fayette County, Ky., September 17, 1817, being one of the following family: Jackson, William, John H., Samuel, Smith, Daniel, Archibald, Joseph M. and Smith W., children of Smith and Mary (Minton) Buchanan. The parents were both natives of Virginia, and early moved to Kentucky, where they married in 1811, and there lived until their respective deaths. The father's occupation was farming, and he was a prominent and well-to-do citizen. He died when John was about fifteen years old, and the latter lived with his mother until of age, securing a limited education, and after that began to lay up for himself. November 16, 1848, he married Elizabeth H., daughter of Thomas and Nancy (Dollins) Jessey, and to this union seven children have been born, as follows: Cinderella, Martha J., Henrietta, Anna E., Belle, Lydia E. and John R. Only the last two are now living. Mr. Buchanan is one of the prominent farmers of his township, owning 400 acres of good land. He is a Democrat and served as Justice of the Peace from 1865 to 1878 with credit to himself and satisfaction to his township.

JOHN M. FREE, an old settler and prominent citizen, was born in Clermont County, Ohio, August 27, 1813, being the oldest son and third child of Isaac and Fannie (Dawson) Free; his brothers and sisters being: Catherine, Sarah E., Rebecca, Isaac, Polly Ann, Amos and Nancy. The father was a native of Maryland, and the mother of Pennsylvania, and they were married in Ohio, and lived there until their respective deaths, well respected Christian people. John M. was "brought up" on a farm and received a fair education. Much of his early manhood was passed on the river, but in 1838 he came to Indiana, and with what he had made entered 160 acres of land, which he has since increased to 216 acres. October 22, 1840, he married Mary, daughter of Thomas and Hannah (Caple) Sanders, and to these parents the following children have been born: Leander, Cynthia A., who married Francis Agan; Hannah, deceased; William H., died of wounds received at Bentonville, N. C.; Thomas J., deceased; Elizabeth F., who married Jacob Teaford; Isaac; John F., deceased; and Amos. Mr. Free is one of the substantial men of the township. He and wife are members of the Christian Church. He is independent politically, and has served the township two terms as Trustee.

LEANDER FREE was born in this township June 25, 1842, son of John M. and Mary (Sanders) Free. He was reared on his father's farm, and in youth secured a fair education and thoroughly learned the art of agriculture, the most useful and foundational pursuit. On the 20th of August, 1861, he enlisted in Company A, Thirty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and on the 17th of September, 1864, was honorably discharged at Atlanta by reason of the expiration of his term of service. He was in a number of engagements, and was slightly wounded at the battle of Stone River. Upon his return he continued farming and began teaching, and November 12, 1874, married Sarah S., daughter of Joel C. and Mary (Harned) Dillard, and to them four children have been born: George O., Anna Elizabeth, John Franklin and Joel E. Mr. Free is a prosperous farmer, and owns 170 acres of fair land. From 1865 to 1877 he taught many terms of school, but now turns his energies exclusively to his farm. He is a Republican, and he and wife are members of the Christian and Methodist Episcopal Churches.

LEE HAZLEWOOD, M. D., one of the most prominent men and eminent physicians of the county, is the third son of six children of Reuben and Jane (Ray) Hazlewood, and was born May 24, 1819, being one of the oldest settlers of the county now living. The parents were both Virginians who were taken early in their lives to Kentucky, where they were married August 15, 1811. Their children were Gates, John R., Lee, Priscilla (who married George Geeter), Rhoda A. (who married Dr. John Batsell), and an infant, deceased. The parents came to this county in 1836, and settled near French Lick, and here the mother died about two years later. About eight years later the father married again, and lived until October 20, 1857, when his death occurred. He was a member of the Reformed Church, and a man of personal worth and high character. The youth of Lee was passed with his parents, and during that time and until one year after his mother's death he attended Lincoln Academy, Stanford, Ky. In 1838 he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Samuel Reid, of Salem, Ind., and later, after he had begun the practice, attended the Transylvania Medical College, Lexington, Ky., the Jefferson Medical College, Louisville, Ky., and the Evansville Medical

College, Indiana. He graduated at the last named institution in 1851. As early as 1841 he began to practice at Valeene, where he had purchased property, and here he has continued since, often with more work than he could do, without solicitation. He has accumulated an estate of 1,500 acres, and no man of the county is better known or more highly regarded. He owes his success to his own industry, skill in his profession, integrity and self-sacrifice. June 20, 1843, he married the daughter of Samuel Chambers, but she died the following year. April 9, 1844. September 4, 1853, he married Mary E., daughter of Samuel and Amy Harned, and two children came to this union: George R., who now practices with his father, and Alice J., who married Dr. William A. Cole. Mrs. Hazlewood died, and Dr. Hazlewood married Rebecca, daughter of James and Martha Sloan, January 27, 1863. She bore him two children: Mary F. and Felix W. Dr. Hazlewood is a Republican, and is a member of the Masonic and the Odd Fellow fraternities. He has done much to build up the county, intellectually, morally and temperately.

JAMES A. LOCKHART is a native of this county, born September 5, 1830, being the eldest of five children of Eleazer and Susanna (Agan) Lockhart. His parents were natives of North Carolina, and came with their parents to Indiana when yet comparatively young, and here they were married and lived until overtaken by death. The father was a man of more than ordinary intelligence, and was one of the pioneer teachers of the county. He and wife were honored citizens, and both now lie buried on the old Agan farm on Section 20. Their children were: Mary J. (deceased), Hannah E. (who married Samuel Francher), James A., Alfred and Nancy E. (deceased). James A. made his home with his parents until his marriage. His advantages were limited, though he secured in youth a rudimentary education. His father's death occurred when he was eight years old, and he being the oldest boy was forced to shoulder many responsibilities intended for older persons. He married Emily J., daughter of S. and J. Burton, October 20, 1852, and eleven children are the fruits of their union: William F. (deceased), Alfred, Henry, James A. (deceased), John, Sherman, George, Mary, Belle, Charley and Sophronia. Mr. Lockhart is a prosperous farmer, and a prominent citizen. He owns 340 acres of land (forty acres in Harrison County). He is a Mason, a Democrat, and he and wife are members of the Christian Church. Mrs. Lockhart, an amiable Christian lady, was born June 20, 1841.

THOMAS McBRIDE is a native of this county, and was born April 19, 1842, being one of twenty-one children of James and Mary (Williams) McBride. The names of the children are as follows: John, Isaiah, Joseph, James, William, David, George, Jonathan, Thomas, Betsey J., Sina M., Polly A., Nancy, Ellen, Margaret, and others to the number of twenty-one, who died in infancy. The parents were natives of North Carolina, and came to Indiana in 1828, locating permanently in this county. Thomas received a fair education in youth, and was reared a farmer, and was from boyhood inured to hard work. He remained at home until the war commenced, and August 19, 1862, enlisted in Company D, Sixty-sixth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served honorably until the close of the war, being mustered out June 14, 1865. Upon his return he married Sarah E., daughter of James and Susan (Mays) Hutsler, November 27, 1866. They have five children: Clara (deceased), Lora B., Ella B., Eddie L. and Dessie. Mr. McBride has followed farming,

and now owns 100 acres. He and wife are members of the Christian Church, and he is a Republican, a member of the G. A. R., and a useful and respected man.

JAMES McDONALD is one of the following family: Peter, Mary, Phoebe, James, Nancy A., Daniel, Sarah J., Margaret, Charles and William, and was born in Mercer County, Ky., November 1, 1819. The parents of this large family were Daniel and Catharine (Vannest) McDonald, the father a native of Virginia and the mother of Kentucky. Their marriage occurred in Kentucky, and in 1820 they came to this county for permanent settlement. James was reared a farmer, and at the age of fourteen years lost his mother and at the age of nineteen lost his father by death. His advantages were limited, but he managed to secure the rudiments of an education. September 1, 1842, he married Miss M. Babbitt, daughter of John and Nancy (Hughes) Babbitt, and to this union eight children were born: Martha, Margaret, Catharine, Jonathan, Nancy, John, Mary A. and Elizabeth. Mrs. McDonald died November 13, 1859, and November 22, 1862, Mr. McDonald married Lucinda T., daughter of Jacob and Maria (Lemon) Cole, who has borne him seven children, as follows: William E., Emma A., Rhoda B., Charles H., Elzara, James and George O. Mr. McDonald has made farming his life occupation, and now owns 240 acres. He is a member of the Christian Church and his wife of the Methodist Church. He has served as Justice of the Peace and as Township Trustee, and is one of the county's best citizens.

JOHN McDONALD was born in this county November 2, 1853, and is one of the following family: Martha (deceased), Margaret, Catharine, Jonathan, Nancy, John (our subject), Mary Ann and Elizabeth, children of James and M. (Babbitt) McDonald. The father was a Kentuckian and the mother a North Carolinian. The father came to this county with his parents in 1825, and here his marriage occurred. He is yet living, well advanced in years and well respected. His wife died November 13, 1859, and in November, 1862, he married Lucinda T. Cole. John passed his youth without prominent event. March 9, 1875, he married Evarella, daughter of John and Sarah Moon, and to this union four children have been born, as follows: Cora A., Minnie B. (deceased), Walter S. and James F. Mr. McDonald owns forty acres of land, but has made school teaching his business, having not missed a winter's term for eleven years. He is one of the most experienced instructors of the county, and much of his education was gained by self-application. He served as County Surveyor from 1876 to 1880, with much credit. He is a Democrat, and he and wife are members of the Christian Church. Both are highly esteemed. Mrs. McDonald was born April 1, 1853.

JOHN McINTOSH was born in this township May 14, 1838, and is one of the following family born to Samuel and Susan (Radeliff) McIntosh: James, who died while serving his country in the last war; Elizabeth, who married John Chenoweth; Winafred, wife of J. R. Lambdin; David; Mary, who became the wife of Amos Lambdin; John, Jonathan; Susan, who married David Bird, Sarah, who later became the wife of David Bird; Susan, who married William Harned; Levi, Samuel; Martha, who married John Mattox, and Joseph. The parents are natives of Indiana, and are living well advanced in years, respected and honored, at Hardinsburg, Washington County. The father is a farmer, and a man of the highest worth and respectability. Our subject continued with his parents until his enlistment in the army; securing in youth a fair educa-

tion, and becoming familiar with hard work. December 2, 1861, he enlisted in Company F, Fifty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served honorably until discharged at Wilmington, N. C., April 4, 1865, having served about four months longer than his period of enlistment. March 27, 1859, he married Fannie A., daughter of George and Mary (Brewer) Clayton, and to this union this family has been born: Mary S., Martha, Samuel S., George C., Eli (deceased), John, an infant, (deceased), Benjamin R., Arthur and Albert. Mr. McIntosh is a farmer, and owns 321 acres of fertile land. He is a Republican, a Mason and a prominent citizen. His wife was born December 2, 1839, and is a member of the Methodist Church, and a worthy Christian lady.

JESSE B. MOON was born in this county August 8, 1844, and is of the following family: Hiram, William, Jehu, John, Jesse B., James, Elizabeth, who became the wife of John Whitman, and Evarilla, who married John McDonald. The parents were John and Sarah (Pirtle) Moon, natives of North Carolina. Their respective families came to this county about the year 1824, and were therefore old settlers, or rather, pioneers. Here the parents were married. Jesse B. lived at home until his marriage, receiving quite a liberal education, considering the inefficiency of the public schools, and the comparatively few number of the subscription schools at that time. January 20, 1868, he married Mary E., daughter of Stephen and Martha E. (Bullington) Trinkle, and to this union have been born six children: Martha, William B., Sarah E., Lilly E., James R. and Perry F. Mr. Moon owns a farm of 181 acres, and is a successful farmer, and an exemplary man. He was elected Justice of the Peace in 1878, and still holds the office, and is a Democrat. August 8, 1862, he enlisted in Company D, Sixty-sixth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was with it in all the engagements, marches, etc., until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged. He is now a member of the G. A. R., and is one of the county's best citizens.

JAMES W. MONTGOMERY, M. D., was born at Hardinsburg, Washington County, April 17, 1848, being the eldest child of Charles B. and Ruth A. (Prather) Montgomery. Their children are as follows: James W., Sarah S. (deceased), Serilda A. (who married Nathan McCrasin), Albert R., Bazel M. (deceased), Mary B. (who married Edward Easley) and Elizabeth (deceased). The father was born in Kentucky, February 16, 1823, and came to this State quite early, locating first in Washington County, and in 1862 in Chambersburg, this county, and later in Paoli, where he died in 1874. He was a prominent man in his day; was Deputy Clerk of Washington County; was Justice of the Peace at Paoli for ten years. He was a Republican and a Methodist, and an honored and exemplary man. His wife was born in Washington County, where her marriage occurred; she yet survives, and is a quiet Christian woman. Our subject commenced to read medicine at the age of fourteen, with Dr. John Ellis, of Hardinsburg, continuing until October 20, 1864, when he enlisted in the Fifty-third Regiment, and served on detached duty until his discharge, April 8, 1865. Upon his return he assisted his father to operate a saw-mill. October 20, 1869, he married Ruth, daughter of Aaron and Jane (Andrew) Maris, and they have six children: Oliver M. (deceased), Nellie, Charles F. (deceased), Norman (deceased), Jennie H. and Edith. He carried on the carriage business at Paoli for a time, then began merchandising there and elsewhere, continuing about ten years. He also followed the occupation of milling for a short time. In

the spring of 1882 he began reading medicine, and finished with Dr. Hazlewood in 1883. He graduated at the Louisville Medical College in May, 1884. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., G. A. R. and A. F. & A. M.; is a Republican, and served as Justice of the Peace two years. His wife was born July 20, 1850.

JAMES N. MURPHY was born in Stammers Creek Township this county, July 20, 1830, and is one of eleven children, two of whom are yet living, born to Daniel and Mary (Hinton) Murphy. Daniel Murphy was born and reared in Shenandoah County, Va., his birth occurring in April, 1790. James Murphy, the father of Daniel, was also a native of the Old Dominion, and was of Irish descent. He married a Miss Newland, whose ancestors were from England, and served seven years in the Revolutionary war. He was in the campaign to Quebec with Benedict Arnold and afterward was with Gen. Morgan at the battle of Cowpens and was a member of the valiant 300 who held Tarlton's army in check, and there he was shot through one hip. After the war he settled in Virginia, and here his wife died, after bearing three children, the youngest of whom was Daniel. He re-married and with his family, in 1810, immigrated to what is now Washington County, Ind., and in the fall of 1811 removed to what is now the northeast quarter of Section 8, Range 2 east, Township 1, of Orange County. He here began farming, and in 1826 died on the old farm in this county at about seventy-five years of age. Daniel Murphy was a soldier of the war of 1812. His wife was the daughter of George and Mary Hinton, and was born in Shenandoah County, Va., in 1795, and came with her parents to Orange County, Ind., in 1811, settling on the southwest quarter of Section 5, and the north half of the northwest quarter of Section 8, Township 1 north, Range 2 east. Daniel Murphy and Mary Hinton were married September 2, 1812, and of the ten children they raised to maturity only James N. and Lena N. (Gilmore) yet living. The mother died in July, 1872, in Illinois, and Mr. Murphy in August, 1863, on the old homestead where his father had died. James N. Murphy was raised a farmer, receiving in youth a good common English education. He selected farming as his vocation through life and his success in life in this particular is 640 acres of good land. The fall of 1861 he helped recruit Company F, Fifty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, of which he was chosen Second Lieutenant on the company's organization. He was an active participant in the sieges of New Madrid and Corinth and served through a number of severe campaigns, but owing to protracted ill-health he was compelled to resign his commission June 28, 1862. Mr. Murphy is a Republican in politics, but previous to the Rebellion was a Democrat. He was married September 8, 1852, to Miss Lizzie, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Foster) Staleup, who was born April 10, 1832, and died February 1, 1868, after bearing a family of six children, named Samuel S., Daniel, George B., Addie, Emma and Lizzie. Of these all are dead except Emma. Mr. Murphy married again February 18, 1870, Miss Mary J. Whitten. In the spring of 1811 Daniel M. went with Zachary Taylor, then a Captain, from Louisville to Vincennes, but was soon after discharged and returned to Louisville alone and among the Indians. While at French Lick he saw the prisoners let loose that had been taken on suspicion of killing William Charles at that place in the spring of 1811. He was there in the fall.

WILLIAM NOBLITT was born in Washington County, Ind., November 1, 1817, and is one of the following family, children of Abra-

ham and Amelia (Vandever) Noblitt: Vandever; William, Nancy, wife of James Lynch; Cynthia, wife of Benjamin M. Holaday, and John T. The parents were natives of North Carolina, and were taken in childhood to Kentucky, where they became acquainted, and married in 1814. The father's birth occurred October 2, 1780. Soon after his marriage, he with his wife's people immigrated to Indiana. This was in 1814, a very early period in the history of the State—in fact, the State had not yet been organized or admitted into the Union. They located first in Washington County, and later moved to this township, where the father died in 1840, and the mother in 1861. They were sober, industrious, honest, Christian people, and lieburied in Danner's Cemetery, in Stampers Creek Township. William lived with his parents until his father's death, obtaining a rudimentary education at the subscription schools. October 2, 1842, he married Mary, daughter of Joshua and Sarah (Beard) Holaday, and to this union the following children have been born: Abraham, James L., John V.; Nancy J., wife of William Wright; and four that died in infancy. Mrs. Noblitt died February 3, 1860, and January 20, 1861, Mr. Noblitt married Mrs. Nancy J. (Radcliff) Maxedon, who has borne her husband four children, as follows: Martha, David R., Josephine and Louisa. His second wife died May 6, 1881. She, as well as her husband, were Baptists. Mr. Noblitt has lived on his present place fifty-four years; he has 132 acres with fair improvements. He is a stanch Democrat; has served as Trustee and Justice of the Peace. Mrs. Maxedon, second wife, had one child—Mary—by her former husband; this daughter lives with Mr. Noblitt. Her grandfather's name was Marquis De Lafayette Maxedon.

JONATHAN PETER, a prominent citizen and farmer of this township, was born here July 16, 1830, and was one of the following family: Charles, Simon; Hannah, wife of George W. Ball; Benjamin F.; Rebecca, wife of Mr. Stalcup; Jonathan, John A., William, Amos, and Elizabeth (deceased). These were the children of William and Elizabeth (Stephens) Peter, natives of Kentucky, who were married in Harrison County, Ind. They were people of much worth and respectability. The father died in 1841, and the mother in 1884, the latter death being occasioned by the buttings of an enraged sheep. Jonathan lived with his mother until the age of nineteen, receiving in youth a fair education, and then commenced learning the tanner's trade, which business he followed about ten years, but later engaged in farming and stock-raising. He now owns 153 acres of fertile land. April 30, 1856, he married Mary Ann, daughter of Jonathan and Rebecca (Wellman) Peter, and to this union two children have been born: Enoch W. and Stephen W. March 9, 1881, Enoch married Martha E. Tarr. Our subject is a Democrat, and he and wife are Regular Baptists. The county has no better people.

THOMAS SANDERS was born November 5, 1831, being one of the following children of John and Sarah Sanders: Thomas, William, Elizabeth (wife of Andrew J. Pearson), John, Eli, Charles, Isaac N., Aaron and Samuel. The parents were natives of North Carolina, and excellent people. Our subject's paternal grandparents came to this county in 1808, and his maternal grandparents in 1807, and both families were therefore among the very first in the county. John Sanders, father of Thomas, was an exemplary citizen and a useful public man, serving with fidelity in the various township offices. His death occurred July 3, 1876;

his wife survived him at the age of seventy. Both belonged to the Christian Church. Thomas passed his youth at work on the farm, and September 26, 1852, married America Maxedon, daughter of Robert and Mary (Pearson) Maxedon, and to them eight children have been born: Mary E., who married J. W. Tower; Sarah E., who married J. E. McIntosh; John M., Rachel, who married J. A. Weathers; Anna, who married J. L. Walker; Robert W., Nancy, Jane and Franklin E. Mr. Sanders is comfortably situated, owning 176 acres of land. He is a Democrat and an influential man, and his wife is a member of the Christian Church.

YOUNG L. STALCUP was born in this county September 30, 1848, being the oldest of seven children of Charles M. and Mary J. (Wright) Stalcup. The children of these parents were: Young L., Benjamin F., Isom G. (deceased), Ruth A., John W., Clara E. (deceased), and Rebecca (deceased). The parents were natives of Indiana, and were married about 1846, and were people of high respectability. In August, 1861, the father enlisted in Company D, Sixty-sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and after faithfully following the fortunes of war, finally died in Andersonville Prison, December, 1863, a martyr of the slaveholders' rebellion. There his dust lies buried. His wife yet survives, at the age of about sixty-two years, and is a member of the Regular Baptist Church, and the wife of Henry Stalcup. Our subject lived with his mother until thirteen years of age, and then worked in various places in this State and Illinois, securing what education he could. At the age of twenty he began to teach, which business he followed until his marriage to Miss Charlotte M., daughter of James and Eleanor (Hollowell) Walker, February 18, 1877. These parents have five children: Cora A., James O., Benjamin F., Arlie O., and an infant deceased. Mr. Stalcup is a Republican, and is now Township Trustee, being elected in the spring of 1884. He owns seventy-two acres of land, and he and wife are members of the Christian Church.

THOMAS M. THOMPSON is a native of Chatham County, N. C., born August 24, 1834, being the eldest son of the following six children: Elizabeth, Martha, Mary, Sarah, Thomas M. and John, the family of John B. and Polly (Archey) Thompson. Of these children Martha and Mary are deceased, Elizabeth married Alvin Scott, and Sarah married John Hart. The parents were natives of North Carolina, and immigrated to Orange County about 1845, locating near where subject now lives. About this time the mother died, and the father moved to Canada, where he likewise died. He was a Baptist and she a Methodist, and both were consistent Christian people. Our subject was reared on a farm, receiving fair education. He married Mrs. Sarah (Roberts) Chavis April 10, 1858, and to this union five children have been born: Noah, Elizabeth, wife of Henry Harris; Clara A. P., Mary C., and Homer (deceased). Mr. Thompson is one of the prominent farmers and stock-raisers of the township. He owns eighty-five acres of land; is a Republican, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Church, and are worthy people.

ORANGEVILLE TOWNSHIP.

ABNATHA BOLTON, a prominent old citizen of Orangeville Township and one of the first settlers of the county, was a native of Mulberry District, S. C., where he was born October 10, 1808, being the youngest of five children born to James and Rebecca (Lambdin) Bolton. His father was of Irish, his mother of Welsh, descent. The latter died when he was but five years of age, and his father having entered the service in the war of 1812, and not having returned, our subject was brought to this State in the year 1815 by Lewis Thomas, and has been a resident here ever since. He remained with Mr. Thomas until he attained the age of sixteen years, when he served an apprenticeship of three years at the blacksmith trade with Silas Dixon, after which he followed that business for ten years. He received a very limited education, such as the schools of his day afforded. December 6, 1832, his marriage with Fannie Stone was solemnized, and to their union two children were born, of which only this one is now living—Rhoda—who was united in marriage to Silas Halbert. His occupation since he quit the blacksmith business has been farming, and he has been very successful in that pursuit. He now owns 200 acres of land; he also raises considerable stock. March 26, 1883, Mr. Bolton lost his wife and life-long companion. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, having been connected with it for over fifty years. He has been Class-leader and Steward for thirty years. His political views are Republican, and he takes a lively interest in the political affairs of the community.

ALFRED BRUNER, one of the early settlers of Orangeville Township, was born April 5, 1815, in Breckinridge County, Ky. He was the oldest of a family of ten children born to Adam and Nancy (Arnes) Bruner, who were respectively of German and Scotch English descent, the former having been the first white child born in Hardin's Fort, in that county. In the year 1823 his parents brought him to this State, locating in Lawrence County, he remaining with and assisting them on the farm until he was twenty-two years of age, receiving a very meager education. December 29, 1836, he was married to Mary Wilson, daughter of Maj. Andrew Wilson, who has borne him ten children, of whom these six are now living: Amanda J., wife of Moses F. Ham; Hester A., wife of Joseph Bruner; Lucy A., who is the wife of Silas J. Halbert; Maria, who was united in marriage to John Millis; Ellen, wife of John Hudelson, and Alfred W., who married Flora Faucett. He is a farmer, now owning 178 acres of well-improved land situated in one of the best agricultural districts in the county. Himself and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to the support of which they contribute very liberally. In politics he is a staunch Republican, and he belongs to the Odd Fellows' fraternity.

MATTHEW CLEVELAND, son of one of the early settlers of Orange County, was born in Shelby County, Ky., February 2, 1812, the fourth in a family of thirteen children born to Ezer and Martha (Wadkins) Cleveland, whose respective places of nativity were New York and Vir-

ginia, and of English and Welsh descent, having first come to this State in the year 1813, settling in Clarke County, remaining but a short time, thence removing to Paoli Township, Orange County, living there nine years, when he removed to Orangeville Township, and was a resident there until the year 1834, then moving to Lawrence County. Matthew, in consequence of the poor educational facilities, coupled with the farm duties which devolved on him in aiding his parents, received a very limited education. The day after attaining his majority, February 3, 1833, he married Elizabeth Jenkins. To their union four children have been born, of which these three are now living: Jane, wife of Samuel Slusser; William J., who married Anna Pickthall; and Louisa, consort of Harlan D. Burnett. By occupation Mr. Cleveland is a farmer, although he has retired from actively performing any of the duties of that vocation, having deeded his land to his children in consideration of support by them. He is a member of the Baptist Church—his wife of the Christian Church. In politics he is a Democrat.

TOLBERT DILLINGER, a prominent citizen of Orangeville Township, is a native of Harrison County this State, where he was born October 26, 1822, being the oldest of five children born to Miles and Anna (Hickman) Dillinger. His father was a native of Virginia, his mother of Harrison County, and both were of English descent. Our subject remained at home until the death of his parents, his mother having died when he was ten, his father when he was fifteen years of age. He received a limited education, such as the schools of his day afforded. February 28, 1842, his marriage with Lydia Fields was celebrated and to their union six children have been born, of which these four are now living: Caroline, who was united in marriage to George McFarland; Anna, who is the wife of James A. Thompson; Abigail E., and William T., who married Lydia Campbell. Our subject's occupation has always been farming, and he has been quite successful in that pursuit. He now owns 160 acres of well improved land. His political views are Republican.

GEORGE W. FAUCETT, County Superintendent of Schools, is the oldest of five children of James and Sarah B. (Dickey) Faucett, his birth occurring in this county, September 19, 1845. His parents were natives of North Carolina and came to this county about 1832. The youth of George W. was passed on the farm, and at the age of seventeen, the war being in progress, he went to Cumberland Gap, Tenn., to enlist, but was prevented by his father on account of his immaturity. While there he was taken sick with typhoid fever, and in this helpless condition fell into the hands of the enemy, remaining thus for about one month, when he was paroled and exchanged. October 19, 1863, he volunteered in Company B, Eighty-Ninth Illinois Regiment, with which command he served until May, 1865, when he was transferred to Company B, Fifty-Ninth Regiment, and served until January 13, 1866, and was then mustered out at Springfield, Ill. During his military service he participated in the following battles, expeditions, etc.: Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, Knoxville, the entire Atlanta campaign, Spring Hill, Franklin, and Nashville, besides others of less importance. He may well be proud of his military record. October 1, 1868, he married Elizabeth Mathers, who bore him six children: Cora E., Euphenia J., Cameron, Charles T., James N. and Orville R. In youth Mr. Faucett received a fair education, which, since the war, he has greatly improved.

For the past fifteen years he has been engaged in teaching, and his success in this profession is measured by his election in 1881 for the office of County Superintendent. He owes his success to his own persistent efforts and his love of the work of the instruction of youth. He is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows' fraternities and of the G. A. R., and is a Republican. In 1874 he removed to California, but returned in 1876.

SILAS J. HALBERT was born in Hancock County, Ill., December 7, 1843, the second of three children born to John and Mary (Fox) Halbert, who were born respectively in Martin County, Ind., and Ohio, the former of Welsh, the latter of German descent. They remained residents of Illinois until 1848, when our subject's father started for California and perished on the plains en route to that place. The widowed mother and family returning to this State. Silas received a common school education and in 1861 enlisted as a volunteer in Company G, Forty-ninth Regiment, and served until December, 1864, when he was honorably discharged. He was engaged in the following battles: Cumberland Gap, Champion Hills, Black River and Fort Gibson, in connection with the siege of Vicksburg, where he was wounded in the right arm, and other less important engagements. Mr. Halbert and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church and he belongs to the Odd Fellows and is a Republican. He has followed farming all his life and now owns 120 acres of improved land.

SAMUEL HICKS, one of ten children of Solomon and Lucy (Butts) Hicks, was born December 11, 1809, in Vermont. His father was a native of New York, his mother of Massachusetts, and were respectively of German-English and English descent. In the year 1822 they and family immigrated to Switzerland County, this State, where, August 21, 1837, Samuel was licensed to preach according to the doctrine of the Methodist Episcopal Church, by the Rev. E. G. Wood, and was ordained Local Deacon of that church by Bishop Wall, September 29, 1844, at Bloomington, Ind., and Local Elder October 4, 1847, at Evansville. He traveled the Patriot Circuit nine months in 1843, Manchester in 1844, Wilmington in 1845, Orleans in 1846 and 1847, Washington in 1848, and was a supply on the Stanford Circuit in 1857. July 11, 1837, he married Grace E. Greenleaf, and one child was born of this union—Samuel G.—who died in the late war at the battle of Champion Hills. The death of his wife took place January 22, 1839. September 11, 1845, he again married, this time Eliza Lee. Two children have been born to them: Mary E., wife of William Shirley, and William T., the present County Clerk, whose sketch appears in this work. Soon after the date of this marriage they moved to Orleans.

JAMES HICKS, a prominent citizen of Orangeville Township, is a native of the State of Tennessee, where he was born August 20, 1818, being the oldest child of five born to Daniel and Sarah (Chelders) Hicks. His parents came to this State and county in the year 1823, and settled in the vicinity of Orangeville. James remained at home with his mother and assisted in taking care of his younger brothers and sisters until he attained the age of twenty-two years. He received a limited education. January 13, 1846, his marriage with Mary M. Porter was solemnized, and to their union eight children were born, of which these three are now living: James T., whose present wife's name was Maggie Berry; Laura A., who was united in marriage to Henry Herman; Samuel R.,

who married Ida Hudelson. October 23, 1859, Mr. Hicks suffered the loss of his wife, and January 8, 1860, the nuptials of his marriage with Clorinda Morris were celebrated, and their union has been blessed with eight children, seven of whom are now living: Emily E., Mary M., William J., John H., Edward H., Charles W. and Ruth E., all at home with their parents. Our subject's occupation has been principally farming, and he has been quite successful in that pursuit, and now owns 160 acres of well improved land. Mr. and Mrs. Hicks are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and his political views are Democratic.

DANIEL H. HIGGINS, a prominent citizen of Orangeville Township, is a native of Washington County, Tenn., where he was born March 19, 1823, being the third of eight children born to William and Nancy (Harrison) Higgins. His parents were natives of Rockingham County, Va., his father of German, his mother of Scotch descent, and came to this State and county from Tennessee about 1831. Our immediate subject remained at home and assisted his parents on the farm until he attained the age of twenty-three years. He received a very limited education in the primitive log schoolhouses of his day. June 14, 1846, his marriage with Jane (Shirley) Hudelson was solemnized, and to their union one child was born—Eliza—who was united in marriage to Marion Critchfield. Our subject's occupation has always been farming, and he has been quite successful in that pursuit and now owns 320 acres of well improved land; he also raises considerable stock. November 27, 1878, Mr. Higgins lost his wife. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Orangeville, and is a liberal supporter of that institution. He is also a member of the Odd Fellows' fraternity. His political views are Democratic; he is one of the best farmers in this part of the county.

JAMES H. HUDELSON, a native of Orangeville Township, was born April 1, 1844, being the youngest of four children of James and Jane (Shirley) Hudelson. The father was of English and the mother of Franco-Germanic descent. Our subject is a posthumous child, his birth occurring six months after the death of his father. He received in youth a limited education, and was reared a farmer. September 1, 1860, he married Cordelia Pinnick, who bore him one child, Effie J. In July, 1865, his wife died, and March 3, 1881, he married Ellen Bruner. Mr. Hudelson has made farming a success, now owning eighty-four acres of well improved land. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a Democrat in politics, and one of the leading men in this part of the county.

JAMES H. MATHERS, one of the leading citizens of Orangeville Township, of which he is a native, was born February 3, 1831, being the next youngest in a family of nine children born to Moses and Catherine (Donnell) Mathers, the former being a native of Pennsylvania and came to this State from Kentucky about the year 1831, first settling in Washington County, coming to Orange County two years later. James remained at home with his parents until their deaths, receiving an education in keeping with the facilities of his day. August 31, 1854, he married Amanda J. McKnight, to which union three children have been born: Elizabeth C., wife of William P. Jenkins; Lawrence A. and Joseph E. By occupation he is a farmer, owning 420 acres of land, raising stock quite extensively. August 25, 1862, he enlisted as a volunteer private in Company G, Forty-ninth Regiment, serving a period of nine months, and was discharged at Memphis, April 13, 1863, on account of disability

arising from a wound received at Chickasaw Bayou. He is a member of the Odd Fellow and Grand Army of the Republic fraternities. In politics he is a staunch Republican and active worker in the party and has been elected to fill the office of Township Trustee for three terms, being his party's nominee for County Auditor, but failed in election in consequence of his party being in the minority.

SAMUEL MATHERS, brother of the subject of the foregoing sketch, was born December 18, 1821. He also remained at home and assisted his parents on the farm until he was thirty-three years of age, receiving a limited education. February 17, 1853, he married Annie Wyman, by which union two children were born: James L., who married Maria Stackhouse, and Florence M., wife of Richard Burton. March 9, 1856, Mrs. Mathers died, and January 1, 1857, he again married, this time Nancy Fields, to whom were born two children: Marion F. and Margaret R. December 12, 1876, he was again compelled to witness the death of his wife. He, like his brother, is a farmer, making stock-raising one of the principal branches of that pursuit. He owns over 400 acres of well improved land. In company with his brother he also enlisted as volunteer in the same company and regiment, serving for a period of two years and nine months, and was honorably discharged at New Albany, May 24, 1865. He took part in the following important engagements: Chickasaw Bayou, Champion Hills, Arkansaw Post, Grand Gulf, Fort Gibson, Black River, and during the entire siege of Vicksburg. He is a Republican, and belongs to the Odd Fellows fraternity.

THOMAS N. MATHERS, auctioneer and farmer, is a native of Bourbon County, Ky., where he was born August 23, 1819, one of a family of six children born to James and Jane (Ardrey) Mathers, who came to Orange County in the year 1840. Our subject received a very meager education in the subscription schools of his time. He has a wide reputation over the county and adjoining territory as an auctioneer, and as a farmer he has been very successful, owning a farm of 241 acres of improved land. He is an active political worker, using his influence in the advocacy of the principles of the Republican party, by whom he has been elected to the office of Township Trustee for five terms, and was their nominee for County Treasurer, failing in election in consequence of their minority, but succeeding in reducing his opponent's majority. January 20, he married Lean Ham, who has borne him eight children, five of whom are now living: Laura, wife of James A. Jenkins; James W., Lizzie, consort of George W. Fancett; Amanda C., wife of John T. Laswell, and Theophilus P. Himself and wife are members of the Christian Church.

JAMES McCaULEY was born in Guilford County, N. C., January 21, 1812, the fifth of eight children of James and Margaret (Kimmons) McCauley. Both parents were of Irish descent, the father a native of South Carolina and the mother of North Carolina. The father came to this State about the year 1822, the family coming later and settling in this township and county. When our subject was about sixteen years old his father died, and he remained with his mother until he was about nineteen, receiving a rudimentary education. After that he began in earnest for himself. He worked industriously and now has a comfortable home and a good farm. He is a prominent Democrat and a member of the Christian Church, and a citizen of exemplary character and habits. He has been Justice of the Peace several times. April 22, 1838, he mar-

ried Sarah Laffaty, and eight of their nine children are now living, as follows: Albert M., who married Lucretia Griggs; Mary E., who married Robert Knight; Susan J., who became the wife of S. T. Able; Margaret E., who married J. A. J. Able; John, who married Maria Stackhouse; Lydia C., unmarried; Joseph K., whose wife was Emily J. Felkner, and James W., who married Sarah Duncan. The McCauleys are people of worth and respectability.

VAN R. NOBLITT, a native of Grayson County, Va., was born March 10, 1813, of a family of eight children of Jacob and Levina (Collins) Noblitt, he being the fourth. His parents were natives of the same State and came to Indiana in the year 1822, and settled in the county of which our subject is now a resident. He remained at home and assisted his parents on the farm until he attained his majority, receiving a very limited education. November 2, 1847, he married Caroline M. Campbell. Since October, 1853, he has been almost continuously engaged as a merchant in a store of general merchandise at Orangeville, doing quite an extensive business. He also owns about 160 acres of land, raising some stock. Himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and they contribute liberally to the support of that organization. He is a Republican in politics. He conducts both store and farm and is prosperous in his business and happy in his home.

JOHN W. S. PRUETT, farmer, was born in Orange County, October 20, 1837, the oldest in a family of eight children born to Elias and Jane (Jenkins) Pruett, who were natives of Kentucky, the former having come to Indiana in the year 1822, the latter two years later. John received a very limited education, remaining with and assisting his parents on the farm until he was twenty-four years of age, when the following November 7, 1861, he enlisted as a volunteer private in Company G, Forty-ninth Indiana Regiment, serving until November 21, 1864, and was at that time honorably discharged at Indianapolis, by reason of expiration of term of service. He took part in a number of important engagements. August 13, 1865, he married Miss Nancy C. Whittington, to which union eight children have been born, of whom these six are now living: Charlie J., Emma J., George E., John W., Sarah I. and Margaret. He owns 120 acres of land, which he recently purchased with the money derived from a pension which the Government recently granted him. Himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, he being Steward. In politics he is a staunch Republican.

JOHN A. RITTER, M. D., of the firm of Ritter & Carter, was born in Jessamine County, Ky., January 3, 1819, being the youngest of three children born to John and Agnes (Butler) Ritter. His father was a native of Kentucky, his mother of Virginia, the former dying in his native State, while our subject was quite young. John came to Indiana in about 1839, his mother having preceded him one year. After receiving an ordinary education he commenced reading medicine, which he abandoned at the end of one year, again resuming the study three years later, then taking a course of lectures at Louisville, graduating at Indianapolis some time after. October 28, 1845, he married Margaret Carter, and nine children have been born, of whom seven are living: Harriet F., wife of Lewis P. Brown; John A., who married Sarah Jackman; Thomas B., whose wife was Mattie Earley; William V., who married Kittie E. Elrod; James K., Orlando H. and Margaret E. B. Those

deceased are: Theophilus C. and Mary M. The Doctor has long enjoyed a large and lucrative practice over quite an extent of territory, having succeeded in amassing quite an amount of property, owning about 1,000 acres of land. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is Trustee and Steward. He also belongs to the Odd Fellows' fraternity. In November, 1860, he enlisted as a volunteer private, and in the organization of the company he was chosen Captain; later he was promoted to the office of Regimental Surgeon, and was in the service two years, participating in a number of important engagements, and was discharged on account of disability. In politics he is a staunch Republican. Dr. Ritter has long taken an active interest in the continuance and prosperity of the County Medical Society, of which organization a fuller account is found elsewhere.

GEORGE SHIRLEY, a prominent citizen of Orangeville Township, is a native of Washington County, this State, where he was born October 5, 1813, being the oldest of eight children born to Henry and Catherine (Wyman) Shirley. His father was a native of Virginia, and his mother of South Carolina, and were both of German descent, and came to this State about the year 1809, and settled in Washington County, and moved to this county about 1814. Our immediate subject remained at home and assisted his parents on the farm until he attained the age of twenty-five years. He received a very limited education, such as was to be obtained in the primitive log schoolhouses of his day. September 13, 1838, his marriage with Elizabeth Wilson was solemnized, and to their union five children have been born, of which these four are now living: William C., who married Mary E. Hicks; Henry W., whose wife was Emma McKnight; Leroy O., whose wife was Emma Campbell; Lizzie, who was united in marriage to Nathan McPherson. Our subject's occupation has always been farming, and he has been quite successful in that pursuit. He now owns 480 acres of well improved land. He also raises some stock. Mr. and Mrs. Shirley are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and are prominent people. His political views are Republican, and he takes a live interest in the political affairs of the community.

WILLIAM C. SHIRLEY, farmer in Orangeville Township, of which he is a native, was born August 31, 1839, to Elizabeth (Wilson) Shirley, wife of George Shirley, to whom was born a family of five children, of which William is the oldest. The subject of this sketch received a good common school education, having attended college at what is now DePauw University, a few terms. Most of the time previous to attaining his majority he rendered his assistance on the farm. March 19, 1867, he married Mary E. Hicks, to whom the following named children have been born: Charlie, Fred and Nellie. In November, 1861, he enlisted as a volunteer private in Company G, Forty-ninth Indiana Regiment, and he was honorably discharged at Indianapolis in December, 1864, that being the expiration of the time for which he had enlisted. He has been a very successful farmer, owning 280 acres of well improved land under an excellent state of cultivation.

ROBERT A. STREET, a prominent citizen and native of Orangeville Township, was born November 26, 1846, being the sixth of ten children born to James and Elizabeth (McCracken) Street. His parents were both natives of North Carolina, his father having come to this State about the year 1830. Our subject remained at home until twelve years of age, when he went to live with his brother-in-law, Michael W. Ham,

to learn the tanner's trade. Soon after this the Rebellion broke out and Mr. Ham enlisted, leaving our subject to see to the welfare of his family. Mr. Ham died in the service and Robert lived with his sister until he had attained the age of twenty-one years. He received a common school education. October 21, 1869, his marriage with Maria J. Mathers was solemnized, and to their union five children have been born, of whom these four are now living: William M., Pearly A., Bertha M. and Ara, all at home with their parents. His occupation has been principally farming, and he has been quite successful in that pursuit and now owns 140 acres of well-improved land. Mr. and Mrs. Street are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His political views are Republican.

LEROY D. STONE is a native of Clark County, Ky., where he was born March 6, 1827, the fifth of seven children of William and Nancy (Oliver) Stone. The parents were natives of Kentucky, and came to Indiana in 1831, locating first in Jennings County, but two years later coming to this county, where they lived well known and highly respected until their deaths. The father's death occurred August 30, 1840, and the mother's, November 15, 1869. While yet a boy, Leroy learned the cabinet trade at Paoli, under Henry Miller, and in 1855 he engaged in that business in Montgomery County, continuing until 1869, then moving to Kansas, where he engaged in farming for about nine years. He then returned to Montgomery County and soon afterward to this county, where he yet is. January 7, 1856, he married Mahala J. Durham, and eight of their nine children are living: Charles B., Mary, who married Frederick Geiger; Cora L., the wife of William Porter; Kate D., Joseph H., Frank, Albert and Harry. Mr. Stone is a staunch Republican and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

NORTHEAST TOWNSHIP.

JAMES M. BAKER was born in Orange County, Ind., in 1826, a son of Rev. William and Harriet (Coward) Baker, both of whom were natives of Kentucky. Rev. William Baker was born on Independence Day, 1804; came with his people to Orange County, Ind., in 1811; became a Missionary Baptist minister and was ordained in 1840. While visiting friends in Kansas in 1881, and while reading his text from the pulpit, he dropped dead, passing away while advocating the cause of Christ. James M. Baker was raised on a farm to manhood, secured a fair education in youth and for fifteen terms taught school, and for over thirteen years served his township as Trustee with credit. His marriage with Miss Louisa, daughter of William and Obedience (Reeves) Burton, of Lawrence County, was solemnized March 18, 1852, and these children have been born to them: Harriet O. (Mrs. Ralston), Maria E. (Mrs. Cook), William E., John W., Charles W. and Delana. Mr. Baker has belonged to the Missionary Baptist Church for a number of years and is possessor of 560 acres of good land. In politics he was first a Whig, then a Republican, and is now a Greenbacker.

CYRUS W. BLACKWELL was born in Breckinridge County, Ky., April 27, 1825, and when six years old came with his parents to Orange

County, Ind., where he was reared, educated and has always resided, engaged in agricultural pursuits. August 19, 1847, he wedded Mary A., daughter of John and Anne (Irvin) Baker, who was born July 16, 1828, in Orange County, and children have been born to them, named Mary J., Margaret A., James N., Nancy C., George W., Calista E., John F., Dora E. and Frank, living, and Laura, who died in infancy. Mr. Blackwell is a Republican, and for forty-three years has been a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, of which his wife and six children are also members. Rev. John Blackwell, father of Cyrus W. and son of James Blackwell, was a native of the Old Dominion, born in 1802. With his parents he settled in Kentucky at an early day, where he grew to manhood and married Jane Duncan. In 1831 he moved to Orange County, Ind., and having joined the Missionary Baptist Church in his youth he was here ordained a minister of that faith. For years he preached in Lawrence, Orange and Martin Counties, accomplishing much good, and in company with Rev. Joseph Odell organized eight different churches in the above counties. He died an honored and respected citizen in 1852, and the death of his wife occurred the same year.

WILLIAM COOK was born in Berks County, Penn., October 3, 1816, the fourth child born to Daniel and Hannah (Wicks) Cook, both of whom were natives of the Keystone State and of German descent. When but ten years old he was left to battle with the realities of this life by the death of his parents, and at fifteen began the carpenter's trade, which he completed when twenty-one. In 1839 he went to Indianapolis, and some time afterward worked at his trade in Illinois, Missouri and Kansas. He then came to Orange County, Ind., purchasing a saw-mill on Lost River in partnership with a Mr. Moore, which he operated for some time. At the breaking out of the war with Mexico he volunteered, and as a private served in Company B, Second Indiana Regiment, in the battle of Buena Vista, and at the end of thirteen months was honorably discharged. Since 1850 he has been engaged in farming and is now comfortably situated, yet engaged in that vocation. In 1849 he married Rachel Wires, who was born in Washington County, this State, in 1820, and by her is the father of four children: Hannah J. (Mrs. Wilson), Francis M. (deceased), Washington C. and William S. Mr. Cook is a Democrat in politics, and he and wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JAMES CROCKETT was born in Clarke County, Ind., April 3, 1817, a son of John and Mary Crockett. He was reared upon a farm, secured a common education in youth, and at twenty years of age began carpentering, a trade he followed many years, acquiring sufficient means thereby to make a comfortable home for himself and family. He is the owner of 205 acres of good land, is a member of the Baptist Church, a Republican in politics and cast his first Presidential vote for Gen. Harrison. In 1840 he married Betsey A. Mitchell, who was born in Washington County, Ind., a daughter of John and Rosa (Benson) Mitchell. This lady died in 1847, and for his second wife Mr. Crockett married Sarah, daughter of William and Mary Elliott, by whom he became father of the children here named: Mary E., Robert N., Martha E., William A., James T., Emma and John. The mother was born February 22, 1822. John Crockett, the father of James, was born in Wythe County, Va., in 1772, immigrated to Kentucky when it was a wilderness, and joined the Regular Army of the United States. He served five years under Gen. Harrison at Fort Vincennes, Indiana Territory, afterward marrying and settling in Clarke County.

JOHN W. ELLIS is a native of Harrison County, Ind., his birth occurring February 23, 1839, and he is the eighth born of a large family of children, the parents being Edward and Martha (Holtzelaw) Ellis. These parents were both natives of Kentucky, and their respective births were May 12, 1805 and 1806, and their deaths were in 1882, and April 7, 1881. John W. came to Orange County in 1861, where he rented and farmed one year, and in 1862 enlisted in Company C, Sixty-sixth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, serving until the close of the war, and participating in all the battles of his regiment, including the memorable march to the sea and the grand review at Washington, D. C. He then returned to Orange County and resumed agricultural pursuits. He here owns 388 acres of well-improved land, which is the fruit of his own industry. Mr. Ellis is a stanch Republican in politics, and from 1878 to 1882 served his township with credit as Trustee. October 13, 1862, he wedded Martha J., daughter of Isaac and Martha (Doak) Potter, who was born in Orange County September 18, 1844. The following children have blessed their union: Minnie E., born October 17, 1866; Annie B., May 22, 1868, died December 10, 1870; Ida M., July 21, 1870, died June 6, 1883; Mary A., October 4, 1872; Charles S., February 19, 1875; Edward E., January 16, 1877; Estella, April 29, 1879, and Arthur, May 26, 1881.

CYRUS E. FINLEY, born in the county where he yet lives October 25, 1850, is the only survivor of these three children born to the marriage of Merrill Finley and Sarah M. Wright: Cyrus E., Gilead E. and Eliza. Merrill Finley was born March 25, 1827, in Orange County, Ind., the son of Cyrus and Rachel Finley, and was reared, educated and always resided in his native county. Both he and wife are widely known and respected for their many excellent qualities of heart and mind, and their respective deaths were a source of general sorrow for the entire community in which they resided. Cyrus E. is one of the prosperous young farmers of his township, and lives on the old homestead, which consists of 700 acres of good land. The marriage ceremony of his union with Miss Nannie Monahan was solemnized March 27, 1870, and children have blessed them as follows: Henry M., born March 19, 1871; Ora M., March 9, 1873; Stella M., July 2, 1874; Bertie, November 10, 1876; Lelah P., January 18, 1878, and Gillie E., January 24, 1881. The mother was born in Washington County, Ind., July 25, 1853, and is the daughter of Henry Monahan, of Lancaster. Mr. Finley is a Republican, and he and wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JAMES FISHER, born in Washington County, Ind., January 30, 1822, is the eldest of the ten children of John and Elizabeth (Walker) Fisher, who were natives respectively of Shelby County, Ky., and Virginia. Four sons of these parents went to do battle for the right in the late war, all serving with distinction, two meeting soldiers' deaths at the battle of Champion Hills, and one dying in the hospital at Nashville. The only survivor of the four is a resident of the Lone Star State. James Fisher, subject of this sketch, began for himself at the age of eleven years by working around as a farm hand, which he continued until twenty-six, when Josephine Finley, daughter of Jefferson and Miriam (Brooks) Finley, on the 20th of January, 1848, became his wife. Six children blessed this union, named Miriam E., Amanda, John F., Lydia, Laura and Clara J. These children were left motherless March 16, 1868, and Mr. Fisher married for a second wife Mrs. Amanda (Tegarden) Bishop, daughter of Andrew Tegarden and widow of D. Bishop. Three

children, Henry W., James M. and Orna D., were born to this union. Mr. Fisher by hard work has secured a fine farm of 286 acres. In politics he was formerly a Whig, casting his first vote for Henry Clay, but is now a Republican.

THOMAS G. GLOVER was born in Shelby County, Ky., October 8, 1805, the fifth child born to Uriah and Priscilla (Gaddis) Glover, who were of English descent. Uriah Glover was a native of New Jersey, his birth occurring in about 1773. He married in Pennsylvania, moved to Kentucky, and from there to Orange County, Ind., in 1814, engaging in farming on Lost River. He and wife were members of the Baptist Church, and their respective deaths occurred in 1856 and 1836. Thomas G. Glover, since 1814, has always resided in Orange County. He can now, in the evening of life, cast a retrospective look over his past life, filled with toil and privations, hardships and dangers, and can justly gaze with pride on a temperate and healthy existence in which he has gained many friends and but few enemies. He married in 1827 Eliza, the daughter of Jesse and Susan (Steele) Elgin, who was born in the same county as himself August 4, 1811. The children here named are the results of their union: William C. (deceased), Jane (deceased), John B. (who is U. S. Consul to France), Elizabeth (deceased), Mary (Mrs. Woodard) Thomas G., Sarah (deceased), Taylor, Ann W. (Mrs. Martin), Eliza E. (Mrs. Brewer), and Isaac. Mr. Glover is a Republican in politics, and since 1836 has been a member of the Missionary Baptist Church.

JACOB JOHNSON, a native of Lincoln County, Ky., is the eighth in a family of seventeen children born to Luke and Susan (Stines) Johnson. The Stines family were among the first to brave Indian perils and settle in Kentucky, and Luke Johnson, who was a native of Maryland, also went there at an early day and was there married. He died at sixty-eight years of age and his wife at ninety-seven. Jacob Johnson was born April 8, 1815; immigrated to Orange County, Ind., 1838, where he began working as a farm hand for a mere pittance. By close economy and industry he has secured a farm of 320 acres of good land. The four children born to his marriage with Elizabeth Clemens in 1840 are: Eliza A., James L., Martha S., and John D. The mother died in 1850, and for his second wife Mr. Johnson selected Catherine Treed, by whom he is the father of these children: Mary E., William M., Henry H., Amanda E., Thomas N., Laura E., Oliver L., Allie M., Lulie D., Joseph F. and Louis M. Altogether Mr. Johnson is the father of fifteen living children. He is one of the highly respected men of his township and an enterprising citizen.

PERRY C. JOHNSON, a native of Fleming County, Ky., and a resident of Orange County, Ind., since 1849, was born June 5, 1825, and is the youngest of his parents' family. Arthur Johnson, his father, was a native of the Keystone State, but in early manhood went to Kentucky, where he married Miss Nancy Downey, and from the Blue Grass State moved to Jackson County, Ind., in 1832; thence to Orange County in 1849, where he died at the advanced age of seventy-two years, and his wife at sixty-six years. Perry C. Johnson has always followed farming, and by a life of hard work, frugality and good management has secured 400 acres of good land in this county and 100 acres in Illinois. For twenty-one years he has been a consistent member of the Baptist Church, and in political matters he is a supporter of the principles enunciated

by the National Democratic Party. Miss Catharine T., daughter of John and Elizabeth Rayhill, became his wife in 1852, and to their union have been born children, named: Nannie U., Oliver P., Ida, Herbert, Bettie and Ellen. Mrs. Johnson is a native of Washington County, Ind., her birth occurring in the year 1834.

JAMES H. MCCOY. Among the pioneers of this county was William, the father of our subject, who was born in Washington County, Penn., July 14, 1784, and when a lad moved with his parents to Kentucky, and for a number of years lived in a fort in Bourbon County. He there lived to manhood, and January 16, 1812, married Hannah Mitchell, who was born in that county March 9, 1789. In November, 1819, they immigrated to Orange County, Ind., engaging in farming in what is now Northeast Township. They here won the respect and confidence of a wide circle of acquaintances, and became useful members of the community. September 7, 1860, Mr. McCoy died, followed by his widow, December 1, 1865. They were the parents of eight children, a record of whom is here appended: John A., born October 11, 1812, died October 31, 1883; Granville S., November 17, 1814, died December 3, 1864; Nancy J., March 20, 1817, died the wife of J. W. Gillum, August 12, 1849; Margaret M., March 5, 1820, died September 24, 1821; James H., December 31, 1822; Louisa C., April 3, 1826, now Mrs. Jesse R. Irvin; William P., July 13, 1829, a soldier of the late war in Company B, Sixty-sixth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, captured at Collierville, Tenn., October 11, 1863, first incarcerated at Libby Prison, and lastly in Andersonville, where he died of starvation in 1864; and Mary, born May 30, 1832, died August 31, 1833. James H. McCoy, subject of this sketch, has always made his home in his native county. Early in life he taught school, but latterly has farmed, now owning 280 acres of land. He is a Republican in politics, and in 1882 was elected Trustee of his township, and two years later re-elected. He is one of Orange County's best citizens.

WILLIAM McLANE, one of the few remaining of our old pioneers, is a native of Scott County, Ky., where he was born October 20, 1813, a son of Robert and Elizabeth (Van Zant) McLane, who were of Irish and German descent, and among the first settlers of the State of Kentucky. When only three years old William was brought to Orange County, Ind., by his parents, and was here reared amidst the hardships and pioneer scenes of that day. He was left an orphan in 1864, both parents dying within nine days of each other's death. Since 1816 he has always resided within the borders of Orange County, and can look backward over a well-spent life of seventy-one years without a blush of shame coloring his cheek for one dishonorable act of his. He has made farming his vocation, and now owns a good farm of 120 acres. March 10, 1836, Martha Irvin, who was born in Kentucky, November 13, 1813, a daughter of William and Polly Irvin, became his wife, and seven children have blessed them, named Mary (deceased), Eliza J., Samuel R. (deceased), Jesse E., Margaret (deceased), John (deceased) and Lottie A. (deceased). Mr. McLane is a Republican in politics, and he and his wife are useful and respected citizens of the township.

HENRY MONYHAN was born in Louisville, Ky., December 2, 1824. Turns Monyhan, his father, was a native of Ireland, and when a young man crossed to Quebec, Canada, from whence he went to Louisville, Ky., in 1816, and there, in 1823, married Nancy Bateman. In 1835 they

moved to Lawrence County, Ind., and two years later to Washington County, where they died at the ages of seventy-six and and seventy-nine years respectively. Henry was raised on a farm, and on attaining his majority began for himself by working around at \$6 per month, cutting wood at 25 cents per cord, etc. Having secured a fair education he early in life evinced a desire for merchandising, and after trading in poultry for a time opened a store at Saltillo, where he was also railroad agent. He continued there five years, then farmed two years, and in 1860 moved to Lancaster, in Orange County, where he again embarked in mercantile pursuits, also serving as Postmaster and railroad and express agent. For the past twenty-four years Mr. Monyhan has continued here, and by good management and industry has secured a fine home, over 1,000 acres of land, besides other desirable property. He is a staunch Republican, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Masonic brotherhood, and has been twice married, first, in 1848, to Rebecca Walters, daughter of Abner and Elizabeth Walters, by whom he was the father of five children, only Nannie E. (Mrs. Cyrus E. Finley) and Johnson now living. The mother died in 1864, and one year later Mr. Monyhan married Julia, daughter of Benjamin and Amelia Turley. One daughter—Puss—has blessed this union, and is a graduate of De Pauw University.

JOHN PHILLIPS, a farmer whose history is a part of that of Orange County, Ind., for nearly three quarters of a century, is of Revolutionary descent, his paternal grandfather being killed in that war, and his father, Thomas Phillips, a soldier of Gov. St. Clair, being wounded so severely at St. Clair's defeat as to lose the use of one arm. Thomas married in Pennsylvania, and moved to what is now Orange County, Ind., in 1808, and for a number of years resided in a fort. He died in 1834, his widow afterward moving to Cass County, where she died a few years later. The subject of this sketch was born in the fort where his parents lived, August 18, 1812, and was the fourth in a family of eight children. Orange County has always been his home, and farming has always been his occupation. He is the owner of 400 acres of good land, and is an old-fashioned, true-blue Democrat in politics. He married, June 5, 1834, Melissa R., daughter of John M. and Elizabeth (Younger) Lewis, and eight children have been born to them, as follows: Mary (Mrs. Roach), Thomas L., Susan J. (deceased), Rachel (Mrs. Moody), Elizabeth (deceased), John W., Melinda E. (Mrs. Freed) and Elmira A. (deceased). Mrs. Phillips was born in Kentucky October 19, 1814, and has bravely aided her husband through life, lessening the burden of pioneer hardships and brightening his humble home with an affectionate heart and willing hands.

JONAH G. REED, a native of Orange County, Ind., was born August 25, 1823, and is the only one living of a large family born to William and Ruth (Glover) Reed. William was born in 1779 in Pennsylvania, a son of David and Rachel Reed, with whom he moved to Kentucky in about 1783, where he married his wife, who was born in the Blue Grass State in 1786. In 1811 he and wife immigrated to Orange County, Ind., which at that time was filled with Indians and wild animals, and building a log-cabin began clearing and farming. In 1812 David Reed and family also came to Orange County, and for a time lived at Maxwell's Fort to escape Indian depredations. The following are the children born to William and Ruth Reed: Miranda, Milton, Elizabeth,

Rachel, Mahala, Allan, Robinson, Jonah G., Hannah and Stephen. Jonah G. Reed has never made his home elsewhere but in his native township. He has served three years as County Commissioner, twelve years as Justice of the Peace, and since 1876 has followed merchandising at Lancaster. December 26, 1844, he was united in wedlock with Jane, daughter of Basil and Annie (Tood) Tegarden, who was born May 27, 1822, in Orange County, Ind. To them seven children have been born, named William B., born January 19, 1846, died November 13, 1850; Henry A., born January 22, 1849; Sarah J., September 21, 1851, died December 8, 1874; Ruth A., March 14, 1857; Millard C., August 10, 1859; Rachel E., June 27, 1862, and Mary B., January 23, 1867, died November 8, 1873. Mr. Reed is a Republican in politics, and himself and family are among the most highly esteemed people of the township.

JOSEPH TEGARDEN, a representative of one of the oldest and best families of Orange County, Ind., was here born July 13, 1833. Andrew Tegarden, his father, was born March 15, 1802, in Shelby County, Ky., a son of Basil and Annie (Todd) Tegarden, and selected for a wife Mrs. Miranda (Brooks) Finley. Both he and parents settled in Orange County, Ind., when it was yet fresh from the fashioning hand of the Creator, and experienced all the hardships incident to pioneer life. Joseph Tegarden has always considered his native county his home. After receiving a common school education in youth he enlisted for the late war in Company A, Thirty-eighth Regiment Indiana Infantry, and served until just before Atlanta, when he was honorably discharged by reason of expiration of term of service. At the battle of Perryville he was captured and held prisoner until exchanged, then rejoined his regiment at Murfreesboro and participated in that engagement and Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge and Peach Tree Creek. Mr. Tegarden was a brave soldier and rendered efficient services in his country's cause. He is a Republican in politics, and is a member of the G. A. R. and Methodist Episcopal Church. He was married, September 20, 1866, to Millie, the daughter of William Wallace, who bore him two children—Rosa E. and Margaret A. The mother was born April 2, 1842, and died August 5, 1870. Amanda, daughter of David and Priscilla (Haines) Worrell, became his second wife in 1871, and died in 1882, after bearing these children: Amelia B., Clara E., Mary D., Nora M., Priscilla P., Eliza L. and Maud.

SAMUEL R. TEGARDEN, a native of the county where he yet resides, was born September 2, 1837. John Tegarden, his father, was born in Shelby County, Ky., July 31, 1798, and was a son of Basil and Annie (Todd) Tegarden, who removed with him to Orange County, Ind., in 1816. He here met and married Lucinda Irvine, and after working long enough to get a start at the cooper's trade he moved into a cabin and was living happily when the blow came that deprived him of his wife. In 1845 he married Sophia Kearby, and his life was passed engaged in agricultural pursuits. At his death, October 29, 1865, he left an estate valued at \$46,000. Samuel R., like his father, has made farming his general occupation through life. When treason was threatening to overthrow the Union, he was among the first to enlist under the stars and stripes for its preservation. He became a member of Company A, Second Kentucky Regiment, which only being recruited for three months, was discharged at the end of that time. He re-enlisted in

the same company and regiment and served thirty-eight months, participating in seventeen battles, among them being Barbarville, Shiloh, Iuka, Corinth, Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga and Mission Ridge. After serving out his time he returned to his native county and was appointed a private detective by Gov. Morton, to look after the Knights of the Golden Circle in southern Indiana. September 11, 1866, he married Lydia, daughter of Hiram and Harriet (McCoy) Warren, who was born in Orange County, January 23, 1847. Their children are: William L., born November 11, 1867; James A., August 31, 1873; Ora D., May 21, 1877; Jessie A., December 8, 1879, and Josie M., September 16, 1882. Mr. Tegarden is a member of the County Agricultural Society, of the G. A. R., and as a Republican was a delegate to the State Convention of 1884.

WILLIAM R. WALKER, a descendant of two pioneer families of Orange County, and a well-to-do farmer of Northeast Township, was born in the year 1830, the eldest child born to Alexander and Elizabeth (Standerford) Walker. Alexander Walker was a native Kentuckian, a Captain of the war of 1812, and a pioneer of southern Indiana and this county. William Standerford, father of Elizabeth Walker, was also an old soldier, serving in the battle of Orleans, and becoming one of the first settlers of this county. William R. Walker has never known any home but his native county, and here, by an upright life he has gained the respect of all his fellow men. In 1853 Elizabeth, daughter of Jefferson and Miriam (Brooks) Finley, became his wife, and two children blessed their union, named: William H. and Mary, now Mrs. J. R. Fields. The mother was born April 10, 1830, and died March 23, 1882. For his second and present wife Mr. Walker married Sallie E., daughter of William and Harriet Baker. He and wife are members of the Methodist and Baptist Churches respectively.

JAMES WARREN, a resident of Orange County for the past fifty years, was born in Wayne County, Ky., May 29, 1828. Reuben Warren, his grandfather, was a Virginian by birth, but moved to Crab Orchard Springs, Ky., when it was a wilderness filled with wild Indians. He there lived in a fort and distinguished himself as an Indian fighter, and finally became owner of what is now the Crab Orchard Springs, a celebrated summer resort. He died at Fulton, Miss., at the ripe old age of ninety years. In 1834 Nathan Warren, father of James, together with his family, moved to Orange County, Ind., where he followed farming until his death, April 20, 1873. James Warren was raised on the farm, secured a fair education from the common schools of his day, and, like his father, has made farming his vocation through life. In 1851 he married Ruth A. Van Cleave, a native of Orange County, who died in 1867, leaving five children, named: Benjamin N., Jasper A., Hiram E., James A. and Mary E. December 24, 1869, he married his second wife, then Martha J., daughter of John and Polly (Walker) Elliott, who were among Orange County's pioneers from Kentucky. Mrs. Warren was here born September 24, 1845, and her four children are: John T., Lettie M., Sarah A. and Harley F. Mr. Warren is a Republican, a member of the Baptist Church, and Mrs. Warren belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

WILLIAM WIRES, one of the substantial farmers and enterprising men of Orange County, is a son of Silas Wires, who emigrated from his native State (Pennsylvania) to Madison, Ind., at an early day, and later

in life settled in Washington County. William Wires has lived the last fifty-one years of his life in Orange and Washington Counties, and with the exception of a few years while engaged in the drug trade, he has steadily followed farming and stock-dealing. He was born at Madison, Ind., in 1829, moved with his parents to Washington County, and in 1848 married Hannah Fisher, a native of Orange County, and the daughter of John Fisher. To this union have been born a family of children, the following five yet living: William F., Mary E., Margaret E., Lizzie E. and Catharine. Mr. Wires is a Republican in politics, and by hard work has secured 245 acres of good land.

JAMES M. WORRELL, the eldest of a family of eight children born to David and Priscilla (Haines) Worrell, was born May 23, 1839, in Orange County, Ind. David Worrell was born in Kentucky in 1818, and was a son of Robert Worrell, his mother's maiden name being Pickens. Robert Worrell was a soldier of the war with England of 1812, and at an engagement on the River Raisin hid in a tree top from the Indians, and the night being bitterly cold, had his feet so badly frozen that he lost all his toes, and rendered him a cripple through life. This old hero immigrated to Orange County with his family at a very early period, and settled on Lost River, where he and wife died in the year 1830. David Worrell and wife here died December 12, 1882, and June 24, 1871, respectively. James M. Worrell has always resided in his native county, engaged in farming. October 14, 1860, he married Nancy, daughter of John and Catharine (Krutsinger) Freed, and by her is the father of eleven children, named: Catherine, Winfield H., Dora A., Eliza J., Elizabeth E., Mary E., Nannie F., John (deceased), James D., Lydia B. (deceased), and Willie. The mother was born in Orange County in 1840, and is a member of the Christian Church, as is also her husband. He is a Democrat, and owns 184 acres of land.

W. H. WRIGHT (deceased), a son of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Kirkham) Wright, was born April 10, 1814, in Harrison County, Ind. His father was a soldier of the war of 1812, and a hero of the battle of Tippecanoe. Both he and wife died in Harrison County, Ind., where they had settled at an early day. W. H. Wright, subject of this sketch, lived with his parents on the home farm until his marriage, in 1835, with Miss Elizabeth Glover, born in Orange County, Ind., April 23, 1817, the daughter of Uriah and Priscilla (Gaddis) Glover. He moved to this county in 1839, and settled on Lost River, where he continued farming until his death, September 16, 1859. He was an honest, unassuming man, honored by many for his sterling qualities of heart and mind. The following is the family born to him and wife: Sarah J., born March 16, 1838, died September 3, 1878; William W., February 20, 1841, died November 25, 1865; Mary G., May 20, 1846, died August 25, 1870; Lyman S., October 23, 1848, died June 6, 1850; Allen R., July 15, 1843, died July 15, 1852, and John M., born in 1855. The last named, together with the mother, are the only two survivors of the family, and they live together on the old homestead, which consists of 164 acres.

FRENCH LICK TOWNSHIP.

HENRY BURTON is a son of Isom and Elizabeth (Edwards) Burton, and was born in Lawrence County, Ind., September 26, 1831. Isom was a native of North Carolina, born about the year 1812, and with his father, John P. Burton, settled in Lawrence County in an early day. The grandfather was a soldier in the Revolution, and died in Lawrence County in 1834, at an age upwards of one hundred years. Of his thirteen children three are now living. Henry Burton came to Orange County in 1836 when five years old with an uncle named Hutchings Burton. Until he attained his majority his home was with this uncle, but at that time he began for himself by settling on a farm of his upon which he worked during the summer seasons. In the winter he taught school for several years, his number of terms being in all thirteen. Of late years he has paid his exclusive attention to farming, and owns 460 acres of land. He is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, and is politically a Democrat. His marriage with Cynthia Burton, a native also of Lawrence County, was solemnized March 15, 1855. Their six children were named and born as follows: Mary F., May 10, 1857; William A., December 14, 1859; Charlie P., March 6, 1862; Eliza J., August 6, 1865; Allen, September 1, 1867; Sarah E., November, 1870. Mr. Burton is one of the happy and prosperous farmers of his community who enjoys the high opinion of his neighbors.

JAMES P. CAMPBELL, SR., is a native of French Lick Township, Orange Co., Ind., where he now lives. He is one of four children, three of whom lived to manhood, born to Adlai and Catherine (Porter) Campbell. The parents were natives of North Carolina, and in the spring of 1811 moved to Gibson County, Ind., and three years later to Orange County, where they made their home the balance of their lives. James P. received a good common school education. He started out in life without property, and rented a part of the farm which he now owns. By diligence and economy he has succeeded in acquiring a competence for life. He has been twice married, the first time to Jane M. Faucett on the 3d of November, 1836. Of the three children which she bore him only one is now living. The second wife was Mrs. Deborah (McCoy) Jackson, who became such October 3, 1865. By her he is the father of one child, named Catherine F. Mr. Campbell was for five years Captain of a military company under the old muster law, and was an enrolling officer during the war. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church. Up to the war he was a Democrat, but at that time he joined the Republican party, and has been such ever since.

CAPT. WILLIAM CHARLES was born in French Lick Township, Orange Co., Ind., March 19, 1820. He is the oldest of eleven children born to Azor and Rachael (Cobb) Charles. The father was a native of Tennessee, and from there he moved with his parents to Kentucky, and afterward with them came to Orange County when about thirteen years of age. Soon after his marriage Azor located about six miles west

of Paoli in what is now French Lick Township, and remained there until his death in 1871. His son William, who now lives near the same place, received a common school education in the primitive schools of his day. He was raised to a farmer's life with his parents, and in 1850 went to California, where he remained five years. At the end of that time he returned to his father's home and stayed until his marriage, December 3, 1857. Soon after that he located on the same farm where he now lives, and has been engaged in agricultural pursuits ever since. His wife was Miss Caroline E. Faucett, who has borne him one child, named George A. As a soldier Mr. Charles mustered into Company G, Forty-ninth Regiment Indiana Infantry, November 8, 1861, as First Lieutenant, and was promoted to the Captaincy October 16, 1862. He was several times under fire, with Sherman in the Yazoo campaign, at Cumberland Gap, and others. On account of an injury received on board the Belle Peoria, he was compelled to resign in February, 1863. He is a Republican, and belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Masonic order.

FREDERICK ENES is a native of Germany, born in Manheim, on the east side of the Rhine, June 28, 1828. His parents were Adam and Barbara (Zinzer) Enes, who came to America in July, 1846, with their family. They landed at New York, and came directly from there to Indiana, locating in Dearborn County, where they remained the balance of their lives. Frederick was educated in the schools of his native land, and after coming to America made his home with his parents until 1854. On February 2 of that year he was married at Aurora to Miss Salome Bertdoll, also of Germany, born July 15, 1829. The result of this union is a family of four children, all of whom are now living. In 1856 Mr. Enes moved to Brown County, this State, where he lived on a farm until August, 1883, when he came to Orange County. He enlisted in Company H, Eighty-second Regiment Indiana Infantry, August 9, 1862, and served in the Rebellion until its close, receiving an honorable discharge June 9, 1865. He was engaged in the battles of Perryville, Stone River, Hoover's Gap, Lookout Mountain, Chickamauga, Kenesaw Mountain, Mission Ridge, Guilford Court House, Holly Springs, Atlanta, and with Sherman on his march to the sea, and through the Carolinas to Richmond and Washington. Mr. Enes is a farmer and a Republican, and belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

NATHAN P. GILLIAT, a native of the county in which he yet resides, and the present Trustee of French Lick Township, was born in Jackson Township, November 19, 1840. and is the oldest of five sons and three daughters born to John and Elizabeth (Wineteer) Gilliat. His father was a native of Virginia, where he was raised and from whence he came to Orange County, Ind., on horseback, either the fall of 1838 or spring of 1839. He both purchased partially improved land and entered some from the Government, and about a year after his location married; his wife's people, the Wineteers, being natives of Kentucky, and coming from there to near French Lick in this county. John Gilliat was a farmer, and an honest, industrious man. He died in 1877, preceded by his first wife in 1872. His second wife was a Mrs. Adaline Brewbeck, a widow lady, by whom he became the father of two more children. His last wife is yet living, and is the wife of Isaiah Kendall. Nathan P. Gilliat was raised in Orange County, and has never known any other home. He received but very limited educational advantages in youth, because of being the eldest of the children, and his aid being needed by his father

on the home farm. In October, 1861, when the country was in peril, he volunteered, and early in November was mustered in as private in Company A, Forty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He participated in the siege and capture of Vicksburg, and next in the Jackson campaign, then back to Vicksburg, and from there went to New Orleans, on the way engaging in the battle of Arkansas Post. About this time he went home on recruiting duty. In May, 1863, he rejoined his regiment at New Orleans, and remained there until the close of the war. Mr. Gilliat was honorably discharged from the service in November, 1864, wearing a Sergeant's chevrons. In January, 1865, he married Miss Jemima Kendall, and since has been farming in French Lick Township, where he owns 320 acres. To him and wife eight children have been born, whose names are: Nancy E., John T., Lucy M., Hiram H., William H. (deceased), Robert L., Mary A. and Charles E. The mother was a daughter of Hiram and Nancy (Gregory) Kendall, and was born in May, 1843. She was a member of the Christian Church, a faithful and loving wife, a fond and devoted mother, and a woman of many exceptionally good traits of character. She died September 15, 1882. Mr. Gilliat is a Democrat in politics, and served one term as Trustee of his township by appointment, and is now serving his second term by election.

BENNET GRIGSBY, of French Lick, Orange Co., Ind., was born in Jefferson County, Ky., January 27, 1817. His parents were William and Anna (Cornwell) Grigsby. The father was a native of South Carolina, and after living in several of the Southern States located in what is now Orange County, Ind., in 1814. In the early part of 1816 he moved to Kentucky and was married. He returned to this county with his family in 1820, and located on the farm where he lived till his death, November, 1878. Bennet was raised by his parents on the farm until 1834, receiving a limited education in the country schools of that day. At the age of seventeen years he was apprenticed to the tailor's trade at Paoli for three years. He followed this business until 1855, when he located on the farm in French Lick Township where he now resides, and has ever since led a farmer's life. His wife was Matilda Bateman, a native of Floyd County, Ind., born in 1818. To their union five children have been born, four of them now living. Mr. Grigsby was a soldier in the Civil war, enlisting November 8, 1861, in Company G, Forty-ninth Regiment Indiana Infantry. He served three years and was discharged November 30, 1864. He participated in a number of principal and important battles, and was a faithful soldier in his country's cause. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and belongs to the Masonic order.

MOSES F. HAM was born in Bourbon County, Ky., July 1, 1827. His father was Michael Ham, a native of Virginia, and settled with his parents in Kentucky when but a child. His mother was Miss Elizabeth Mathers, and their wedding occurred in April, 1819. Of their family of ten children, only five are now living. Moses F. moved to Orange County in the fall of 1844, and located on a farm near Orangeville, where he remained until the spring of 1870. At that time he moved to French Lick Township, and has made that his home ever since. On January 6, 1859, he married Amanda J. Bruner, who has borne him a family of eight children, all living. Mrs. Ham was born October 8, 1838, a daughter of Alfred and Mary (Wilson) Bruner. Mr. Ham is a tanner by trade, although for the last twenty years he has not worked any

at that business. In early life he received but a common school education. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and belongs to the society of Odd Fellows. In politics he is a Republican, and was County Commissioner for one term.

GEORGE W. HARMON is a native of Orange County, Ind., and a son of Asa and Nancy A. (Sullivan) Harmon. The parents were both among the early settlers in the county. Asa was raised on a farm and followed agricultural pursuits all his life. His death occurred in September, 1859. His wife was born in Monroe County, Ind., in November, 1813, and bore him a family of eight children, five of them yet living. George W. Harmon was born June 28, 1838, and during his minority received a common education in the schools of the county. His home was with his parents until he was of age. At that time he started in life for himself on a farm, and has ever since led the life of a farmer. His wife was Miss Sarah A. Leffler, also a native of Orange County, and born September 30, 1837. Their nuptials were celebrated January 15, 1860, and to their union two children have been born, only one now living. Mr. Harmon was a soldier in the late war, enlisting February 6, 1865, in Company C, One Hundred and Forty-sixth Regiment of Indiana Volunteers, and was honorably discharged in September of the same year. He now owns 150 acres of land in good cultivation, and raises some stock. He is a Republican and a member of the Baptist Church.

WESLEY JOHNSON, (deceased), was one of a family of ten children born to Michael and Elizabeth (Grisom) Johnson, who came from Kentucky to Indiana among the early settlers. Wesley was born in Orange County, August 23, 1824, and remained with his parents working on the farm until nineteen years old, in the meantime receiving but a limited education. At that age he was, on March 9, 1843, married to Emeline Jennings, who was born April 14, 1824. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson began life without any property, and by diligence and hard labor managed to secure a competence of their own. There were born to them nine children, seven of whom are now living. Wesley Johnson enlisted as a soldier in the late war in Company F, Eighty-first Regiment of Indiana Volunteer Infantry, where he served his country faithfully until 1863, when he was wounded in the battle of Stone River, from which he died soon after. At that time Mrs. Johnson was left with some small children. She has never since married, but devoted herself to raising her family, who are now all married and doing well. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and lives with the youngest son, John, on the old homestead farm.

HARRISON JOHNSON is a native of French Lick Township, Orange Co., Ind., where he now lives and was born February 7, 1822. He is one of the children of Michael and Elizabeth (Grisom) Johnson, who are elsewhere mentioned. In youth he received a good education such as the common schools of his day afforded. He remained at home with his parents until about forty years old. He enlisted in Company F, Fifty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry. In this he served about one year and was honorably discharged on account of failing health, August 1, 1862. Since then he has been engaged in farming almost exclusively, and now owns about 200 acres of good land on which he raises considerable stock. Politically, he is a Democrat, and belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church and G. A. R. His wife was Mrs. Jane (Brown) Underwood, who was born October 10, 1837. Their wedding was one June 22, 1865, and of their five children four are now living.

JOHN K. MAVITY, one of the most successful teachers in Orange County, was born near Paoli, September 12, 1845. He is a son of William F. and Mary (Snider) Mavity, both natives of Orange County, Ind., and who have a family of nine children. They were married in 1844, and are still living. Their oldest child is John K., the subject of this sketch, who was raised on a farm in Paoli Township, and remained with his parents until twenty-five years old. He received a good education and for the past twenty-one years has been engaged in teaching school during the winter seasons and working on the farm in summers. He has taught twenty-one terms and is a success in that profession. Almira A. Doak, also a native of Orange County, became his wife September 27, 1870. This union has been blessed with a family of seven children, all now living. He is a Democrat in politics and has been seven years Justice of the Peace. He is now living in French Lick Township, where he owns a good farm of 108 acres, which he has acquired by his own industry and economy. In religion he is a member of the Christian Church.

ELIJAH J. PINNICK is a native of township and county where he now lives, and was born February 3, 1820, a son of James and Mary (Cobb) Pinnick. The father was a native of Kentucky, and came to Orange County in 1815, and entered in what is now French Lick Township. He remained here the balance of his life, raising a family of twelve children. Elijah Pinnick remained with his parents during his youth and early manhood, receiving only a moderate education, such as the primitive schools of that day afforded. On the opening of the Mexican war he enlisted in 1846, in Company B, Second Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He served for one year and was then discharged at New Orleans. The only battle at which he was engaged was that of Buena Vista. Returning from the war he made his home with his father, until his marriage. That occurred December 23, 1848, when Mary A. McBride became his wife. The result of this union is a family of nine children, five of which are still living. His wife's death occurred June 26, 1868, and on January 31, 1869, his second marriage was solemnized. By this wife, whose maiden name was Drusilla Cobb, he is father of four children. On November 8, 1861, he enlisted in Company G, Forty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, as Second Lieutenant. This he resigned April 9, 1862, on account of failing health. He is now one of the prominent farmers of his township, owning 160 acres of good land. He is a member of the G. A. R., and a Republican in politics.

DR. SAMUEL RYAN is a native of Floyd County, Ind., and was born May 3, 1829, a son of Wilson and Rebecca (Taylor) Ryan. His father was a native of Kentucky, and was born in 1807, and while a young man, moved to Corydon, Ind. He was a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church. Later in life he moved to Missouri, where his death occurred in 1846. Miss Rebecca Taylor was born in Floyd County, in 1811, and when about sixteen was married to Wilson Ryan. Of their three children, only one, Dr. Ryan, is now living. Wilson Ryan was three times married and the father of seven children. Dr. Samuel Ryan was raised in Greenville, Ind., by his father, and in 1846 he went to the Mexican war and remained fourteen months. Being too young to enlist as a soldier, he went as a teamster. On his return from the war he lived in Missouri for a time with his parents, and it was then he began the study of medicine. This he continued for six months, then moved to Harrison County, Ind., and for about four years did a mercantile

trade. He continued the study of medicine after this with Dr. John S. Ducate, at Fredericksburg, Ind., and attended lectures in the Eclectic Medical College, at Cincinnati, and in the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons, at Indianapolis. He has practiced his profession for twenty-six years, most of the time at French Lick Springs, where he has an extensive and lucrative practice. Miss Amelia D. Hancock, of Harrison County, Ind., became his wife in October, 1850. Of their four children, only William E. and Annie are now living. The former is a graduate in medicine, and associates with his father in the practice at the Springs. Dr. Ryan is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and belongs to the Masonic fraternity.

TRIMBLE FAMILY. James J. Trimble, deceased, was born in Virginia, November 1, 1814. His parents were Moses and Mary (Berry) Trimble, who with their family came to Orange County, Ind., in 1819, and settled near Hogs Defeat, in Greenfield Township. Moses afterward moved to French Lick Township, where he remained until his death, in 1850. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. Was but once married, and was the father of six children, none of whom are now living. James J. was raised on the farm with his parents, and his whole life was spent in agricultural pursuits. He was married to Mrs. Emily (Willyard) Ketner, April 3, 1854. She is a native of North Carolina, where she was born in Stokes County, July 25, 1824. Four children was the result of this union, and Mrs. Trimble is now living among her sons. James J. died August 31, 1876, and was one of the prominent citizens of Orange County. Volney Trimble is a son of James J. and Emily Trimble, and was born in French Lick Township, January 9, 1855. He was raised by his parents on the old homestead farm, where his grandfather first located. His education is very good, such as the common schools of a few years ago afforded. He is engaged in the vocation of his father. Starting in life with nothing, he has succeeded in obtaining a good farm of 140 acres, well cultivated and stocked. Miss Anna Snipes, who was born in Bartholomew County, Ind., November 15, 1857, became his wife on the 15th of February, 1877. He is a Democrat in politics, and belongs to the Christian Church. He and wife are parents of four children, all living. William E. Trimble is another of the sons of James J. and Emily Trimble, his birth occurring September 17, 1856. The whole of his life has been spent in French Lick Township, his place of nativity, and he has been almost exclusively engaged in farming. He received a good common school education, and on March 13, 1881, he was married to Miss Susan Rogers, also a native of Orange County. To them one child has been born. Politically, he is a Democrat, and an active and energetic young farmer. He is the owner of a good farm, which he has acquired by his own industry, and raises considerable stock. He is a member of the Christian Church. Charles S. Trimble, a brother of Volney and William E., was born November 1, 1858. Like his brothers, he was brought up to a farmer's life, and he has not yet deserted his early training. He was educated in the common schools of the county. His home is now on the same farm where his father and grandfather lived and died, and of which he owns 120 acres. He married Miss Mary A. Lashbrook, November 12, 1879, and by her he is the father of two children, both living. He, too, is a Democrat, and a member of the Christian Church, and one of the promising young men of his community.

GREENFIELD TOWNSHIP.

ABNER W. ALLEN, a prominent citizen of Greenfield Township, Orange County, Ind., was born in Mercer County, Ky., February 7, 1819. His parents, Eli and Elizabeth (McDonald) Allen, came to Orange County the same year of his birth. In youth he shared the privileges common to that day for obtaining an education, and during the time of his minority resided at his father's home. He was united by the bonds of matrimony to Miss Margaret Agan, on March 22, 1846, and to their union seven children have been born, only one, Mary E., whose birth was March 1, 1860, now living. Mr. Allen has been a farmer all his life, and is one of the worthy and influential men in his neighborhood. He is a Democrat in politics, and served the people of his township as Trustee for three years. He served his country in the Civil war, enlisting in Company H, Forty-fourth Regiment of Indiana Volunteer Infantry, where he remained until the close of the war, and was honorably discharged at Chattanooga, Tenn., July 3, 1865.

ALFRED APPLE, farmer and stock-raiser of Greenfield Township, was born in Guilford County, N. C., January 1, 1833. He is the fifth in a family of ten children born to John and Mary (Loman) Apple, who came to Orange County, Ind., in 1839. The parents were among the best citizens of the county, and John Apple, the father, owned a large amount of real estate. He took an active interest in the political affairs of his day, and served his township as Trustee several terms under the first public school system. Alfred Apple lived with his parents until his marriage and during his minority; acquired a good common school education. On the 25th of March, 1856, he was married to Sarah, a daughter of Henry and Rosanna (Huffines) Low. Their union has been blessed with six children, named and born as follows: Anderson, January 24, 1860; Galena, November 25, 1862; Horten, January 4, 1865; Columbus A., January 11, 1868; Alfred A. M., November 23, 1874, and Arnold E., October 27, 1877. Mrs. Apple was born June 11, 1837. Both the parents are members of the United Brethren Church. Mr. Apple has been a successful farmer, and now owns 840 acres of land; is a Democrat in politics, and takes considerable interest in county affairs.

SOLOMON APPLE is one of the prominent citizens of Greenfield Township, Orange County, Ind. He is a farmer and owns 455 acres of good land improved with ordinary farm buildings. His wife, Barbara J., is a daughter of George and Mary (Palmer) Teaford, and their marriage was celebrated January 29, 1859. These eleven children are theirs: Andrew J., Milton, Mary P., Henry J., Elzora, Margaret, Edward, Clara A., Linus and two deceased infants. The parents are both members of the United Brethren Church, and active in supporting that and all other praiseworthy enterprises of the community. He is a Democrat in politics and belongs to one of the leading families in Orange County, and the same can be said concerning his wife. Mr. Apple is one of the ten children of his parents, who were John and Mary (Lowman) Apple, natives of North Carolina, where Solomon was born in Guilford County,

May 10, 1838. Not long after this the family immigrated to Orange County, Ind., where their home has ever since been.

JOHN L. APPLE is a prominent farmer of Greenfield Township, Orange County, Ind., where he was born October 13, 1846. His parents are John and Mary (Lowman) Apple, who raised a family of eleven children, John L. being the ninth son. He received a common school education in the district schools of his neighborhood. Until four years after his marriage, which occurred March 26, 1868, he made his home with his parents and engaged in agricultural pursuits. Hitherto this has been his only occupation, and he owns a good farm of 300 acres, raising a considerable amount of stock. His wife is Nancy A., daughter of John and Elizabeth (McDonald) Parks, and by her he is the father of four children, named Savanna, Mary E., Stella and John A. T. His wife is a member of the Baptist Church, and he belongs to the Christian Church, is a Democrat in politics, and one of the young and energetic farmers of the county who shares the high opinion of all who know him.

GEORGE BENNETT was born in Harrison County, Ind., May 17, 1827. In a family of eleven he is the sixth. His parents were William and Rebecca (Pittman) Bennett, who were natives of Kentucky, where they were married. From that State they came to Indiana, locating first in Harrison County, whence they came to Orange County some time prior to 1833. Here they spent the balance of their lives and at their deaths were buried in Providence Cemetery. George Bennett received in his boyhood an ordinary education such as the early schools afforded. He was raised to a farmer's life by his parents, with whom he remained until twenty-two years old. At that age he was married, July 10, 1849, to Miss Nancy Grimes, who has borne him a family of nine children, named James, Dice E., Samuel, Rebecca, Alonzo T., George W., John L., Abraham F. and Isaac L. Farming is the almost exclusive occupation of Mr. Bennett and he owns a farm of 260 acres well improved and cultivated. As members of the Baptist Church he and wife have been prominent for more than twenty years in their community. He belongs to the fraternity of Odd Fellows and is a staunch Democrat in politics.

JOEL C. DILLARD, a native of Orange County, is the fourth in a family of ten children that were born to John L. and Elizabeth (Kearby) Dillard, his birth occurring January 20, 1818. The father was a native of Virginia and the mother of Kentucky, and they were married in the latter State, whence they came to Indiana in 1811, and located in what is now Stampers Creek Township, Orange County. He died in 1830 and she in 1868, both being buried in the Paoli cemetery. Joel C. lived with his parents until the death of his father and then began the tailor's trade, which he followed for some time. By diligence and application he acquired a good common education with but little if any help from the teachers and schools of his day. He did this so thoroughly that he was well qualified for teaching, and after that taught thirty-six terms of school and all but two in his native county. His marriage with Miss Mary Harned was solemnized March 2, 1842. To this union four children have been born, and named, Rachael P., Elizabeth E., Sarah S. and Samuel H. Mr. Dillard now devotes his attention to farming, and owns 200 acres of good land. On August 20, 1849, he was grieved by the death of his wife. Mary Hall became his second wife September 5, 1850. Both Mr. and Mrs. Dillard are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is a Democrat in politics. In 1848 he was elected

Justice of the Peace, but after two years he resigned that office. In 1870 he was elected County Commissioner, and in that capacity he served the people of the county for nine years.

DR. WILLIAM D. ELLIS, of Unionville, Orange County, is a native of Harrison County, Ind. He is the third son and sixth child in a family of thirteen, of which Richard R. and Nancy (Whiteman) Ellis were the parents. The birth of William D. occurred on the 7th of June, 1839. His schooling was confined to the primitive school of his boyhood in his native county, and his education as a consequence is nothing more than ordinary. On the 16th of October, 1859, he led to Hymen's altar Miss Martha E. Radcliff, who bore him three children: Eliza J., Mary E. and Matilda F. In the fall of 1864, with his family, Mr. Ellis moved to Clay County, Ill., where his wife died May 19 following. The next year he returned to his father's home in Harrison County. Soon after this he began the study of medicine with Dr. Line, of Dubois County. In November, 1867, he commenced the practice of his profession at Unionville, which he has ever since continued. Mrs. Paulina (Sinclair) Newton became his second wife March 3, 1868, and Lillian is their only child. Dr. Ellis has been successful in practice and owns considerable property. He is a member of the Baptist Church and his wife of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a Democrat in politics and one of Orange County's best citizens.

JOHN H. GILLIATT is the third child and oldest son in a family of eleven children born to Albert and Elizabeth (Leech) Gilliatt. The parents were both natives of Virginia, where they were married, and about the year 1837 they immigrated to Orange County, having made that their home ever since. John H. Gilliatt, their son, was reared to manhood by his parents, and after the breaking out of the Rebellion he enlisted in the service of his country in Company A, Forty ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He was discharged on account of disability at New Orleans, January 4, 1864. Two years after returning home he was married to Miss Lucinda Kendall, January 11, 1866. The names of their ten children are: Jemima A., Rosa L., Nancy E., Hiram F., John T., Cora E., William M., Lumus D., Iona and Gracy L. Mr. Gilliatt is now farming on his own farm of 180 acres, and is successful in that and in stock-raising. He is a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Grange.

JOHN H. GILLIATT, SR., of Greenfield Township, was born in Rockbridge County, Va., June 9, 1836, a son of William and Mary (Teaford) Gilliatt, both natives of that State. They immigrated to Floyd County, Ind., in 1840, and in the following year to Orange County, locating on the same place where they still reside. William Gilliatt was one of the first Township Trustees under the old system. He is a Democrat in politics and a highly respected citizen. John H. remained at home with his parents until twenty-two years of age, having acquired a common school education. Soon after that age he formed a partnership with some of the Teafords and built the mill at Unionville. He continued in that about ten years, and then sold out. Since then he has paid his attention to farming and stock-raising, and takes a special pride in breeding good sheep. His farm consists of 320 acres of land fairly improved. He is a member of Paoli Lodge, No. 119, A. F. & A. M. In politics he is a Democrat, and is one of the foremost citizens in his community.

GEORGE W. KING, a resident of Greenfield Township, Orange County, Ind., where he was born May 14, 1842, is one of six living chil-

dren in a family of twelve that were born to Robert and Hannah (Livingston) King. The parents were natives of Kentucky, and came to Indiana while single. George W. King remained with them until their deaths, which occurred in 1870 and 1873. In the common schools of his boyhood Mr. King received a good education. He was joined in wedlock to Nancy A., daughter of Moses and Lucy (Zaring) Roberts, September 9, 1869. A family of seven children is the result of this union, born and named as follows: Hannah J., February 1, 1871; Emma A., October 31, 1872; James W., January 26, 1874; Susan A. R., February 7, 1876; Thomas M., April 7, 1878; Lucy F., August 16, 1880, and Louisa B., December 12, 1882. Farming has been Mr. King's occupation through life, and he now owns 454 acres of good land, well supplied with necessary buildings. He and wife are members of the Regular Baptist Church, and enjoy the high opinion of their neighbors. Mr. King is a Democrat in politics.

DAVID R. LAMBDEIN, of Greenfield Township, is a native of the county in which he now lives, and was born October 1, 1839. He is the oldest son of James R. and Elizabeth (Williams) Lambdein, who were natives of Indiana and North Carolina. Daniel R. lived with his parents until his father's death in 1859, having received a common school education. One year after this he was married to Miss Martha, daughter of Absalom and Elizabeth (Bobbitt) Cook, December 30, 1860. To this union nine children have been born, named Elizabeth J., Elzora A., James A., John S., Rhoda E., Thomas N., William R., Clara A. and Mary C. Mr. Lambdein is one of the thorough and progressive farmers in his township, and owns a farm of 160 acres. In religion both are members of the Baptist Church and in politics he is a Democrat. Belonging to some of the prominent families of the county, he is one of its esteemed and best citizens. His mother, who was born February 13, 1813, is yet living and with him.

LYNDEN LOWE, one of the prominent citizens of Greenfield Township, is a native of Guilford County, N. C., and was born July 2, 1820. With his mother and grandfather, James Leonard, he came to Orange County, Ind., in 1827, where he has made his home ever since. In his boyhood he received but a limited education. He was united in marriage October 10, 1841, to Miss Miranda Parks, daughter of John and Nancy (Barr) Parks. By her he was father of five children, named, Nancy J., Martha E., Catharine, William L. and Alsom G. Mr. Lowe was bereft of his wife November 29, 1852, and on September 30, 1853, Miss Rebecca A. Glasswell became his second wife. She has borne him these seven children: Miranda, Louise, Leanah, Joseph, Rebecca A., Lynden and Hymenius. He has followed farming all his life with very good success, now owning 160 acres of land well improved. In politics he is a Democrat, and one of the highly esteemed and respected men of the county.

JAMES W. MELTON is one of eight children born to James and Mary (Kendall) Melton, who were natives of South Carolina and Kentucky. The parents were married in Harrison County, Ind., and from there came to Orange County in 1819. James W., the third son, was born March 25, 1825, and he made his home with his mother until the time of his marriage, the father dying and leaving him at the age of four years to her care. His advantages for education were quite limited, although by diligence he succeeded in acquiring sufficient learning to transact the ordinary business of a farmer, which he has always success-

fully conducted. In politics he is a Democrat, and is one of the worthy and upright citizens of Greenfield Township, where his whole life has been spent. His marriage with Miss Mary A. Ray was solemnized February 8, 1849, and of their five children these three are now living: Joel W., Melinda E. and Rhoda J.

MOSES ROBERTS, of Greenfield Township, came from Henry County, Ky., his place of nativity, to Orange County, Ind. His parents were James and Sarah (Bishop) Roberts, who reared a family of six children, and of which Moses was the third. Mrs. Roberts died in 1847, and they were both members of the Baptist Church. Moses was the oldest son and was born October 24, 1825. He lived with his mother until her death, and during his minority acquired but a limited education. His first marriage was to Miss Lucy E. Zaring, who bore him three children: Nancy A., James B., and John H. Her death occurred December 27, 1863, and he was again married on March 20, 1864, this time to Miss Catharine King. On the fourteenth of March in the following year Mr. Roberts was again a widower by the death of his second wife. On August 14, following, Nancy J. Lowe became his third wife, and to them five children have been born, named Byram L., Maranda E., William B., Anna C., and Dora J., all living. Mr. Roberts is one of the principal farmers in the township, and with his wife is a member of the United Brethren Church. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and a Democrat in politics.

DAVID ROSS was born in Greenfield Township, Orange County, Ind., where he now lives, May 19, 1840. He is the second of six children of whom Joseph and Sarah (Summers) Ross were the parents. The father was a native of Virginia, and came to Floyd County, Ind., when about twelve years of age. From there he moved to Orange and thence to Crawford County, where he now lives. David Ross remained with his parents until his marriage. His education is but an ordinary one, and was received in the common schools of his day. His wife Lovina, is a daughter of William and Susannah (Easter) Apple, and their wedding was solemnized September 13, 1862. Of their ten children only these five are now living: William C., George H., Mary A., Arenso and Alonzo. Mr. Ross was raised a farmer and he has followed that business all his life. He now lives with his family on a farm of 300 acres which he owns and has improved with good and substantial buildings. In politics he is a Democrat, and is one of the foremost men in his community.

JASPER SEYBOLD, of Greenfield Township, is the third son of Jasper and Nancy (Leonard) Seybold, who were natives respectively of Georgia and North Carolina. They were among the early pioneers of Orange County, where the close of their lives was spent. Jasper Seybold, Jr., was born in the county where he now lives, May 4, 1840. He received a good education in early life and remained with his parents until of age. Leah, a daughter of Mark and Sarah (Allen) Hobson, became his wife March 21, 1861. Their marriage has been blessed with eleven children, these six now living: Mark, Amos, Seth, Eddy, Leon and Joseph. Mr. Seybold is a farmer and owns 120 acres of land, very well improved. His wife is a member of the Christian Church, and he is a Democrat in politics. In the spring of 1870 he was elected to the office of Township Trustee, which position he held for three years. On September 8, 1862, he enlisted in the United States Army under Captain James Hungate, in Company F, Fiftieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He served

in the Rebellion until June 14, 1865, when he was discharged at Montgomery, Ala., by reason of general order No. 164.

WILLIAM TEAFORD was born in Floyd County, Ind., August 1, 1839. He is the seventh of nine children born to his parents, who were George and Mary (Palmer) Teaford, and both natives of Augusta County, Va. Their settlement in Orange County dates from the fall of 1839. The father died in 1852, and the mother in 1871. William Teaford enjoyed the usual privileges of the common schools of his early life, but his education was not extended beyond them. He remained on the old homestead with his parents until their death, and was raised to a farmer's life. He was joined in matrimony to Sarah E. Apple, on the 1st of November, 1860, and the result of their union is a family of five children: Mary M. (deceased), Sarah E., George T., Eliza A. (deceased) and Cora E. Mr. Teaford owns a farm of 140 acres, on which he resides in happiness with his family. They are members of the United Brethren Church, and generally do their share to support that and other laudable enterprises of the community. He is a Democrat in politics, and was for a time Township Trustee, but he resigned that office before his term had expired.

WILLIAM WEEKS, of Greenfield Township, is one of the oldest native-born residents of Orange County, Ind. His birth occurred May 31, 1813, and he is the oldest of eight children born to Joseph and Lydia (Herald) Weeks. The parents were natives of North Carolina, whence they came to Indiana in 1811, with other emigrants, and were soon after married. William Weeks acquired such education as the early subscription schools of his boyhood afforded. His home was with his parents until his marriage, which occurred September 16, 1836. His wife was Miss Dinah William, who bore him but one child, named Willis S. She was a member of the Society of Friends. About ten years after her death Mr. Weeks was married to Miss Martha Collins, by whom he was the father of three children: Joseph, Lydia E. and Henry H. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and died August 17, 1855. On February 14 of the following year he took for his third wife Mrs. Sarah (Giles) Leonard, and to them have been born one son—John H. During his whole life Mr. Weeks has paid his attention to farming, and he now owns a farm of 132 acres, very well improved and cultivated. Both he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In early life he was a Whig in politics, but when that party went down he allied himself with the Republican party, and has so remained ever since. He is one of the substantial and highly respected men in his community, and a worthy citizen of the county.

JOHN WILLYARD, a farmer of Greenfield Township, Orange Co., Ind., was born in Forsyth County, N. C., August 29, 1828. His parents were Joseph and Mary (Apple) Willyard, who came to Indiana in 1839, and located in Orange County, where they ever after lived, and were among the prominent citizens. Of their eight children John was the oldest. His education was limited to the primitive schools of early years, and his home was with his parents until his father's death, in 1852. For two years after that he remained on the farm with his mother, and October 27, 1853, he married Miss Elveree Radcliff. Nine children are the fruits of this union, and their names are: George H., Walter W., Mary A., Elizabeth J., Ruhama L., Rufus G., Columbus G., William J. and John E. Mr. Willyard was grieved by the death of his wife May 14,

1879. His second marriage occurred December 2, 1882, with Mrs. Ann E (Taylor) Critchfield. As a farmer he has been successful, and he owns 188 acres of good Orange County land, and with his wife is a member of the Christian Church. His politics are Democratic. In 1864 he enlisted in the service of his country, in Company F, Ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the Rebellion.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

WILLIAM M. BRENT, M. D., of Newton Stewart, Orange Co., Ind., was born in Henry County, Ky., January 9, 1833. He is the third in a family of ten children, seven of whom are yet living. The parents were Sanford and Nancy (Scott) Brent, both natives of Kentucky, where they still live at Campbellsburg, the father doing an extensive practice as a physician. William M. Brent received a good education in his boyhood, and at the age of sixteen began a course of instruction in South Hanover College, near Madison, Ind. This he continued for four years, and the succeeding five years he was engaged in teaching school. On the 7th of March, 1854, he was united in wedlock to Miss Magdalene M. Sutton, and their union has been blessed with these children: Valentine S., Mattie M. (Cox), Oscar L., Ella Belle and Nannie (deceased) and Robert E. Dr. Brent began the study of his profession with Dr. Charles Scott, of LaCleda, Ill., in 1857, and was afterward graduated from the Medical Department of the Central University at Louisville, Ky. This was in 1860, and he at once located at LaCleda, and began the practice, which he continued until he came to Newton Stewart, in 1870. The Doctor enjoys a substantial and lucrative practice, and is doing besides that a drug trade of considerable importance. Mrs. Brent is a member of the Methodist Church, while the Doctor belongs to the Presbyterian Church, and is a member of both the Masonic and Odd Fellow fraternities, and a Democrat in politics.

CHRISTOPHER COX, of Jackson Township, Orange Co., Ind., was born September 8, 1827, in the same township where he now resides. He is the youngest in a family of eight children born to Thomas and Elizabeth (Ash) Cox, who were natives of North Carolina and Kentucky. They came from the latter State to Orange County about the year 1816, where they ever after lived, and are now buried in the Cane Creek cemetery. Christopher Cox received a common school education, and remained at home with his parents until his marriage with Miss Elizabeth Parks on January 1, 1846. To this union a family of eleven children have been born, and named as follows: David, Ellen, Thomas A., Amelia A., Charles, Henry, Catharine, Samuel, John, Nicy and Perry M. He has made farming and stock-raising his life's occupation, and he now owns 600 acres of land, well improved and cultivated. In religion both Mr. and Mrs. Cox are members of the Christian Church. He is a Republican in politics, and has served as Township Trustee eight years, Justice of the Peace four years, and as County Commissioner nine years, and in all public offices has proved himself an able and efficient officer. Since he was seventeen years of age he has preached, laboring most of the time for his own church and in his own county.

JESSE CLEMENTS, a prominent farmer of Jackson Township, is a native of Orange County, Ind., and was born September 30, 1865. He is one of the family of eight children of whom William and Mary E. (Haskins) Clements were the parents. The father and mother were natives of Virginia and Kentucky, and were married in the latter State, whence they came to Indiana in 1830. Jesse was reared by his parents, and he continued his home with them until their deaths. His education is extremely limited, and he has never married. He engaged in the service of his country in 1861, enlisting in Company I, Thirty-eighth Regiment of Indiana Infantry. From this he was discharged at Nashville, September 19, 1862. He again volunteered, and served until the close of the war. Nearly his whole life has been devoted to agricultural pursuits with good success, and he now owns a farm of 400 acres well improved and cultivated. Mr. Clements is one of the highly esteemed and progressive farmers in Orange County.

THOMAS FLICK, a prominent citizen and farmer of Jackson Township, Orange County, Ind., where he was born October 15, 1821, is one of twelve children born to Christopher and Polly (Cox) Flick. The parents were natives of Pennsylvania and Kentucky, immigrating from the latter State to Orange County in an early day. Christopher Flick became one of the prominent men of his community and was owner of a large landed estate. He was a leading member of the Christian Church and for more than thirty-five years was a minister in that organization. Thomas was the third son and sixth child of his parents, with whom he lived until his twenty-fourth year. His education was limited to such as could be obtained in the primitive schools of his day. Miss Letitia Williams became his wife August 21, 1845, and by her he is the father of nine children, named John T., Polly J. (Gass), George W., Martha A. (Kelems), Elvira (Kelems), Louisiana (Bledsoe), Isaac M. and two who died in infancy unnamed. Farming and stock-raising has been Mr. Flick's life occupation and he now owns 555 acres of land and his wife 210 acres. She is a member of the Christian Church and he is a Democrat in politics. He was formerly one of the Township Trustees and has always been among the foremost men in Jackson Township, enjoying the esteem of all who know him.

ISAAC McCUNE, a prominent farmer in Jackson Township, Orange County, Ind., is a native of Jessamine County, Ky., and was born February 21, 1817. He is one of the large family of fifteen children born to James and Kirich (Dean) McCune, both natives of Kentucky and of Irish descent. They settled in Orange County in 1828. Isaac remained at home with his parents until twenty-three years of age, receiving but a limited education in the early schools of his time. He was united in matrimony on December 19, 1839, to Miss Elizabeth Pinnick, and although having no children of their own, eight orphans have been reared and educated by them and the ninth one is now living with them. Farming and stock-raising has been his business, and he now owns 280 acres of land, a part of which is in Dubois County. In religion Mr. and Mrs. McCune are members of the Christian Church, to which organization they have belonged ever since 1842. Politically he is a Democrat. James McCune, the father, served in the war of 1812, and succeeded in amassing much of this world's goods, which he liberally bestowed upon his children. His family lived to manhood and womanhood except two.

WILLIAM J. NORTH, a resident of Jackson Township, Orange

County, Ind., is a native of Lee County, Va., and was born April 28, 1838. He is the oldest in a family of eight children of whom John and Susan (Brewster) North were the parents. William J. received a good common school education in his early years and remained at home with his parents working on the farm until he was twenty two years of age. He was united in marriage to Miss Susan Hignight, of Knox County, Ky., on December 22, 1860, and to them have been born seven children, named Henry C., Nancy E., Martha J., Thomas, Susan C., Isaiah J. and William B. Mr. North is a farmer and stock-raiser and owns 135 acres of fertile and well improved land. Both he and wife are members of the Christian Church near where they live. As a Republican he was elected to the office of Township Trustee in 1882 and re elected in 1884. He has proven a very efficient and satisfactory officer and public servant. He served his country in the late war, enlisting in the Fifty-third Regiment. On account of disability he was never assigned to any company. He was discharged at Indianapolis, July 5, 1865, by reason of the close of the war.

THOMAS C. PINNICK, one of the prominent farmers of Jackson Township, Orange County, was born in Dubois County, Ind., November 6, 1828. He was the fifth of twelve children born to William and Susanah (Harmon) Pinnick, both natives of Kentucky. William Pinnick came to Indiana with his brothers, Nathan, John and James, and settled near French Lick Springs about the year 1810. He and his wife both died in Jackson Township in 1844, having been for a long time prominent members of the Christian Church. Until his father's death Thomas C. made his home with his parents, and had received a fair education at that age. After then he farmed, and during the winters attended school until he was of age. Miss Lettis S., a daughter of Abraham and Elizabeth (Chumley) Barr became his wife on November 2, 1851, and to their union four children have been born: named: William F., James B., Elizabeth M. (Vowells) and Mary A. (Barker). During most of his life Mr. Pinnick has been engaged in farming, and he now owns 250 acres of land, well improved, and on this he raises a considerable quantity of stock. On March 22, 1865, he enlisted in Company D, Fifty-third Regiment of Indiana Volunteer Infantry, where he served until July 22, 1865, and was discharged by reason of the close of the war. In politics he is a Republican. Both Mr. and Mrs. Pinnick are members of the Christian Church, and among the highly esteemed people of their community.

JOHN W. PINNICK, a citizen of Jackson Township, Orange County, was born in Warrick County, Ind., February 24, 1829. He is the third of nine children born to Elijah and Lucinda (King) Pinnick. The parents were both natives of Kentucky, were married in Warrick County, and located in Orange County in 1834, and where they both died. Having received but a common school education he began doing for himself at the age of seventeen, and his life has been mostly spent in agricultural pursuits. On February 26, 1850, he was united in matrimony to Miss Harriet A., daughter of Septimus and Lucy (Smith) Tomlinson. The result of this union is a family of eleven children, whose names are: Sarah E. (Johnson), Martha A. (Harmon), Charles H., Leroy A., William H., John T., Grant, Sherman S., Sheridan S., Raymond T. and Porter A. Mr. Pinnick enlisted in Company G, Forty-ninth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, on November 8, 1861, and served his country as a soldier three years, and was discharged at Indianapolis,

November 29, 1864, by reason of the expiration of his term of enlistment. He was elected Township Trustee in 1878, and served in that capacity for two years, during that time having built four schoolhouses. Politically he is a Republican. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and are highly respected by their neighbors.

HUGH RODGERS, a farmer, was born in Jackson Township, Orange County, Ind., where he now lives, on October 19, 1832. He is the oldest son of four children born to his parents, who were Nathan and Susannah (Brooks) Rodgers, both natives of North Carolina, whence they came to Indiana in 1829. Hugh made his home with his parents until manhood, and he received but a limited education. His nuptials with Miss Mary Allen were celebrated October 20, 1853, and by her he is the father of these ten children: Deborah, Mary J., Susannah, Sarah, Clorinda, Ellen, John H., William A., Alexander, and an infant that died unnamed. Throughout life Mr. Rodgers has been engaged in farming, and his success is testified by his fertile and well improved farm of 320 acres, on which he raises considerable live stock. He is one of the energetic and progressive men in his community, where he is well respected. Politically he is a staunch Democrat, while in religion both he and wife are members of the Christian Church near where they live.

CAPT. WILLIAM T. SWIFT, a farmer of Jackson Township, was born in Oldham County, Ky., March 20, 1834. He is the third child and oldest son of thirteen children born to John and Eliza A. (Dawkins) Swift, who were natives respectively of Pennsylvania and Kentucky. They were married in the latter State, where they have ever since lived, Mr. Swift now representing his county in the State Legislature. William T. Swift received a liberal education in the schools of his native State, and taught several terms both before and after marriage. Besides this he worked at house-carpentering for some time. His marriage with Miss Mary E. Black, of his native county, occurred December 28, 1854, and by her he is the father of three children, born and named as follows: William, November 27, 1856; Alice J., February 12, 1859; Annie J., August 18, 1878. His farm of 180 acres is well improved and cultivated, and he devotes considerable attention to stock-raising. His wife is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church. He enlisted in Company H, Ninety-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, August 20, 1862, and at its organization was elected its Captain. He served his country as a faithful soldier in the war of the Rebellion until its close, and was honorably discharged at Memphis, Tenn., August 10, 1865. Mr. Swift came to Indiana in the fall of 1860, and located in Jackson Township, Orange County, where he has ever since been one of the foremost citizens.

JOHN TILLERY, deceased, was born in Orange County, Ind., March 10, 1810, the oldest of ten children of Thomas and Parthena (Harper) Tillery. The parents were among the earliest settlers in Orange County, their first home being at the old block-house at French Lick. John Tillery received a good common school education in the schools of his day, and lived with his parents until twenty-three years of age, when he was married, May 30, 1833, to Miss Rebecca Kearby. To their union were born ten children: Julia A., Priscilla, America, Nancy J., Thomas, Richard, Parthena, Alfred, Elizabeth and Martha. He was a member of the Christian Church, as is also his wife, who yet survives him. His death occurred October 22, 1854. Mrs. Tillery is now living with her son Alfred, who was born November 17, 1848. He enlisted in the army Sep-

tember, 1863, in Company A, Sixty-sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, and served as a soldier in the Rebellion until its close, receiving his discharge July 1, 1865, at Indianapolis. Soon after his return home he was married, September 28, 1865, to Miss Catherine N. Baxter, who has borne him a family of four children, named Mary P., John T., Charles W. and Eddie. Farming has been the exclusive occupation of Mr. Tillery, and he now owns 160 acres of land in Jackson Township. His wife is a member of the Christian Church, and he is a Republican in politics, usually taking a lively interest in public affairs.

NORTHWEST TOWNSHIP.

ANDREW J. ABEL, an old citizen of this township, was born in the State of Tennessee, December, 1815, being the third of eleven children of William and Rebecca (Cox) Abel. His parents were Virginians and of Anglo-Irish descent, and settled in this county near Orleans about the year 1823, afterward moving to where our subject now resides, where they spent the remainder of their days, well known and respected. At the age of nineteen Andrew, with no education, commenced life for himself. In October, 1834, he married Rebecca Link, who bore him eleven children, eight now living, as follows: John A. J., who married Margaret E. McCauley; George W., whose wife was Lucinda McCracken; Mahala J., who married Jasper Mahan; Samuel T., whose wife was Susan J. McCauley; Julia A., who became the wife of William F. McCracken; Cynthia A., now the widow of John Farrell; Frances P., unmarried, and James B., whose wife was Sarah E. Myers. Mr. Abel has successfully followed farming through life, and now owns 190 acres of good land. In his younger days he "flat-boated" to New Orleans. He is a Democrat and a substantial citizen.

THOMAS BEDSTER, one of the first settlers of this county and a citizen of much prominence, was born in Shelby County, Ky., August 6, 1804, being the youngest of two children of John and Polly (Southern) Bedster. His father was a North Carolinian and his mother a Kentuckian, and both were people of worth and respectability. When Thomas was twenty-two years of age he married Matilda Urton, who bore him six children, four now living, as follows: Ellen M., wife of James Jenkins; Polly A., wife of B. Knight; James A., who married Mary Webb, and Henry T., who married Amanda Barnes. One year after the above marriage, Mr. Bedster moved to this State, locating in Harrison County, but two years later came to the farm where he now resides. In 1845 Mrs. Bedster died, and March 13, 1849, he married Millie Frame, who has presented him with four children: George W., John R., Willet L. and Elvira E., all of whom are yet at home with their parents. Mr. Bedster has followed farming through life, and now owns 274 acres. In politics he is a Democrat of the Jacksonian kind.

CAPT. JOSEPH DUNCAN was born in this county May 12, 1827, being the sixth of eleven children of William and Ellender (Edwards) Duncan. The father was of Scotch descent, a native of Kentucky, and came to this State at the very early date of 1805. At the age of about

seventeen Joseph went South with his brother, and then returned, going to Galena, Ill., where he was engaged two and a half years in mining lead. Prior to his marriage he traveled over a wide section of the country, mainly on a tour of observation, and during this time gained, as all travelers do, a good knowledge of human nature. May 22, 1851, he married Margaret J. Baker, who bore him eleven children, the following now living: Harriet E., Eliza A., widow of William Gammon; Mary M., wife of Thomas Pruett; John, Volney L., Nancy C., who married Alfred Girkin; Dora A., James G. and William S. November 29, 1873, Mrs. Duncan died, and October 6, 1875, he married Sarah (Cochran) Hatfield, who has presented him with one child—Franklin A. November 7, 1861, Mr. Duncan enlisted in Company G, Forty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, as a private, was elected First (duty) Sergeant, and after serving honorably three years, was mustered out as Captain, November 29, 1864. He was present at the following engagements: Cumberland Gap, Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Thompson's Hill, Raymond, Champion Hills, Black River, siege of Vicksburg, Jackson, and elsewhere, serving in all cases bravely and well. Mr. Duncan has made farming his occupation, and now owns 421 acres, much of which is timber. He and wife are Methodists. He is a staunch Republican and a member of the Odd Fellows' fraternity.

ELI H. FAUCETT, a native of Orange County, N. C., was born October 15, 1824, being the sixth of twelve children of James and Elizabeth Faucett, the parents both natives of North Carolina, the father of Irish and the mother of Swedish descent. In the fall of 1832 they came to this county and settled near the present home of Eli H. At that time the country was very wild, but they went diligently at work, and in time made a comfortable home. Their son, Eli H., was kept at work and only received a meager education. He remained with his parents until his marriage, June 11, 1846, to Eliza French. This lady bore her husband thirteen children, only six of whom are now living: Mary E., who married B. P. Gerkin; N. J., the wife of G. W. Pruett; Harriet E., who married John F. Pruett; Ida B., Carrie J. and Nora A., the last three being yet with their parents. Eli H. has made farming his occupation, and now owns 225 acres. He is a Republican, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. July 19, 1862, he enlisted in Company E, Sixty-sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, was made Corporal, and served as such until mustered out April 7, 1863, by reason of a wound received at Richmond, Ky.

GEORGE W. FELKNOR was born in Martin County, Ind., August 18, 1833, the sixth of ten children of William and Prudence (McDonald) Felknor, his parents being natives of east Tennessee, and coming to this State in the fall of 1831, locating in Martin County. About four years later they came to this county and settled on the farm where our subject now resides. Here they lived until their respective deaths, the mother in August, 1847, and the father May 2, 1883. They are excellent people of high respectability. George W. was reared on a farm, receiving a limited schooling. December 27, 1855, he married Elizabeth Pinnick, and to this union fourteen children were born, eleven now living: Emily J., wife of Joseph McCauley; Stephen A. D., who married Mary Miller; Miranda C., wife of James B. Russell; John M. C., James A., Horatio C., Florence A., William A., Prudie, Effie and Noble C. Mr. Felknor is an extensive farmer and stock-raiser. He owns in this

and Martin about 1,700 acres of land, of which 800 or 900 are improved. He owns and conducts a saw-mill, and is likewise engaged in the retail liquor business in Paoli. He is a Democrat and a prominent man and good citizen.

JAMES P. HATFIELD was born in Washington County, Ind., April 25, 1837, and passed his youth on a farm, learning the rudiments of both agriculture and education. He remained with his parents until the age of seventeen, and then began the battle of life for himself. In January, 1864, he enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Twentieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry and served with distinction over two years, and during that memorable period of his life was present at the following engagements: Buzzard's Roost, Burnt Hickory, Peach Tree Creek, siege of Atlanta, Spring Hill, Nashville, Columbus, Franklin and others of less importance. September 19, 1863, he married Lotta Cracraft, and to this union three children were born, two now living, as follows: Winnie and Frances E., both at home with their parents. He and wife are members of the Methodist Church, and he is a prominent Democrat. He was the fifth of six children of John and Susan (Lockhart) Hatfield, both natives of Kentucky. The mother died in 1842, and in 1861 the father came to this State.

JACKSON KEYNON was born in Clarke County, Ind., January 28, 1826, being the oldest of eight children of William and Harriet (Jones) Keynon. He was reared on his father's farm at hard work, and received but little education through no fault of his own. His youth was passed without noteworthy event, and upon reaching his majority he began accumulating property for himself. July 15, 1849, he married Mary J. Foote, in Clarke County, and to this union eleven children have been born, seven of whom are now living, as follows: Harriet J., wife of Andrew C. Wells; Clarissa E., who married William S. Walker; William A., who married Rachel Walker; Mary E., who became the wife of Bronson Abel; Charles A., unmarried; Mildred A., wife of James Scarlet, and Marion G. Mr. Keynon has followed farming through life and by gradual additions now has a farm of 190 acres, much of which is yet in timber. He and wife are members of the Methodist Church, and are well known and highly respected. October 19, 1861, he enlisted in Company G, Forty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served with distinction for nearly two years, when he lost his right arm in the siege of Vicksburg and was honorably discharged. For this serious loss he is now drawing a pension of \$30 per month. He was in the following battles: Thompson's Hill, Cumberland Gap, Charleston, Va., Arkansas Post and elsewhere, displaying in all great bravery and patriotism. He is a Republican and a prominent man.

GEORGE H. PIERCE is a native of this county and is the son of George R. and Mahala (Shively) Pierce. The father was a native of Yates County, N. Y., and was born May 6, 1805, and the mother was a native of Spencer County, Ky., born October 17, 1808, and their marriage occurred in 1829. The father was of English and the mother of German descent. The former came to this county in 1819 with several other families in a flat-boat, and after that remained here until his death, March 29, 1879. His children were as follows: Harvey A., born November 15, 1830, died in June, 1859; Clorinda M., born November 4, 1833; Napoleon B., born August 12, 1835; Martha M., born October 20, 1837; George H. (our subject) born September 20, 1839; Susan E., born June

4, 1842; Mahale C., born June 24, 1844, and Eleazer J. (see below). The wife of our subject was Louisa Cox, who has borne her husband a family of nine children. Mr. Pierce has made farming his occupation through life. He began poor, with but little education, and now has a farm of 306 acres and a comfortable home. He is one of the substantial farmers of this part of the county.

ELEAZER J. PIERCE, a prominent citizen and farmer, was born in this county, April 27, 1848, and was reared upon a farm, receiving in boyhood only a rudimentary education. For the sketch of his parents see the biography of George H. Pierce. Eleazer remained with his parents until twenty-seven years of age, though upon attaining his majority he began accumulating property of his own. At the age of fifteen, being a large, strong boy, he enlisted in Company A, Seventeenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry (mounted) and served honorably and with great credit for a boy for two years and was discharged in August, 1865, as Sergeant, by reason of the close of the war. He was in the following important engagements: Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, Flat Rock, New Hope Church, two days' fight near Selma, Ala., and elsewhere. Upon his return he went to school for a time. April 27, 1875, he married Mary J. Mathers. He is a member of Decker Post, G. A. R., and is a leading Republican, being a member of the Republican County Central Committee. He is one of the prominent and progressive men of the county.

WILLIAM W. PINNICK, a native of this county, was born February 6, 1837, being the fourth of ten children of John and Jane (Farris) Pinnick. John Pinnick was a native of North Carolina, and his wife of Kentucky, both of Germanic descent with slight admixtures from other nationalities. Their marriage took place in this State, whereupon they moved to Kentucky, but in about five years returned and settled in this county. William W. passed his youth on a farm, receiving slight education, owing to failing eyesight. In November, 1861, he volunteered in Company G, Forty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served for three years, receiving his discharge at New Orleans, November 7, 1864. He was in the following engagements among others: Middle Bell, Log Mountain, Arkansas Post, etc. February 1, 1866, he married Susan E. Pierce, who has borne him six children: Rufus E., Marietta, Oscar F., C. J., Ida G. and T. M., all of whom are at home with their parents. Mr. Pinnick is a farmer with over 250 acres of land and good buildings and is a Democrat. His grandfather Pinnick was a Revolutionary soldier, and two of his brothers were in the Union army during the last war, one gallantly laying down his life for his country at Collierville.

ABNER POWELL is the sixth of nine children of William and Mary (White) Powell and was born in North Carolina, October 17, 1821. His father was a North Carolinian and his mother a Pennsylvanian and both were of English descent and came to this State in 1831, locating in what is now Orangeville Township, where they lived useful and honorable lives until their respective deaths. Abner was sparingly educated at the old-fashioned schools and was brought up on a farm to know what hard work meant, and remained with his parents until the age of thirty-three. November 12, 1854, he married Ann Jane Speer and to this union seven children were born, six now living: Moses A., Margaret M., Susan J., who became the wife of James Taylor, Naomi, Aaron A. and John T.

Mr. Powell has followed farming through life and now owns over 100 acres of mostly improved land. He also is engaged in the manufacture of shingles. He is a Democrat and he and wife are members of the Baptist Church. Mrs. Powell comes of excellent people, and the sketch of her father's family will be found elsewhere in this volume.

WILLIAM PRUETT is a native of Whitley County, Ky., his birth occurring September 6, 1821. He is the seventh of twelve children of William and Sarah (Demoss) Pruett, the parents both being natives of Kentucky and of English descent. They came to this county at the very early date of 1821, locating in what is now Orangeville Township, and here they became prominent and well respected. William, the subject of this sketch, was reared a farmer, and at the age of nineteen, with but little schooling, he began for himself, and February 14, 1839, married Elizabeth Powell, who bore him eight children, as follows: Sarah A., Mary, who married John J. Kirk; Nancy J., who became the wife of Stephen B. Jones; George W., who married Mildred J. Faucett; David, who married Ann Talbot; John F., who was united in marriage with Lizzie Faucett; William T., who married Mary M. Duncan, and Maria E., who became the wife of John M. Freeman. February 27, 1863, Mrs. Pruett died, and September 24, 1863, he married Louisa Davis, who bore him two children: Elbert J. and Alonzo M. As a farmer Mr. Pruett has been successful, his present farm consisting of 320 acres of good land. He and wife have been life-long members of the Methodist Church. He is one of the leading Democrats of his township and has served in various official capacities with much credit to himself.

A. B. SPEER, one of the county's few remaining old settlers and one of her prominent men, was born in the State of Kentucky June 20, 1808, and is the oldest of eleven children of Moses and Ann (Voris) Speer. His parents were natives of Maryland, and came to this county at the early date of 1820. Ashbury remained with his parents on the farm, securing a limited education, and at the age of nearly twenty began the battle of life for himself. March 2, 1828, he married Margaret Booth, and to this union seven children were born, of whom the following three are now living: Melinda, now the widow of Isaac Fight; Ann J., who became the wife of Abner Powell, and Paulina, who married James Mitchell. Mr. Speer has followed the honorable and independent occupation of farming during his long life, and by honesty, sobriety and industry has a comfortable home and a farm of 200 acres of well improved land. Mr. Speer is the link which connects the age of flat-boats and sickles with the age of self-binders, telephones and lightning express trains. When he first came here he had to go fifty miles to mill. He is a stanch Democrat and holds a letter of membership in the Baptist Church. He is one of the best citizens.

HANSON TALBOT, a prominent old settler of this township, was born in Scott County, Ky., August 30, 1809, being the second of ten children of Gassaway and Sarah (Gillums) Talbot, both natives of Maryland. The parents were industrious and exemplary people who came to this county about the year 1825, where they lived honored and respected until their deaths. Hanson remained with his parents on the farm at hard work and with no such educational advantages as exist at present, until he reached the age of twenty-two, when he was married, December 28, 1831, to Mary Allegay, and to their union eleven children have been

born, six now living: Thomas, who married Parthena Kirk, since deceased; Shadrach, whose wife was Albertine Zine; Evaline, who became the wife of John Gerkin; Samuel, who married Sarah Pipher; Hannah E., the wife of Edmund Barclay, and Rosa Z., wife of Charles Neidefer. December 9, 1881, Mr. Talbot lost his wife and life-long companion by death. He has been a successful farmer, and now owns about 475 acres of land, probably half of which is in timber. He is a Democrat, and during the war, though far over age, was Captain of a company of Home Guards.

STAMPERS CREEK TOWNSHIP.

DR. JAMES BAKER, of Millersburg, was born in Woodford County, Ky., March 29, 1814. Immediately after this his parents moved to what is now Stammers Creek Township, Orange County, Ind., where the Doctor's home has ever since been. His education is not extensive, having been limited to the early country schools of his time. The first part of the Doctor's life was passed upon the farm, and he worked some at the shoemaker's trade. About the age of twenty-six years he began the study of medicine at odd hours between his labors. Having sufficiently qualified himself, he began the practice of his profession about the year 1850, and has continued it ever since with good success. He is a member of the Christian and his wife of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The Doctor is a Republican, and has been such ever since 1860, prior to which time he was a Whig. He was at one time Justice of the Peace of Stammers Creek Township, and is the present Postmaster at Millersburg. His nuptials with Miss Sarah Burgess were celebrated July 3, 1834, and the fruits of this union were nine children, only three of whom are now alive: Mrs. Lizzie Marshall, Almon V., and Mrs. Sarah E. Byrum. Dr. Baker is one of the highly esteemed citizens of Orange County, where he has lived to be one of its very old settlers.

ROBERT DOAK, who is one of the oldest living citizens of Stammers Creek Township, was born in Jessamine County, Ky., November 17, 1815. With his parents, Joseph W. and Mary (Irwin) Doak, he settled in Orange County, in February, 1816. His father died in 1820, and his mother in 1844. The whole of Mr. Doak's life has been spent on the farm and he knows no other trade, although handy with tools. He has built several buildings of his own. His wife was Miss Cynthia Dunn, and she has borne him a family of six children, named Sarah J., Almira A., Washington I., Erastus A., Everett and Elulia, all living but Everett. Their wedding occurred April 25, 1843. Mr. Doak has been fortunate in financial matters, and he now owns 207 acres of splendid land well improved and cultivated. He is an ardent Republican, having joined that party at its organization and leaving the Whig party. He was once a candidate for County Commissioner, and came within twenty-five votes of being elected. During the Rebellion and prior thereto he took strong grounds in favor of abolishing slavery. He participated in checking the Morgan raid.

SAMUEL MAHAN was born in Stampers Creek Township, Orange Co., Ind., where he now lives, August 13, 1826. He is one of twelve children of Peter and Mary (Reed) Mahan, who were among the earliest settlers in Orange County, having come from Kentucky in 1809, about three years after their marriage. Their deaths occurred in June and September, 1878. Samuel Mahan received a common school education in the early schools of the county, and has devoted his whole life to farming. His success is abundantly indicated by the splendid farm he now owns of 277 acres of the best land in Orange County. June 20, 1850, his marriage was solemnized with Sarah L. Dougherty, who has borne him a family of ten children, all living but two, and named Franklin G., Mary E., Robert S., Peter D., Sarah J., Emily C., Clara B. and John W. Mrs. Mahan's parents, Robert and Sarah (Tanner) Dougherty, were of the first settlers in the county. She was born November 8, 1832. Both Mr. and Mrs. Mahan are members of the Regular Baptist Church, near where they live. Mr. Mahan is a Republican in politics, and one of the best citizens of the county.

JACKSON MCCOY, a farmer of Stampers Creek Township, is a native of Washington County, Ind., and was born October 20, 1814, and is one of twelve children of George and Lydia (Wolfe) McCoy, who came to Indiana from Virginia in an early day. While quite young Jackson's parents moved to Orange County, where his home has been ever since. His education is meager, and was all obtained in the old-fashioned schools of his time. The occupation of his life has been farming and stock-raising. His farm of over 300 acres is well improved and cultivated, and is situated in the best part of Orange County. His marriage with Sarah VanCleave was on the 13th of April, 1837, and the result of this union was nine children, named William F., George B., Alexander, Jackson A., Guildero, John V., Sarah, Henry F. and James N. He was grieved by the death of his wife October 11, 1881. Politically he has always been a Democrat, and expects always to be such. Mr. McCoy is now enjoying the close of life surrounded by his children, and reposing in the high esteem of all his neighbors.

JAMES L. NOBLITT, a son of William and Mary (Holaday) Noblitt, is a native of Stampers Creek Township, Orange Co., Ind., and was born June 27, 1845. He is the second of five children, and in his early life attended the common schools of the county until the age of twenty years, and in the vacations worked upon his father's farm. In January, 1865, he enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Forty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, where he served until the close of the war, and was honorably discharged in July of the same year. Upon his return home he attended one term at the Paoli Normal School, and after this he went to the Orleans Academy for some time. In the year 1867 he began teaching in the district schools of Orange County, and had taught eight terms before he was appointed to the office of County Superintendent in 1875. In this capacity he served until June, 1881, with satisfaction. Under his supervision the schools of the county were graded and greatly improved. Since the expiration of his term of office he has taught three terms of school. His marriage with Laura Mayedon, of the same county, was solemnized February 6, 1870, and to their union three children have been born, named Mary C., Emma and Lulu. Both Mr. and Mrs. Noblitt are members of the Regular Baptist Church at Pleasant Grove, near where they live. Mr. Noblitt is a member of the

Masonic fraternity, and belongs to Paoli Lodge No. 119. In politics he is Democratic, and usually takes a lively interest in the public affairs of the county.

AARON A. J. PICKENS, merchant at Millersburg, Ind., was born in Paoli Township, Orange County, March 14, 1850, one of the thirteen children of Lemuel and Mahala (Speers) Pickens. His parents were among the early settlers of Orange County, coming from Shelby County, Ky. His father, Lemuel, was one of the influential citizens of the county, and was at one time County Commissioner, and his death was occasioned by his team running and killing him almost instantly, December 2, 1880. Aaron Pickens was well educated in the country schools of his boyhood, and he has been engaged all his life in farming. He owns a farm of 152 acres in Stampers Creek Township, where he moved in 1872. January 4, 1871, he married Nancy J. Cornwell, by whom he is the father of three children: Willis E., Daisy D. and Harry R. In March, 1884, in company with James Polson he began doing a general merchandise trade at Millersburg, with a stock of goods valued at about \$3,000, and they are doing a splendid business. Mr. Pickens is a Democrat, and as such was appointed Trustee of his township in the fall of 1881. In the spring following he was elected his own successor, and re-elected in 1884. As a public officer he has given the best of satisfaction.

HENRY H. POLSON, one of the prominent farmers of Stampers Creek Township, was born in Harrison County, Ind., October 22, 1831, one of the five children of his parents, who were James and Louisa (Roby) Polson. Mr. Polson's education was acquired mostly by studying nights after hard work. In company with his parents he settled in Orange County in 1847, and has made his home here ever since, and has followed agricultural pursuits most of his life. He now owns 285 acres of first-rate land. As a Democrat he has held the office of Justice of the Peace eight years, and that of County Treasurer for five years. September 1, 1861, he enlisted in Company F, Fiftieth Regiment of Indiana Volunteer Infantry, where he served until January 5, 1865, in the Rebellion, and was discharged as First Lieutenant. Following are some of the battles in which he was engaged: Mumfordsville, Bowling Green, Corinth, Red Mound, Saline River, Poison Spring and others. At the battle of Red Mound he was wounded in the ankle. July 17, 1853, his nuptials with Miss Amariah McIntosh were celebrated, and of the nine children born to this union only these are now alive: James T., William H., John W., Carrie and Eli J. Mr. and Mrs. Polson are members of the Baptist Church, and he belongs to the Masonic fraternity, in which he has attained to the Master Mason's degree.

WILLIAM T. WELLS, a farmer of Stampers Creek Township, was born in Orleans Township, Orange County, Ind., February 1, 1831. His parents, Abraham and Lucy (True) Wells, were natives of Jessamine County, Ky., whence they came to Indiana in 1829. William T. was one of a family of nine children, and when very young was compelled to work hard. His education was consequently limited, being acquired in primitive schools of his day. At the age of nine years he plowed ten acres in four and a half days, which was a full man's work. Farming has been his life's vocation, and he has made a success of it. He now owns 200 acres of land, and devotes most of his attention to stock-raising. His marriage with Sarah E. True was solemnized, and to this union four

children have been born: William A., George B., McC. and John A., now living. Mr. Wells and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, and he is a member of the Subordinate Lodge of Odd Fellows at Hardinsburg. He is a zealous Democrat in politics, and usually takes a lively interest in the public affairs of his community, and at one time was prominently talked of as Township Trustee.

JUDGE SAMUEL WIBLE, who is probably the oldest man now living in Orange County, and who is usually known by the title of Judge, was born in Nelson County, Ky., June 14, 1792. In the fall of 1814 he located on the same farm where he now lives, in the eastern part of Stammers Creek Township. He was one of the foremost citizens of the county, and filled the office of Justice of the Peace for eight years. In 1840 he was elected to the office of Probate Judge, and he held this position one term of four years. Polly Rigney, a native of North Carolina, became his wife May 25, 1815. In religion he was always an ardent member of the Baptist Church and belongs to the Sinking Spring Society, which he joined in 1827, and was for over forty years one of the Deacons. His wife, who was a member of the same church, died August 21, 1876. William R. Wible was one of their eight children, and was born January 22, 1821, near where he now lives. In boyhood he attended the "loud" schools of his time, where he received a common school education. Although farming has been his principal occupation, he spent some years in the blacksmith shop with his father. Besides this he followed threshing about twenty five years. He married Sarah E. Mitchell, of Washington County, February 3, 1842, and by her is father of ten children, these five now living: Benjamin F., Polly A., Samuel J., John M. and Melvina. Mr. Wible enlisted in Company G, Forty-ninth Regiment of Indiana Volunteer Infantry, where he served in the Rebellion from November, 1861, to December, 1864, and was honorably discharged. He participated in these battles: Siege of Vicksburg, Champion Hills, Big Black, Alexandria, Cumberland Gap and a number of minor engagements. On his return home he continued farming on his 120 acres of good land, where he now lives. Both Mr. and Mrs. Wible are members of the Livonia Baptist Church, near where they live. He has been a stanch Democrat all his life, and says he can see no reason to change. He was Justice of the Peace for eight years.





ORANGE COUNTY CHURCHES

BAPTIST: Millersburg General—Rev. Sylvester Wisley, Paoli, R. 2, *pastor*; Mt. Horeb—Rev. Leon Riddle, Orleans, *pastor*; Mt. Pleasant—Rev. R. H. Turner, Orleans *pastor*; Orleans—Rev. Rae Bartle, Orleans, *pastor*; Paoli—Rev. Powell Fortes, Paoli, *pastor*; West Baden Rev. David Garland, West Baden, *pastor*; West Baden African—Rev. W. A. Davis, 1210 Magazine St., Louisville, Ky., *pastor*; and Mrs. Pollard; West Baden; Stampers Creek—Eld. Ray Jones, Campbellsburg, *pastor*; Pleasant Grove, Patoka and Bethlehem French Lick—Eld. W. C. Hancock, Paoli, *pastor*; Pleasant Valley and providence—Eld. Ray Jones, Campbellsburg, *pastor*.

CHRISTIAN: Liberty—Miss Minnie Teagarden, Orleans; Syria—Leon Johnson, Orleans; Carters Creek—Rev. Robert Kern, Campbellsburg, *pastor*; Cane Creek—John Huntington, Cuzco, *pastor*; Valeene—Rev. Laurence Elshoff, Valeene, *pastor*; Bethel—Rev. Forest Wilkins, Orleans, *pastor*; New Antioch—; Red. Quarry—(John Daugherty), West Baden; Elon—; French Lick—Dr. George Wise, French Lick, *pastor*.

CHURCH OF CHRIST: Panthers Creek and Youngs Creek—Rev. Oliver Kays, *pastor*, (Elmer Kays) Paoli; New Prospect—Rev. Wiseman West Baden, *pastor*; South Liberty—Robert Scott, Borden, *pastor*; Paoli and Oak Grove—Rev. S. R. Lankford, Paoli, *pastor*.

EVANGELICAL UNITED BRETHREN: Old Union—Rev. O. L. Huffman, R. 2, Paoli, *pastor*; Mt. Gilead—Rev. R. C. Hale, Paoli, *pastor*; Apple's Chapel—Rev. Cecil Byrd, Pilot Knob, *pastor*; Concord and Sulphur Creek—Rev. Glenn Porter, Sellersburg, *pastor*; Newton Stewart—Rev. Roscoe Totten, Marengo, *pastor*; Harned's Chapel and McDonald's Chapel—Rev. Cecil Byrd, Pilot Knob, *pastor*; French Lick—Rev. L. W. Mayhugh, French Lick, *pastor*; Leipsic—Rev. O. L. Huffman, R. 2, Paoli, *pastor*; Paoli—Rev. R. C. Hale, Paoli, *pastor*.

FRIENDS: Lick Creek—Rev. Alpheus Rees, Paoli, *pastor*; New Berry—Rev. James Dixon, French Lick, *pastor*; Beech Grove, Rev. Isaac Morris, Paoli, *pastor*, (Glenn Hall) R. 2, Paoli; Paoli—Rev. Kenneth Meyers, Paoli, *pastor*.

HOLINESS: Independent (Stampers Creek Township); Pentecostal Holiness—Rev. L. S. Howard, French Lick, *pastor*; Pilgrim Holiness—Rev. Virgil Kelly, Paoli, *pastor*; Pilgrim Holiness—Rev. Robert Stunkel Orleans, *pastor*; Pilgrim Holiness—Rev. Kenneth Elliot, Valeene, *pastor*.

METHODIST: African—Rev. H. E. Edmonds, French Lick, *pastor*; Paoli—Rev. Everett Wright, Paoli, *pastor*; Orleans—Rev. G. J. Pickett, Orleans, *pastor*; Moores Ridge, Mt. Lebanon Hillham and Cuzco, Rev. Vernon Flickner, R. 1, French Lick, *pastor*; West Baden, Ames Chapel, Faucettes Chapel, Orangeville, Wesley Chapel and Bonds—

Rev. Howard Wardrip, West Baden, *pastor* French Lick—Rev. T. G. Scott, French Lick, *pastor*.

WESLEYAN METHODIST: Paoli—Rev. Toller, R. 2, Paoli, *pastor* Rock Springs—Rev. Cole, Valeene, *pastor*.

NAZARENE: West Baden,—Rev. Max Conder, West Baden, *pastor* Paoli—Rego—Rev. Lawrence Knight, RR. Bedford, *pastor*.

PRESBYTERIAN: Orleans—Rev. Joseph Van Roekel, Orleans *pastor*; Paoli—Dr. John Prentice, Paoli, *pastor*.

UNDENOMINATIONAL: Green Brier—Chester Thompson; Cooks Chapel—(Charles White) R. 1, Paoli; Trinity Tabernacle—Rev. Louis Carver, Paoli, *pastor*.

WEST BADEN COLLEGE

Rev. Leo Sullivan, S. J.

West Baden College was founded in 1934 and is the gift of Chas. Edward Ballard. The building was formerly the West Baden Springs Hotel, but is now the school of Philosophical Theology for Jesuits of the Chicago Province of the Society of Jesus, studying for priesthood. The Chicago Province embraces Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio and Illinois.

The college enrolls two hundred students. There are thirty faculty members and twenty Jesuit Brothers, the latter being in charge of cooking, baking, carpentering, secretarial work, etc. The 250 Jesuits are under perpetual vows of poverty, chastity and obedience. Students study fifteen years after high school, seven of which are spent West Baden.

CLARK HOSPITAL, INC.

The Clark Hospital in Paoli, Indiana, was founded in 1939, opened July 1, 1939. It was founded and is operated by Ivan A. Clark M. D. This hospital is open to all people, regardless of color. It welcomes any doctor or operating surgeon the patient may choose.

Its delivery and operating rooms are equipped with the latest of modern equipment. Its nursery has the best of incubators and is equipped to care for the number of babies stipulated by state rules. Wards as well as private rooms are available.

COUNTY: State Highway Garage, located at Paoli, Indiana; sub-district consisting of all of Orange county, all of Crawford County part of Lawrence County and part of Washington County.

The Orange County Medical Association has as its president Dr. W. E. Schoolfield, Orleans and eleven active members from Orange county and two from outside the county.

The Orange County Bar Association has as its president Judge Henry Heil.

The County Poor Farm is under the management of Ross Rutherford as superintendent.

Home Ec. Clubs and 4-H Clubs number one to several in each community.

1950 CENSUS

Census taken for the year 1950 was as follows: French Lick, 2042 people, 681 dwellings; West Baden, 949 people, 266 dwellings; Orleans, 1428 people, 475 dwellings; Paoli, 2218 people, 677 dwellings.

The 1950 census was taken under the supervision of Ralph Fleming, with twenty enumerators receiving in town, 7c per person, 7c for each baby born after January 1, 7c for each house, and 7c for every fifth person (sample). For rural districts they received 7c per person, 35c per farm, 15c for every 5th farm (sample), and 5c mileage.

INDUSTRIES

Industries in Paoli are as follows: Indiana Handle Co., Cornwell Co., Inc., Farlow Lumber Co., Paoli Chair Co., Paoli Planing Mill, National Vac-co Co., Inc., Kraft Foods Co., Magic Feeds Inc., Calcar Quarries, Glenn Meadows Road Constructor, Augenland Kennels, breeders of show dogs and pets, Doberman Pinscher, Min. Pinscher, Farmers Hatchery and Supply Co., Inc., Turkey Farm, Wayne Price, manager, Joe Wilson, excavating contractor, Ray Fisher, wholesale fruits and vegetables.

French Lick industries are Pluto Bottling Co., Lily-Tulip Cup; French Lick Springs Hotel, Wininger's Plant, Maris Wood Products Co., Caves Quarry, French Lick Sandstone Co.

Orleans industries are Heise Bros., Trav-ler Radio Corp., Producers Dairy, Radclife and Berry, Wheeler-Foutch, wholesale.

West Baden: West Baden Springs Hotel.

CIVIC AND FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS

Paoli lists the following organizations and their presidents:

Lost River Gun Club, Lawrence Williams; Gold Star Mothers Marea Radcliffe; V. F. W., Dr. Frank Cook; F. V. W. Auxiliary, Mrs. Ernest Marshall; American Legion, Robert Lankford; American Legion Auxiliary, Mrs. Dora Newlin; Tri Kappa, Mrs. Mary Hannah Ash; Phi Beta, Miss Ethel McKittrick; Business and Professional Woman's Club, Mrs. Clara Hooten; Meridian Club, Wm. Burk; Junior Chamber; of Commerce, Fred Feiock; Chamber of Commerce, James Mattox, Garden Club, Mrs. Mary B. Robinson; Woman's Club, Gladys Marsh;

Firemen, Clarence Holmes; Firemen's Auxiliary, Mrs. Osa Morris; War Dads, Earl McCoy; Masons, Richard Teaforde; Eastern Star, Mrs. Lois King; I. O. O. F., Robert Lankford; Job's Daughters, Gladys Marsh; Red Men, George Condra; Royal Neighbors, Miss Catherine Strange; Rebeccas, Mrs. Jessie Fisher.

Organizations and their presidents for French Lick are as follows:

American Legion, Mr. Steve Beaty; American Legion Auxiliary, Mrs. Wells Fouche; Phi Beta, Mrs. Lucy Lane; Eastern Star, Mrs. L. H. Miller, (W. B.); Tri Kappa, Mrs. Winfield Brock; Kiwanis Club, Fred Weisman; Masons, James Leonard; Royal Arch, Price Breeden; I. O. O. F., Ed Bundy; K. of P., Harvey Condra; Red Men, Edwin Southern; Eastern Star, Mrs. Alva Charnes; Job's Daughters, Mrs. Harry Pruett; Rebecca Lodge, Mrs. Porter Morgan; Literary Club, Mrs. Herman Wright; P. E. O. Sisterhood Chapter A. C., Mrs. Will Beatty.

The following are the organizations and their presidents for West Baden:

Psi Iota, Mrs. Robert Dickey; Literary Club, Mrs. Clayton Conrad; American Legion, Mr. Floyd Moffatt; American Legion Auxiliary, Mrs. Floyd Moffatt.

Orleans organizations and presidents are listed as follows:

V. F. W., Jr. Foutch; V. F. W. Auxiliary, Mrs. Leslie Wolfe; American Legion, Robert H. Shirley; American Legion Auxiliary, Mrs. Jean Compton; Woman's Club, Mrs. Roy Cloud; Tri Kappa, Miss Mary Ann Mathers; Phi Beta Psi, Mrs. Orville Hodson; Village Improvement Soc., Mrs. Azro Moss; Kiwanis Club, Mr. Herbert Taylor; War Mothers, Mrs. Roy Bundy; Chamber of Commerce, Frank Carroll; D. A. R. (Lost River Chapter), Mrs. Clarence Ellis; Masons, Byron Green; Eastern Star, Gayle Burton; Rebecca, Alberta Johnson; Royal Neighbors, May Toliver; I. O. O. F., Harold Speer.

